

# A

- A:** abbreviation for Affinity. See **affinity** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- A:** abbreviation for Affinity. See also **ARC** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- A:** abbreviation for Affinity. See **ARC** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- AA:** an abbreviation for attempted abortion (used especially in Dianetics). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- AA:** an abbreviation for attempted abortion (used especially in Dianetics). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- A=A:\*\*\*** anything equals anything. It is the way the reactive mind thinks, irrationally identifying thoughts, people, objects, experiences, statements, etc., with one another where little or no similarity actually exists. Everything is everything else. Example: Mr. X looks at a horse knows it's a house knows it's a school teacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- A=A:** anything equals anything. This is the way the reactive mind thinks, irrationally identifying thoughts, people, objects, experiences, statements, etc., with one another where little or no similarity actually exists. Everything is everything else. Mr. X looks at a horse knows it's a house knows it's a schoolteacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. See also **reactive bank** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- AA:** attempted abortion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- A=A=A:** anything equals anything equals anything. It is the way the reactive mind thinks, irrationally identifying thoughts, people, objects, experiences, statements, etc., with one another where little or no similarity actually exists. Everything is everything else. Example: Mr. X looks at a horse knows it's a house knows it's a school teacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. —Academy Level IV Glossary
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it's a schoolteacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

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**A=A=A=A:** anything equals anything equals anything equals anything. This is the way the reactive mind thinks, irrationally identifying thoughts, people, objects, experiences, statements, etc., with one another where little or no similarity actually exists. Everything is everything else. Mr. X looks at a horse knows it's a house knows it's a schoolteacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. See also reactive bank in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**A=A=A=A:** anything equals anything. It is the way the reactive mind thinks, irrationally identifying thoughts, people, objects, experiences, statements, etc., with one another where little or no similarity actually exists. Everything is everything else. Example: Mr. X looks at a horse knows it's a house knows it's a school teacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

#### aaaaa**A - ABR**

**Aachen:** a city in Germany. It was a German stronghold that was completely devastated during World War II. See also war in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Aachen:** a city in Germany. It was a German stronghold that was completely devastated during World War II. See also World War II in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Aachen:** a city in western West Germany, coronation city of German kings (936 - 1531). —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**A/Aides Network:** short for Assistant Aides Network, which consists of the Assistant Aides in each FOLO. The A/Aides assist the Aides at Flag Bureaux and are responsible for seeing that their opposite-numbered divisions in orgs are fully established, functioning and productive in each continental area. See also Aide, Flag Bureaux and **FOLO** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**AAs:** abbreviation for Attempted Abortions, especially in referring to the engrams created by such attempts. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**AAs: Alcoholics Anonymous:** an organization of alcoholics and former alcoholics who seek, through mutual counseling, to avoid lapses into drinking. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**AAs:** attempted abortions. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**AB:** short for **Able-Bodied Seaman:** a qualified sailor. An AB rating requires the completion of a checksheet and demonstration of competence in seamanship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Abaflubians:** made-up name for a race of people. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Abaflubians:\*\*\*** made-up name of a race of people. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**abandon:** unrestrained freedom of actions or emotions. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**abased:** reduced or lowered, as in rank, office, reputation or estimation; humbled, degraded. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**abated:** diminished in intensity, violence, amount, etc. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**abbey:** a monastery under the supervision of an abbot or a convent under the supervision of an abbess. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Abbey Players:** a famous acting company founded in Dublin, Ireland, in 1904, which played a large part in the poetic and literary Irish Renaissance of the first two decades of the twentieth century. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**Abbott:** Abbott Laboratories, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive "psychiatric" drugs. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Abbott: See Parke, Lilly, Abbott.** —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Abbott Drug Company:** Abbott Laboratories, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**abbreviate:** shorten by cutting off a part; cut short. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**A-B-C:** having to do with the basic or elementary facts, principles, etc. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**ABCD:** reference to four steps of Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains, used to run through an incident as needed after the incident has been contacted and gone through the first time. The letters stand for the commands which the auditor gives the pc: (A) "Move to the beginning of the incident," (B) "Tell me when you are there," (C) "Scan through to the end of the incident," (D) "Tell me what happened." If the incident is the earliest incident on that chain, this procedure is repeated until the incident erases. Repeated use of these commands when the incident is not erasing (rather than finding an earlier incident on the chain) is called "grinding." —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

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**abdicate:** give up (office, power or authority); renounce formally (a right, claim or duties); resign. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**abdicate:** renounce or relinquish sovereignty, or its equivalent. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**abdicating:** withdrawing oneself (from). —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**abdication:** the act or state of surrendering (a right, responsibility, etc.). —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**aber nicht!:** (German) but no! —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**aberrate:** affect with aberration: a departure from rational thought or behavior. Aberration means basically to err, to make mistakes, or more specifically to have fixed ideas which are not true. The word is also used in its scientific sense. It means departure from a straight line. If a line should go from A to B, then if it is aberrated it would go from A to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, and finally arrive at B. Taken in its scientific sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, for example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**aberrate:** affect with aberration. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**aberrate: (optics)** distort. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**aberrated:** affected by aberration: a departure from rational thought or behavior. Aberration means basically to err, to make mistakes, or more specifically to have fixed ideas which are not true. The word is also used in its scientific sense. It means departure from a straight line. If a line should go from A to B, then if it is aberrated it would go from A to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point and finally arrive at B. Taken in its scientific sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, for example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aberrated:** affected by aberration. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

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**aberrated:** affected with aberration. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**aberrated: (verb)** caused mental derangement (any irrational condition). —DMSMH (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**aberratedly:** in an aberrated manner. See **aberration** in this glossary. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**aberrates:** affects with aberration. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**aberration: 1.** a departure from rational thought or behavior. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. It means basically to err, to make mistakes, or more specifically to have fixed ideas which are not true. The word is also used in its scientific sense. It means departure from a straight line. If a line should go from A to B, then if it is aberrated it would go from A to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, and finally arrive at B. Taken in its scientific sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, in example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. **2.** Aberration depends upon uncertainty. —LRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

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**aberrations:** departures from rational thought or behavior. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. It means basically to err, to make mistakes, or more specifically to have fixed ideas which are not true. The word is also used in its scientific sense. It means departures from a straight line. If a line should go from A to B, then if it is "aberrated" it would go from A to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point and finally arrive at B. Taken in its scientific sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, in example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. When a person has engrams, these tend to deflect what would be his normal ability to

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**aberrative:** tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. Aberration is a departure from rational thought or behavior. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. It means basically to err, to make mistakes, or more specifically to have fixed ideas which are not true. The word is also used in its scientific sense. It means departure from a straight line. If a line should go from A to B, then if it is "aberrated" it would go from A to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point and finally arrive at B. Taken in its scientific sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, in example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**aberrative:** tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. See also aberration in this glossary. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**aberrative:** tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. See also aberration in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**aberrative:** tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. See also aberration in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aberrative:\*\*\*** tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. See also aberration in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**aberree:** aberrated person. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**aberree:** an aberrated person. See also aberrated in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**aberree:** a person who is affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**aberree:** a person who is affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Aberree:** the title of a publication that gave slanderous and untrue statements about Scientology. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**abet:** encourage; incite. —American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**abet:** encourage, support, help. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**abet:** to urge on or help, especially in wrongdoing. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**abetted:** encouraged or helped, especially in doing something wrong. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**abetting:** encouraging, supporting, assisting. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**abeyance:** temporary inactivity, cessation or suspension. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**abhorred:** regarded with extreme repugnance or aversion; detested utterly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Ability 83:\*\*\*** Issue 83 of the Ability magazine, issued in 1958. See also Ability in this glossary. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**ability:** power or capacity to do or act physically, mentally, legally, morally, financially, etc. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Ability:\*\*\*** the magazine of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC, since 1955. More recently, also used by various other Central Organizations as the title of their magazine. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Ability:\*\*\*** the magazine of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC, since 1955. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Ability:** the name of the magazine of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC, first published in 1955. For the fourteenth issue of the magazine, L. Ron Hubbard wrote an article in which he gave auditors advice on how to start a successful auditing practice. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Ability magazine:** the magazine of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC, since 1955. More recently, also used by various other Central Organizations as the title of their magazine. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)



**Ability magazine:** the magazine of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC, since 1955. More recently, also used by various other Central Organizations as the title of their magazine. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**abject:** of the lowest degree; miserable; wretched. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**aboard:** in or on a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**A-bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

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**A-bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. —HEV Approved Glossary

**A-bomb:** short for atomic bomb, a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. The first atomic bomb was successfully tested by the United States in July 1945. In the final stages of World War II the United States dropped atomic bombs first on Hiroshima and then three days later on Nagasaki to force the Japanese to surrender. See also **Hiroshima** and **war, last** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**A-bomb:** short for atomic bomb. See also **atom bomb** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**A-bomb:** short for atomic bomb. See also **atom bomb** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**A-bomb:** short for atomic bomb. See **atomic bomb** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**aborigine:** any of the first or earliest known inhabitants of a region; native. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**aborigines:** the original or earliest known inhabitants of a country or region. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**abounds:** is filled (with). —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**abracadabra:** a supposed magic formula or spell. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**abreact: (psychoanalysis)** express or release (repressed emotions) by reliving the experience associated with them, as by talking. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**abreact: (psychoanalysis)** release (repressed emotions) by acting out, such as in words, action or the imagination, the situation causing the conflict. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**abreaction: (psychoanalysis)** a releasing of repressed emotions by acting out the situation causing the conflict. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**abreaction: (psychoanalysis)** a releasing of repressed emotions by acting out the situation causing the conflict. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**abreast:** side by side; beside each other in a line. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**abril:** (Spanish) April. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**abril: (Spanish)** April. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**abroad:** going around; in motion; current. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**abroad:** going around; in motion; current. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**abroad:** going around; in motion; current. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**absinthe:** a somewhat bitter, yellowish-green alcoholic drink made from brandy flavored with herbs. It is forbidden in France and the US because of its harmful effects on the nervous system. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**absolutely:** (1) positively; definitely. (2) perfectly; completely; wholly. Absolutely is used as a modifier in the wording of an opposition terminal in an auditing procedure used in auditing GPMs. These modifiers have exact word forms, in this case, "-ably." See also **GPM** and **oppterm** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**absolutely:** perfectly; completely; wholly. Absolutely is a modifier to an opposition terminal used in Routine 3 procedure. These modifiers have exact word forms, in this case, "-ably." —Academy Level III Glossary

**absolute:** something that is not dependent upon external conditions for existence or for its specific nature, size, etc. (opposed to **relative**). —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**absolute:** something that is not dependent upon external conditions for existence or for its specific nature, size, etc. (opposed to relative—something that is dependent on external conditions for its nature, size, etc.). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**absolute:** something that is not dependent upon external conditions for existence or for its specific nature, size, etc. (opposed to **relative**—something that is dependent on external conditions for its nature, size, etc.). —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**absolutes:** things that are unrelated to and independent of anything else. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**absolutes:** things that are unrelated to and independent of anything else. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**absolutes:** things that are unrelated to and independent of anything else. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**absolute zero:** the theoretical temperature at which substances would have no heat whatever and all molecules would stop moving. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**absolved:** freed from guilt or blame or their consequences. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**abstains:** holds himself back; voluntarily does without; refrains (from). —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**abstract:** concerned with ideas or concepts rather than actual particulars or instances; not practical or applied; ideal or theoretical. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**abstract:** concerned with ideas or concepts rather than actual particulars or instances; not practical or applied; ideal or theoretical. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**abstract:** concerned with ideas or concepts rather than actual particulars or instances; not practical or applied; ideal or theoretical. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**abstract:** expressing a quality or characteristic apart from any specific object or instance, such as justice, poverty and speed. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**abstract:** thought of apart from any particular instances or material objects; not concrete. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**abstractacity:** quality of being difficult to understand. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**abstracted:** lost in thought; deeply engrossed or preoccupied. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**abstracted:** lost in thought; deeply engrossed or preoccupied. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**abstraction:** the formation of an idea, as of the qualities or properties of a thing, mentally separate from actual existence. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**abstraction:** the idea of something which has no independent existence; a thing which exists only in idea; something visionary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**abstracts:** ideas or terms considered apart from some material basis or object. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**abstranormity:** a coined word from abstract, considered apart from concrete existence and enormity, enormous size or extent. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**abstruse:** hard to understand. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**abstruse:** hard to understand. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**abysmally:** to an extremely or immeasurably bad extent. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**abyss:** anything too deep for measurement; profound depth. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Abyssinian:** of the ancient region, Abyssinia, located in northeast Africa, bordering on Egypt and the Red Sea. It is now called Ethiopia. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**AC:** abbreviation for alternating current: electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or alternating back and forth at a rapid rate. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**AC:** abbreviation for alternating current: electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or alternating back and forth at a rapid rate. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**AC:** abbreviation for alternating current. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**AC:** abbreviation for alternating current. See **alternating current** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Acacia Manor:** a made-up name for a house. Acacia is a small tree or shrub which has clusters of small yellow flowers. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Acacia Manor:** a made-up name for a house. Acacia is a small tree or shrub which has clusters of small yellow flowers. —NED Approved Glossary

**academic:** having to do with schools, colleges or teaching. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**academic:** having to do with schools, colleges or teaching. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**academic:** having to do with schools, colleges or teaching. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Academy:** in Scientology, the Academy is the part of the Technical Division in which auditor training courses are delivered. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**academy:** of or associated with a school where some special skill or subject can be studied. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**academy:\*\*\*** of or associated with a school where some special skill or subject can be studied. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Academy:\*\*\*** the part of a Scientology organization (Division 4, Department 11) in which auditor training courses are delivered. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

- Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. See also **auditor** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Academy:** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. See also **auditor** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Academy:\*\*\*** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- Academy:\*\*\*** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Academy:\*\*\*** the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- acafedity:\*\*\*** a humorous variation of asafedtida, a bad smelling Asiatic plant, formerly used for treating illnesses and to repel disease in folk medicine. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- ACC, 15th:** abbreviation for 15th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 15 October through 23 November 1956. The lectures given by Ron at this ACC have been released as The Power of Simplicity lecture series. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- ACC, 16th:** abbreviation for 16th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 2 January through 11 February 1957. The lectures given by Ron at this ACC have been released as The Anatomy of Cause lecture series. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- ACC, 17th:** abbreviation for 17th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 18 February through 31 March 1957. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- ACC, 18th:** abbreviation for 18th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 8 July through 16 August 1957. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91
- ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961,

which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ACC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. In this lecture, Ron is referring to the HCO Special Events Course which started 3 July 1961 in Washington, DC, and was delivered by auditors who had arrived from training at Saint Hill. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**ACC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**ACC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course: one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. The day after this series of lectures, the First Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course was begun at Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961 which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. The First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course started the day after the conclusion of this series of lectures. See also First Melbourne ACC in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961 which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. The ACC referred to in this lecture was the Fifteenth American Advanced Clinical Course, which was given by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, 15 October - 23 November 1956. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course. See **Advanced Clinical Course** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**ACC:** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course. See **Advanced Clinical Courses** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**accfluence:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**ACC Communication Course:** one of the courses taught in the 18th ACC embracing the drills Training 0 (Confronting Preclear) to Training 5 (Hand Mimicry). See also **18th ACC** in this glossary and HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on these processes. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**ACC Course:** short for Advanced Clinical Course. See **ACC** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**accede:** give in; agree; assent (to). —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**accelerator-ring booster:** a circular machine that greatly increases the speed and energy of atomic particles and directs them in a steady stream at a target.you'll find enough data to sort of upset things. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**accentuating:** giving emphasis or prominence to. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Acceptance Level:** that process which discovers the lowest level of acceptance of the individual and discovers there the prevailing hunger and feeds that hunger by means of mock-ups until it is satiated. The process is not a separate process itself, but is actually a version of Expanded GITA. See also **Expanded GITA** on page \_\_\_ in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**acceptance level:** the degree of a person's willingness to accept people or things freely, monitored and determined by his consideration of the state or condition that those people or things must be in for him to be able to do so. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**acceptance level:** the degree of a person's willingness to accept people or things freely, monitored and determined by his consideration of the state or condition that those people or things must be in for him to be able to do so. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**acceptance level:\*\*\*** the degree of a person's willingness to accept people or things freely, monitored and determined by his consideration of the state or condition that those people or things must be in for him to be able to do so. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Acceptance Level processes:** those processes which discover the lowest level of acceptance of the individual and discover there the prevailing hunger and feed that hunger by means of mock-ups until it is satiated. One has the preclear mock up, no matter how blackly or how crudely, items for himself to accept, then have others in his mock-ups mock up things for them to accept, and others to mock up things for others to accept. This extends to having the preclear also mock up things for others to accept and others to mock up things for the preclear to accept. See also **mock up** in this glossary. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Acceptance Level Processing:** that process which discovers the lowest level of acceptance of the individual and discovers there the prevailing hunger and feeds

that hunger by means of mock-ups until it is satiated. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final approval 7/12/89), Technical Dictionary

**Accept and Reject:** a process in which the auditor has the pc find things, etc., which he can accept and then find things, etc., which he can reject. For more data about this process see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Accept - Reject:** a process in which the auditor has the pc find things which he can accept and then find things which he can reject. For more data about this process see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**accessibility:** the desire of the preclear to be raised on the Tone Scale by processing. A case is considered accessible when it will work willingly with the auditor, no matter how occluded the case may be. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**accessibility:** the state of being willing to be processed (technical sense). The state of being willing to have interpersonal relations (social sense). For the individual himself, accessibility with self means whether or not an individual can recontact his past experiences or data. A man with a "bad memory" (interposed blocks between control center and facsimiles) has memories which are not accessible to him. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**accessories:** things contributing in an additional, extra degree. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**accessory:** a person who knowingly helps an offender in the commission of a crime and thus shares in guilt, although not present at the time and place of the violation. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**accidentals:** those things which happen by chance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ACC Indoctrination Course:** short for ACC Upper Indoctrination Course: one of the courses taught in the 18th ACC embracing the drills Training 6 (Plain 8-C) to Training 9 (Tone 40 on a Person). See also **18th ACC** in this glossary and HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on these processes. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**ACC, last US:** the 21st American Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, 5 January - 13 February 1959. See also **ACC** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**ACC Manual:** See **ACC Preparatory Manual** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**account, calling to:** blaming; reprimanding. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**accounting:** the practice of systematically recording, presenting and interpreting financial accounts. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**accoutered:** equipped or outfitted, especially with military clothes, equipment. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ACC Preparatory Manual:** a manual assembled from the works of L. Ron Hubbard in the summer of 1957 for advanced students in Scientology. It contained material used in conjunction with the course including data on assists, lists of books and tapes and results of research. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)



**ACC Preparatory Manual:** a manual assembled from the works of L. Ron Hubbard in the summer of 1957 for advanced students in Scientology. It contained material used in conjunction with the course including data on assists, lists of books and tapes and results of research. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**accrue:** accumulate, as by natural growth. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**accrue:\*\*\*** accumulate, as by natural growth. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**accrue:** gain by increment; accumulate. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ACCs:** \*\*\*abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Courses: a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**ACCs:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Courses: a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**ace of spades, black as the: (colloquial)** very black. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**ace of, within an:** almost but not quite; very close to; nearly. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**ace of, within an:** almost but not quite; very close to; nearly. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**ace of, within an:** almost but not quite; very close to; nearly. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**ace of, within an:** almost but not quite; very close to; nearly. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**aces, four:** the second-highest ranking hand a player can have in the game of poker. It ranks just above a full house. An ace is a playing card marked with one spot and is the highest card of its suit. See also hand and **full house** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aces up: (slang)** in a good or profitable position. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**acetaldehyde:** a colorless, flammable liquid used as a solvent. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**ach:** (German) oh. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Achaea:** region in ancient Greece, in the southern part. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Achilles heel:** a portion, spot, area or the like, that is especially or solely vulnerable. In Greek mythology, Achilles was an illustrious Greek warrior. He had been dipped in the river Styx (one of the mythological rivers of Hell) by his mother, which rendered him invulnerable except in the heel by which she held him. He was fatally wounded by an arrow in that heel. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Achilles' heel:** a portion, spot, area or the like, that is especially or solely vulnerable. In Greek mythology, Achilles was an illustrious Greek warrior. He had been dipped in the river Styx (one of the mythological rivers of Hell) by his mother, which rendered him invulnerable except in the heel by which she held him. He was fatally wounded by an arrow in that heel. —SHSBC Binder 2  
Approved Glossary

**Achilles' heel:** a portion, spot, area or the like, that is especially or solely vulnerable. In Greek mythology, Achilles was an illustrious Greek warrior. He had been dipped in the river Styx (one of the mythological rivers of hell) by his mother, which rendered him invulnerable except in the heel by which she held him. He was fatally wounded by an arrow in that heel. —SHSBC Binder 6  
Approved Glossary

**Achilles' heel:** a portion, spot, area or the like, that is especially or solely vulnerable. In Greek mythology, Achilles was an illustrious Greek warrior. He had been dipped in the river Styx (one of the mythological rivers of hell) by his mother, which rendered him invulnerable except in the heel by which she held him. He was fatally wounded by an arrow in that heel. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Achilles' heel:\*\*\*** a portion, spot, area or the like, that is especially or solely vulnerable. In Greek mythology, Achilles was an illustrious Greek warrior. He had been dipped in the river Styx (one of the mythological rivers of Hell) by his mother, which rendered him invulnerable except in the heel by which she held him. He was fatally wounded by an arrow in that heel. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**A chord major:** (music) a combination of 3 or more notes sounded together in harmony (a chord) in the key (a system of related notes in music based on a particular note) of A Major. —Academy Level III Glossary

**A-chord major:** (music) a combination of 3 or more notes sounded together in harmony in the key (a system of related notes in music based on a particular note) of A major. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**acid:\*\*\*** biting, sarcastic or scornful. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**acid:** (slang) LSD. See also **LSD** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**acidosis:** a harmful condition of high acidity of the blood, with symptoms such as headaches, nausea, vomiting and, in severe cases, depressed nervous system. Disorientation and coma may occur.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**acid test:** a severe or conclusive test. The phrase comes from the practice of applying acid to a metal to test whether it is gold or not. —Class VIII #17, Approved November 1990 A cow or a donkey just as you pleases."

**acid test:** severe or conclusive test. The term comes from the practice of applying acid to a metal to test whether it is gold or not. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**acid test:** severe or conclusive test. The term comes from the practice of applying acid to a metal to test whether it is gold or not. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**acid test:** severe or conclusive test. The term comes from the practice of applying acid to a metal to test whether it is gold or not. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**ack:** short for acknowledgment. See **acknowledgment** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**ack-ack:** (slang) anti-aircraft fire. It comes from the British telephone code AA, which is the abbreviation for anti-aircraft. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**acknowledgment:** something said or done to inform another that his statement or action has been noted, understood and received. "Very good," "Okay," and other such phrases are intended to inform another who has spoken or acted that his statement or action has been accepted. An acknowledgment also tends to confirm that the statement has been made or the action has been done and so brings about a condition not only of communication but of reality between two or more people. Applause at a theater is an acknowledgment of the actor or act plus approval. Acknowledgment itself does not necessarily imply an approval or disapproval or any other thing beyond the knowledge that an action or a statement has been observed and is received. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**acknowledgment:** something said or done to inform another that his statement or action has been noted, understood and received. "Very good," "Okay," and other such phrases are intended to inform another who has spoken or acted that his statement or action has been accepted. An acknowledgment also tends to confirm that the statement has been made or the action has been done and so brings about a condition not only of communication but of reality between two or more people. Applause at a theater is an acknowledgment of the actor or act plus approval. Acknowledgment itself does not necessarily imply an approval or disapproval or any other thing beyond the knowledge that an action or a statement has been observed and is received. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Acknowledgments:** the name of the training drill Training 2. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**acne:** a common skin disease, especially among young people, in which the oil-secreting glands in the skin become inflamed and cause pimples on the face, back and chest. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**acoustic:** (of building material) designed for controlling sound. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**acquisition:** the act of acquiring or gaining possession. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Acre:** seaport city of Israel, now called 'Akko. Acre has been sieged numerous times throughout its history: it was taken by the Crusaders in 1104, recovered in 1187 by Sultan Saladin (Sultan of Egypt and Syria), and retaken in 1191 by Richard I of England and Philip of France at a cost of 100,000 men. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Acre:** seaport city of Israel, now called 'Akko. Acre has been sieged numerous times throughout its history: it was taken by the Crusaders in 1104, recovered in 1187 by Sultan Saladin (Sultan of Egypt and Syria), and retaken in 1191 by Richard I of England and Philip of France at a cost of 100,000 men. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Acre:** seaport city of Israel, now called 'Akko. Acre has been sieged numerous times throughout its history: it was taken by the Crusaders in 1104, recovered in 1187 by Sultan Saladin (Sultan of Egypt and Syria), and retaken in 1191 by

Richard I of England and Philip of France at a cost of 100,000 men. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Acre:** seaport city of Israel, now called 'Akko. Acre has been sieged numerous times throughout its history: it was taken by the Crusaders in 1104, recovered in 1187 by Sultan Saladin (Sultan of Egypt and Syria), and retaken in 1191 by Richard I of England and Philip of France at a cost of 100,000 men. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**acrobat:** an expert performer of tricks in tumbling, or on a trapeze (a short bar hung from two ropes at a height) or tightrope (a tightly stretched rope or cable on which balancing acts are done). —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Acropolis, the:** the high, fortified part or citadel of Athens, Greece and the site of the Parthenon (the temple of the goddess Athena, built about 447 - 438 b.c.). —compiled from World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**across the line:** to the other side of or beyond a boundary or limit. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**acrylic:** any one of a group of tough, crystal-clear plastics, highly resistant to sunlight and weather. Used in automobile accessories, instrument panels, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**Act:** a stage of processing. Applies solely to the particular process in use at a certain case level. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Act Five:** a stage of processing given in the Handbook for Preclears which addresses physical ailments. For more information read the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Act Four:** a stage of processing used at the time of this lecture which established the accessibility of the preclear with himself. It included past, present and future problems. See also preclear and process in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ACTH:** abbreviation for Adreno Cortico Tropic Hormone: a type of hormone (a substance formed in a certain part of the body that enters the blood stream and influences the activity of an organ) used in treating rheumatic fever (a disease in which there is fever, pain and swelling of the joints and inflammation of the heart) and certain other disorders. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ACTH:** a hormone that was sometimes used to combat symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis; it stimulates the production of other hormones in the body. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**actingness:** a coined word meaning the process of carrying out into action; performance; execution. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Action: Action Bureau:** in the Flag Bureaux, that bureau responsible for the speed and quality of a mission and for operating it while it is out. See also Flag Bureaux, bureau and mission in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Action:** short for Action Branch. See Action Branch in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Action:\*\*\*** short for Action Bureau: in the Flag Bureaux, that bureau responsible for the speed and quality of a mission and for operating it while it is out. See

also **Flag Bureaux, bureau** and **mission** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Action Aide:** the head of Action Branch in the Flag Bureaux. See also Action Branch in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Action Branch:** a branch of the Operations Bureau, in the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs, which is responsible for successfully running missions that terminatedly handle the situation they were sent to handle and forward Flag planning. Earlier Flag Bureaux org boards had Action as a bureau in itself. See also Flag Bureaux and **FOLO** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Action Bureau:** See Action Branch in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**action cycle:** same as cycle of action. See cycle of action in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**action definition:** a definition which delineates (describes in words; portrays) cause and potential change of state of being by cause of existence, inexistence, action, inaction, purpose or lack of purpose. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**action definition:** one which delineates (describes in words; portrays) cause and potential change of state of being by cause of existence, inexistence, action, inaction, purpose or lack of purpose. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**action phrases:** words or phrases in engrams or locks (or at 0.1, in present time) which cause the individual to perform involuntary actions on the time track. Action phrases are effective in the low tone ranges and not effective in the high ranges. As a case progresses up the scale, they lose their power. Types of action phrases are bouncer, down-bouncer, grouper, denyer, holder, misdirector, scrambler, and the valence shifters corresponding to these. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**action phrases:** words or phrases in engrams or locks which cause the individual to perform involuntary actions on the time track. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**active duty:** full-time service, especially in the armed forces. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Acts:** fifteen different stages of processing. Each Act covers a certain phase of a case and the processing for that case. For more information, read the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. See also case in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Act Six:** a stage of processing given in the Handbook for Preclears which deals with effort and counter-effort, emotion and counter-emotion. For more information read the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Acts of Sedition:** a set of four laws, formally known as the Alien and Sedition Acts, passed by the US Congress in 1798 in response to the threat of war with France. Designed to destroy the political faction which expressed sympathy for France, the laws lengthened the residency requirement for citizenship, empowered the president to expel "dangerous" aliens and prohibited spoken or written criticism of the government. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Acts of Sedition:\*\*\*** a set of four laws, formally known as the Alien and Sedition Acts, passed by the US Congress in 1798 in response to the threat of war with France. Designed to destroy the political faction which expressed sympathy for France, the laws lengthened the residency requirement for citizenship,

empowered the president to expel "dangerous" aliens and prohibited spoken or written criticism of the government. See also Congress in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Act Three:** a stage of processing used at the time of this lecture which consisted of cleaning present time facsimilies for the preclear so that the environment was not confused. See also process, facsimile and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**actual:** existing in act or fact; real. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**actuarial:** relating to statistical calculation, especially of life expectancy for insurance companies; estimating risks and other factors. —Webster's Third International Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**actuarial:** relating to statistical calculation, especially of life expectancy for insurance companies; estimating risks and other factors. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**actuarial:** relating to statistical calculation, especially of life expectancy for insurance companies; estimating risks and other factors. —HEV Approved Glossary

**act up: (colloquial)** misbehave. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**acumen:** keen insight; shrewdness. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**acupuncture:** ancient practice, especially as carried on by the Chinese, of piercing parts of the body with needles in seeking to treat disease or relieve pain. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**acupuncture:** Chinese practice of pricking the tissues of the body with fine needles to relieve pain or as a local anesthetic. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**acute:** brief and severe. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**acute:** severe, but of short duration. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**acute:** sharp or severe in effect; intense. —Random House 2nd Unabridged (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**acutely:** sharply or severely in effect; intensely. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**AD:** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example: 1965 = AD 15. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**AD:** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example: 1965= AD 15. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**AD:** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example: 1965 = AD 15. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**AD:** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example: 1965 = AD 15. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example: 1965 = AD 15. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**AD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics:\*\*\* The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

'**ad:** (dialect) had. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

'**ad:\*\*\*** (dialect) had. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**ad absurdum: (Latin)** to the point of ridiculousness. Literally means to absurdity. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**ad absurdum:** to the point of ridiculousness. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**adage:** a traditional saying expressing a common experience or observation; proverb. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**adage:** a traditional saying expressing a common experience or observation; proverb. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Adam: (Bible)** the first man. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Adam and Eve:** in the Bible, the first man and the first woman. The first book of the Bible tells that God created Adam by breathing life into the "dust of the ground." Later, God created Eve from Adam's rib. God placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, telling them that they could eat the fruit of all the trees in the garden except the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. They lived happily until the serpent, Satan, tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit.

She ate, and gave the fruit to Adam, who also ate; they immediately became aware and ashamed of their nakedness. Because of Adam and Eve's disobedience, God drove them from the garden into the world outside. After their expulsion, Eve gave birth to sons, first Cain and Abel, and then Seth, and thus Adam and Eve became the parents of mankind. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Adam, don't know (one) from:** do not know (one) at all. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**adaption:** the act of adapting; adjustment (to different circumstances or conditions). —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Ad Comm:** short for Advisory Committee: the committee which advises the Advisory Council. An Ad Comm exists for each division of the org. Its members are appointed by the Ad Council and consists of the secretary of the division and the directors of the departments of that division. See also **Advisory Council** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Ad Comm:\*\*\*** short for Advisory Committee: the committee which advises the Advisory Council. An Ad Comm exists for each division of the org. Its members are appointed by the Ad Council and consists of the secretary of the division and the directors of the departments of that division. See also **Advisory Council** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Ad Council:** abbreviation for Advisory Council, the council composed primarily of the heads of divisions of the organization. It has the role of originating, advising and recommending to Executive Council measures for approval. See also **Executive Council** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Ad Council:** short for Advisory Council. See **Advisory Council** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Ad Council:\*\*\*** short for Advisory Council. See **Advisory Council** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Ad Council:\*\*\*** short for Advisory Council, the council composed primarily of the heads of divisions of the organization. It has the role of originating, advising and recommending to Executive Council measures for approval. See also **Executive Council** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Ad Course Review:** short for Advanced Courses Review, a department of an Advanced Organization where a Solo auditor receives any correction needed. See also **Advanced Courses** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**addendum:** \*\*\*a word which normally means a thing added or to be added, but used figuratively in the lecture to mean the buttocks. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**addendum:** a word which normally means a thing added or to be added, but used figuratively in the lecture to mean a body part. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**adder:** a small, poisonous snake. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**additivity:** a coined word from addition, something added and -ity, a suffix meaning state or quality. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**additive:** a thing which has been added. This usually has a bad meaning in that an additive is said to be something needless or harmful which has been done in



addition to standard procedure. Additive normally means a departure from standard procedure. For example, someone administering the Purification program puts different or additional nutritional requirements into the basic lineup called for by the program. It means a twist on standard procedure. In common English, additive might mean a substance put into a compound to improve its qualities or suppress undesirable qualities. In this book it definitely means to add something to the technical procedure resulting in undesirable results. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**additives:** things which have been added. This usually has a bad meaning in that an additive is said to be something needless or harmful which has been done in addition to standard procedure. Additive normally means a departure from standard procedure. For example, an auditor puts different or additional words into a standard process or command. It means a twist on standard procedure. In common English, it might mean a substance put into a compound to improve its qualities or suppress undesirable qualities. In Dianetics and Scientology it definitely means to add something to the technical procedure resulting in undesirable results. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**additives:\*\*\*** things which have been added. This usually has a bad meaning in that an additive is said to be something needless or harmful which has been added to someone or something. For example, if a person was attacked or injured when he was young, he might still in present time be afraid of the type of situation or person that injured him, even if the present situation didn't call for such a reaction. This irrational fear is an additive. In common English, additive might mean a substance put into a compound to improve its qualities or suppress undesirable qualities. In Dianetics and Scientology it definitely means to add something resulting in undesirable results. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**address:** the act of directing the energy or efforts of. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**address book, little black:** (slang) a variation of little black book, the notebook in which bachelors are reputed to keep girls' telephone numbers. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Addresso:** a section which keeps up-to-date the Scientologist address files, cuts plates (makes address-machine stencils) and has charge of all address equipment and the address area. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes or tapes (of addresses) for all departments. It furnishes card files of names for departments. The section is run by the Addresso Officer. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Addresso:\*\*\*** the section of an org (Division 2, Department 6) which keeps up-to-date the Scientologist address files and has charge of all address equipment and the address area. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes or tapes (of addresses) for all departments. The section is run by the Addresso Officer. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Addressograph:\*\*\*** a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**address plates:\*\*\*** individual metal or stencil plates which contain names and addresses collected by the organization and which are used by addressing machines for addressing mailings and making lists. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**adduced:** brought forward in argument or as evidence; cited as pertinent or conclusive. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**add up:** seem reasonable. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**A deck:** one of the highest decks (platforms that extend horizontally from one side of a ship to the other; the floors of a ship) that runs the full length of a ship from bow to stern and is above B deck, C deck, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Adenauer:** Konrad Adenauer (1876 - 1967), German statesman; chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) (1949 - 63). —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Adenauer:** Konrad Adenauer (1876 - 1967), the first chancellor (prime minister) from 1949 to 1963 and main architect of the West German federal republic. He was involved in a bitterly fought election campaign in 1961 which weakened his position abroad and at the conference table. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**adept:** a skilled or proficient person; expert. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**adept:** completely versed (in); thoroughly proficient; well-skilled. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**adherence:** the action of remaining faithful to or continuing to support. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**adhere:** a coined word meaning "stick fast; remain attached." —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**adhesion: (physics)** the force that holds together the molecules of unlike substances whose surfaces are in contact: distinguished from cohesion. See also cohesion (2) in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**adhesion: (physics)** the force that holds together the molecules of unlike substances whose surfaces are in contact: distinguished from cohesion. See also cohesion in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ad infinitum: (Latin)** endlessly; forever; without limit. Literally means "to infinity." —LCDH Approved Glossary

**ad infinitum: (Latin,** to infinity) endlessly; forever; without limit. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**ad infinitum: \*\*\***(Latin, to infinity) endlessly; forever; without limit. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**ad infinitum: (Latin,** to infinity) endlessly; forever; without limit. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ad infinitum: (Latin,** to infinity) endlessly; forever; without limit. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**ad infinitum: (Latin,** to infinity) endlessly; forever; without limit. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**ad infinitum: (Latin,** to infinity) endlessly; forever; without limit. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**ad infinitum:\*\*\*** (Latin, to infinity) endlessly; forever; without limit. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**A/Dissem Aide:** short for Assistant Dissemination Aide, the head of the Dissemination Bureau in a FOLO who is responsible for seeing that Division 2s are established, functioning and productive in all Scientology and SO orgs of the continental area. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**adjective:** a term used to describe a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. See also pronoun in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**adjoining:** being in contact at some point or line; located next to another; bordering. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**adjudicate:\*\*\*** deem; consider; think. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**adjudicate:** deem; consider; think. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**adjudicate:** settle or determine (something) judicially (wisely and carefully). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**adjudicated:** declared or pronounced formally; decreed. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**adjudicated:** judged or decided. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**adjudication: (law)** the act of a court in making an order, judgment or decree. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**adjunct:** something connected with and subordinate in position, function or character to a more important thing; accessory. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**adjuncts:** persons connected with another as helpers or subordinate associates. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**adjutant:** an officer in the army whose business it is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders, conducting correspondence and the like. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**adjutant:** an officer in the army whose business it is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders, conducting correspondence and the like. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**adjutant: (military)** a staff officer who assists the commanding officer in issuing orders. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**adjutants:\*\*\*** officers in the army whose business it is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders, conducting correspondence and the like. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Adler:** Alfred Adler (1870 - 1937) Viennese psychologist and psychiatrist who opposed Freud's emphasis on sex and advanced his own theory of the inferiority complex to explain psychopathic cases. —SHSBC Binder 11, 12, 21, 30 Approved Glossary

**Adler:** Alfred Adler (1870 - 1937) Viennese psychologist and psychiatrist who opposed Freud's emphasis on sex and advanced his own theory of the inferiority complex to explain psychopathic (mentally ill) cases. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Adler:** Alfred Adler (1870 - 1937), Viennese psychologist and psychiatrist who opposed Freud's emphasis on sex and advanced his own theory of the inferiority complex to explain psychopathic cases. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Adler:** Alfred Adler (1870 - 1937), Viennese psychologist and psychiatrist who opposed Freud's psychoanalysis which put emphasis on sex and advanced his own theory of the inferiority complex to explain psychopathic cases. See also Freud and psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Adlerianism:** referring to the theory of Alfred Adler (1870 - 1937), an Austrian psychiatrist and psychologist. This theory stated in part that behavior is determined by compensation for feelings of inferiority. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**admin:\*\*\*** a contraction or shortening of the word administration and refers to the actions involved in administering an organization—the clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, despatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. Admin refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. See also tech in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**admin:** a contraction or shortening of the word administration. It is used as a noun to denote the actions involved in administering an organization. The clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, despatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. Admin refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. Admin is also used to denote the action or fact of keeping auditor's reports, summary reports, worksheets and other records related to an auditing session. "He kept good admin" meaning that his summary report, auditor's report and worksheets were neat, exactly on pattern, in proper sequence and easily understood, as well as complete. "His admin was bad"—from the scribble and disorderly keeping of records of the session while it was in progress one could not make out what had happened in the session. —TRs and Obj's Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**admin:** a contraction or shortening of the word administration. It is used as a noun to denote the actions involved in administering an organization. The clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, despatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. Admin refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**admin:** a contraction or shortening of the word administration. It is used as a noun to denote the actions involved in administering an organization. The clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, despatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. Admin refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**admin:\*\*\*** a contraction or shortening of the word administration. It is used as a noun to denote the actions involved in administering an organization. The clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, despatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make

up an organization. Admin refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**admin:\*\*\*** a contraction or shortening of the word administration. It is used as a noun to denote the actions involved in administering an organization. The clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, despatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. Admin refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**admin:** a contraction or shortening of the word administration. The action or fact of keeping auditor's reports, summary reports, worksheets and other records related to an auditing session. "He kept good admin" means his summary report, auditor's report and worksheets were neat, exactly on pattern, in proper sequence and easily understood, as well as complete. "His admin was bad" means the scribble and disorderly keeping of records of the session while it was in progress could not be easily understood. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**administration:\*\*\*** the actions involved in administering an organization. The clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, dispatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. Administration refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Admin Scale:\*\*\*** a scale which gives a sequence (and relative seniority) of subjects relating to organization. The subjects are goals, purposes, policy, plans, programs, projects, orders, ideal scenes, stats and valuable final products. The scale is worked up and worked down until it is (each item) in full agreement with the remaining items. In short, for success all these items in the scale must agree with all other items in the scale on the same subject. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**admiral:** a high-ranking naval officer, next above vice admiral. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**admiral:** a naval officer of any one of the four highest ranks. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**admiral:** a naval officer of any one of the four highest ranks. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**admiral:** a naval officer of any one of the four highest ranks. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**admiral:** a naval officer of any one of the four highest ranks. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**admiral:** a naval officer of any one of the four highest ranks. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**admiral:** any naval officer of any one of the four highest ranks. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —Academy Level III Glossary

**admiral:** the commander in chief of a navy or fleet. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Admiral Ahenobarbus:** a made-up name for an admiral. Ahenobarbus was the name of a prominent family in ancient Rome. The name means “bronze-bearded.” —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**admirals:** any naval officers of any one of the four highest ranks. In the US Navy there are the following ranks of admirals: fleet admiral (most senior), admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**admiralty:** the officials or the department of state having charge of naval affairs. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ad nauseam: (Latin)** to the point of nausea; to a disgusting or ridiculous degree. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**ad nauseam: (Latin)** to the point of nausea; to a disgusting or ridiculous degree. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**ad nauseam: (Latin)** to the point of nausea; to a disgusting or ridiculous degree. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**ad nauseam:** to the point of nausea; to a disgusting or ridiculous degree. In Latin it literally means “to nausea.” —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ad nauseum:** to the point of nausea; to a disgusting or ridiculous degree. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**'adn't:** (dialect) hadn't. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**adobe:** of unburnt, sun-dried bricks made of clay and straw, commonly used in areas having little rainfall. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**adorned:** decorated or added beauty to, as by ornaments. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**adrenalin:** a hormone secreted by the adrenal gland, that stimulates the heart, increases muscular strength, etc. See also adrenals in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**adrenaline:** a hormone secreted by the adrenal gland, that stimulates the heart, increases muscular strength, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**adrenaline:** a hormone secreted by the adrenal gland, that stimulates the heart, increases muscular strength, etc. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**adrenals:** a pair of endocrine organs lying immediately above the kidneys that produce a variety of hormones, including adrenalin. See also adrenalin and **endocrine** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**adrenals:** a pair of endocrine organs lying immediately above the kidney that produce a variety of hormones, including adrenaline. See also adrenaline and **endocrine system** in this glossary. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**adroit:** having or showing skill in using the mind; resourceful in reaching one's objective; ingenious; clever.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**adroitly:** in a cleverly skillful manner; resourcefully, or ingeniously. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**adulation:** excessive praise; slavish flattery. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**advance:** cause (the sparking action in an internal-combustion engine) to take place earlier in the cycle for more effective high-speed running. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**advanced:** brought into consideration or notice; suggested; proposed. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**advanced:** helped or aided the success or improvement of. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Advanced Clinical Course:** one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Advanced Clinical Course:** one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Advanced Clinical Course:\*\*\*** one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Advanced Clinical Course:** one of the theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. Here, LRH is specifically referring to the 9th Advanced Clinical Course of December 1954 - January 1955. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Advanced Clinical Courses:** theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. Abbreviation ACC. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Advanced Clinical Courses:** the theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Advanced Clinical Unit:** a section of an Advanced Clinical Course having a specific curriculum. For example, the ACC Communication Course was taught as one unit; the ACC Indoctrination Course was taught as another unit. See also ACC, ACC Communication Course and ACC Indoctrination Course in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Advanced Clinical Unit:** a section of an Advanced Clinical Course having a specific curriculum. For example, the ACC Communication Course was taught as one unit; the ACC Indoctrination Course was taught as another unit. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Advanced Course Procedure:** a series of exact and consistently workable procedures, including Two-way Communication, Opening Procedure and SOP 8-C. See also SOP 8-C on page \_\_\_\_ in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Advanced Courses:** the Clearing Course and pre-OT levels which are delivered at Advanced Organizations and the Flag Service Org. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Advanced Courses:** the Clearing Course and pre-OT levels which are delivered at Advanced Organizations and the Flag Service Org. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**Advanced Organizations:\*\*\*** upper-level Scientology organizations that deliver advanced auditing and training services. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1951. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. See also case in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1951. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. Chapter 19 of this book, entitled "Responsibility," covers what full responsibility is. See also case in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard and published in the early 1950s. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in 1951 as a softcover mimeographed edition of 1,750 copies. Due to demand, a second edition of 1,500 copies was produced and issued in early 1953. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. See also case in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Advanced Procedure and Axioms:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951. It is a manual which gives an outline, definition and description of the types of cases and the points of address in any case. See also case in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Advance Program:** a program by a C/S for a pc that consists simply of every needful step and process missed on the Grade Chart by the case (written down in sequence) which are now to be done. It gets the pc really up to where he should be. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary



**Advance Program:** a program by a C/S for a pc, that consists simply of every needful step and process missed on the grade chart by the case (written down in sequence) which are now to be done. It gets the pc really up to where he should be. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Advance Program:** a program by a C/S for a pc, that consists simply of every needful step and process missed on the Grade Chart by the case (written down in sequence) which are now to be done. It gets the pc really up to where he should be. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**advent:** coming or arrival.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**adverbial and participial clauses appended to the genders:** a significant sounding phrase, used in this lecture with no particular meaning. Adverbial, participial, clause and gender are grammatical terms. —HEV Approved Glossary

**adversely:** not helpfully; harmfully. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**adversely:** not helpfully; harmfully. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**advisedly:** with due consideration; deliberately. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Advisory Council:\*\*\*** at the time of the lecture (1958), a council with the purpose of advising the executives of the organization as to the needed changes and policies and advancing ideas for promotion and improvement. It acted as a meeting ground of the five department heads (Directors of Training, Processing, Procurement, Materiel and Business) who headed the five departments of the organization. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Advisory Council:\*\*\*** the council composed primarily of the heads of divisions of the organization. It has the role of originating, advising and recommending to Executive Council measures for approval. See also Exec Council in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Advisory Council:\*\*\*** the council composed primarily of the heads of divisions of the organization. It has the role of originating, advising and recommending measures for approval. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**advocate:** a person who speaks or writes in support or defense of a person, cause, etc. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**advocate:** recommend or be in favor of. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**advocate:** speak or write in support of; be in favor of. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**adze:** a tool somewhat like an ax, used for shaping heavy timbers. The blade is set across the end of the handle and curves inward. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**AEC:** abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission: a former federal agency (1946 - 75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program: functions transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**AEC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission: a former federal agency (1946 - 75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**AEC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission: a former federal agency (1946 - 75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**AEC:** abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission. See **Atomic Energy Commission** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Aegean Sea:** an arm of the Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Turkey, located in southeastern Europe. Aristotle was born in a town on the northwestern shore of the Aegean Sea and later spent two years on Lesbos, an island in the Aegean, engaged in the study of natural history, especially marine biology. See also **Aristotle** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**aegis:** sponsorship or support. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**aerial:\*\*\*** of, pertaining to or produced in the air or atmosphere; atmospheric. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**aerodynamics:** the branch of mechanics dealing with the forces exerted by air or other gases in motion. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**aeroglopis:** a made-up name for an anatomical part. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Aesculapian:** of Aesculapius, the god of medicine and healing in ancient Greek and Roman mythology. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Aesculapian: (Roman mythology)** of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Aesculapian: (Roman mythology)** of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Aesculapian: (Roman mythology)** of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapian: (Roman mythology)** of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapian: (Roman mythology)** of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapian: (Roman mythology)** of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapians:** physicians. From Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Aesculapians: (Roman mythology)** followers of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapians: (Roman mythology)** followers of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapians: (Roman mythology)** followers of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapians: (Roman mythology)** followers of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapians: (Roman mythology)** followers of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapians: (Roman mythology)** followers of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Aesculapius:** (Roman mythology) the Roman god of medicine and healing. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Aesop:** (c. 620 - 560 b.c.) Greek writer of fables known as Aesop's Fables, which were largely concerned with talking animals illustrating human vices, follies and virtues. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Aesop:** (ca. 620 - 560 b.c.) Greek writer of fables known as Aesop's Fables, which were largely concerned with talking animals illustrating human vices, follies and virtues. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**aesthetic:** having to do with the beautiful, as distinguished from the useful, scientific, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**aesthetic:** having to do with the beautiful, as distinguished from the useful, scientific, etc. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**aesthetic:** having to do with the beautiful, as distinguished from the useful, scientific, etc. —PDC Volume 1, 2, 5, 7 Approved Glossary

**aesthetic:** having to do with the beautiful, as distinguished from the useful, scientific, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**aesthetic:\*\*** sensitive to art and beauty; showing good taste; artistic. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**aesthetically:** from the point of view of aesthetics; being sensitive to art and beauty; showing good taste; artistically. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**aesthetics:** beauty; the wavelength of the arts. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**aesthetics:** beauty; the wavelength of the arts. See also wavelength in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**aesthetics:** beauty; the wavelength of the arts. See also wavelength in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**afar:** (poetic or archaic) at or to a distance. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**affaires du coeur:** (French) love affairs. Literally means affairs of the heart. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**affairs:** matters of interest, especially public or business matters. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**affect: (psychiatry)** an expressed or observed emotional response. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**affidavit:** a statement written down and sworn to be true, usually before a judge or notary public. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**affinities:** the attractions which exist between two human beings, or between human beings and other life organisms. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**affinity:** a degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**affinity:** a degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A

lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**affinity:** a degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**affinity:** a degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —HEV Approved Glossary

**affinity:** a degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

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**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of

the components of understanding. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**affinity:** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**affinity:\*\*\*** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**affinity:\*\*\*** degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**affinity:** love or liking for something or someone. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**affinity:** the attraction which exists between two human beings, or between a human being and another life organism, or between a human being and mest or theta or the Supreme Being. It has a rough parallel in the physical universe in magnetic and gravitic attraction. The affinity or lack of affinity between an organism and the environment or between the theta and mest of an organism and within the theta (including entheta) of the organism brings about what we have referred to as emotions, in the past. The affinity scale includes most of the common emotions, apathy, grief, fear, anger, hostility, boredom, relief, contentment, enthusiasm, exhilaration, inspiration. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**affinity:** the feeling of love or liking for something or someone. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**affinity, reality and communication triangle:** a triangle which is a symbol of the fact that affinity, reality and communication act together as a whole entity and that one of them cannot be considered unless the other two are also taken into account. Without affinity there is no reality or communication. Without reality or some agreement, affinity and communication are absent. Without communication there can be no affinity or reality. It is only necessary to improve one corner of this very valuable triangle in Scientology in order to improve the remaining two corners. Also called the ARC Triangle.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**affirms:** confirms; upholds. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Affluence:\*\*\*** the state or condition which applies when a statistic goes up steeply. See also **condition** and **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**affluent:** having much money or property; prosperous; rich. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**affluent:** having much money or property; prosperous; rich. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**affront:** an open or intentional insult. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**affront:** open insult. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**affronting:** insulting openly or purposefully. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**afield:** off the beaten path; far and wide. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**afield:**\*\*\*off the right path; astray. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**aforestated:** stated before; stated previously. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**afreet:** (Arabian mythology) a powerful evil demon or monster. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Afrika Korps:** the name of the German troops under Rommel in Africa during World War II. There were several battles during 1941 and 1942 between the Germans and the Allies. They were defeated by the Allies in 1942. See also Rommel in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Afrikaner:** a South African of European ancestry, especially one of Dutch ancestry. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Afrikaner:** (Dutch) a South African of European ancestry, especially one of Dutch ancestry. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Afrikaner:** (Dutch) a South African of European ancestry, especially one of Dutch ancestry. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**aft:** in, near or toward the stern (rear) of a vessel. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**after:** nearer the rear of a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**after block:** a wooden or metal case with a pulley mounted inside. It is located at the rear end of the lifeboat and in combination with the forward block, is used to lower or raise a lifeboat. See also forward block in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**aftermost:** nearest to the stern (the rear end of a ship, boat, etc.) —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**After Twenty Years:** reference to Twenty Years After: a historical romance written by Alexandre Dumas as a sequel to The Three Musketeers, a famous novel set in the seventeenth century about a young Frenchman determined to become one of the guardsmen (musketeers) of the king of France, and his adventures with three of the most renowned musketeers of the day. The sequel takes place twenty years later when these same four men travel to England where they try unsuccessfully to save Charles, the king of England, from being beheaded. See also Dumas in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**after well deck:** the sunken deck in the rear section of the ship. See also well deck in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**aft gang agley: (Scottish)** often go wrong. From aft, often and gang agley, go wrong. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**Agatha, Aunt:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**age, become of:** reached full development or maturity. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**age, coming of:** (informal) becoming fully developed or mature. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**age flash:** a flash answer to determine age. The auditor says, "When I snap my fingers an age will occur to you. Give me the first number that comes into your mind." He then snaps his fingers, and the preclear gives him the first number which comes into his mind. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Agent Orange:** a powerful herbicide and defoliant containing trace amounts of dioxin, a toxic impurity suspected of causing serious health problems, including cancer and genetic damage, in some persons exposed to it, and birth defects in their offspring; used by US armed forces during the Vietnam War to defoliate jungles (1965 - 70). The name Agent Orange came from the color of the identifying stripe on the drums in which it was stored. See also **dioxin** and **defoliant** in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**agent provocateur:** a secret agent of a foreign nation, especially one who incites citizens to rebellion, illegal acts, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**agent provocateur:** (French) a secret agent of a foreign nation, especially one who incites citizens to rebellion, illegal acts, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**agent provocateur:** (French) a secret agent of a foreign nation, especially one who incites citizens to rebellion, illegal acts, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**agent saboteur: agent provocateur:** a secret agent of a foreign nation, especially one who incites citizens to rebellion, illegal acts, etc. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**age-old:** having existed for ages; very old; ancient. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**agglomerated:** collected or gathered into a cluster or mass. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aggrandize:** make seem greater or higher in status, dignity, power, honor, wealth, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**aggregate:** gathered into or considered as a whole; total. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**aggregate:\*\*\*** gathered into or considered as a whole; total. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**aggregated:** caused to come together; accumulated; collected. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aggregation:** a group, body or mass composed of many distinct parts. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**aggregation:** the collecting of separate things into one mass or whole. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**aggregations:** groups, bodies or masses composed of many distinct parts. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**aggregations:** groups or masses of distinct things or individuals. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**agin:** against; opposed to. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**agin:** against; opposed to. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**agin:** against; opposed to. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**agin:** against; opposed to. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**agin: (dialect)** against. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**agin: (dialect)** against. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**agin: (dialect)** against. —HEV Approved Glossary

**agin: (dialect)** against. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**agin: (dialect)** against. —SHSBC Binder 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**Agincourt:** a village in northern France; site of a battle (1415) won by England in the Hundred Years' War with France that lasted from the middle of the fourteenth century to the middle of the fifteenth. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Agincourt:** a village in north France, site of a battle (1415) won by England in the Hundred Years' War with France. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**agley: (chiefly Scottish)** awry; wrong. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**agley: (chiefly Scottish)** awry; wrong. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**aground:** on or onto the shore, the bottom, a reef, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**aground, go:** become stranded on the shore or on the bottom in shallow water. Used figuratively in the lecture. —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**Aide:** head of a bureau at the Flag Bureaux who is responsible for seeing that his opposite-numbered division is fully established and functioning in Scientology orgs internationally. For instance, the Dissemination Aide is responsible for Dissemination Divisions internationally. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Aide:** in the Flag Bureaux, one who heads a bureau and is responsible for his opposite-numbered division internationally. For instance, the Dissemination Aide is responsible for Dissemination Divisions internationally. See also bureau and **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Aide:** in the Flag Bureaux, one who heads a bureau and is responsible for his opposite-numbered division internationally. For instance, the Dissemination Aide is responsible for Dissemination Divisions internationally. See also bureau and **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Aide:\*\*\*** in the Flag Bureaux, one who heads a bureau and is responsible for his opposite-numbered division internationally. For instance, the Dissemination Aide is responsible for Dissemination Divisions internationally. See also bureau and **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**aide-de-camp:** an officer in the army, navy, etc., serving as a confidential assistant to a senior officer. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89



**Aides:** in the Flag Bureaux, ones who head bureaux and are responsible for their opposite-numbered divisions internationally. For instance, the Dissemination Aide is responsible for Dissemination Divisions internationally. See also bureau and Flag Bureaux in this glossary. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**ain't:** (colloquial) are not. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**ain't:** (colloquial) are not. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ain't:** (colloquial) are not. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**ain't:** (colloquial) a shortened everyday form of am not, is not, are not, has not, or have not. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**ain't: (colloquial)** a shortened everyday form of am not, is not, are not, has not, or have not. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**"Ain't Necessarily So":** reference to the song "It Ain't Necessarily So" written by Ira and George Gershwin in 1935 for their opera Porgy and Bess, which depicted life in the black community of Charleston, South Carolina. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**air-conditioning unit:** a machine that has a system or process for controlling the temperature, humidity and sometimes the purity of the air in an interior space (such as a house, car, etc.), especially one capable of cooling. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aircraft carrier:** a warship equipped with a large open deck for the taking off and landing of warplanes and with facilities to carry, service and arm them. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**air drill:** a drill powered by compressed air (air that has been put under extra pressure so that it has a great deal of force when released). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**airfoil:** a part with a flat or curved surface, as a wing, rudder, etc., used to keep an aircraft up or control its movements. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**air hour:** the distance which can be traveled by air within a sixty-minute period. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**air ionizer:** a device for creating negatively charged particles (ions) in immediately surrounding air, promoted as a cure for various ills. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**airmail, on the:** connected with a service for conveying letters, parcels, etc., by airplane. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**air marshal:** officer of the British Royal Air Force, equivalent in rank to a lieutenant general (three star general; a full general has four stars) in the army. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**air, on the:** being broadcast on radio or television. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**air, out of thin:** (informal) from nothing; from nowhere. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**air, out of thin:** (informal) from nothing; from nowhere. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**air, takes the:** is spread about among people; becomes known to others. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**air, up in the:** \*\*\*not settled; not decided. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**air, up in the:** not settled; not decided. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**air, walking on:** (informal) feeling very happy or exalted. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**airy-fairy:** fairylike; graceful; delicate. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**airy-fairy: (informal)** acting in a manner not based on reality; unrealistic. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**airy-fairy: (informal)** not based on reality, unrealistic. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**airy-fairy: (informal)** not based on reality, unrealistic. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**airy-fairy:\*\*\* (informal)** not based on reality, unrealistic. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**airy-fairy: (informal)** not based on reality, unrealistic. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**airy-fairying:** acting fairylike; acting graceful or delicate. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**Akhenaton:** a pharaoh in Egypt (ruled 1372 - 1354 b.c.). He was a religious innovator who abolished polytheism (belief in more than one god or in many gods), holding that the sun alone was God and he was the sun's physical son. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Akhenaton:** a pharaoh in Egypt (ruled 1372 - 1354 b.c.). He was a religious innovator who abolished polytheism (belief in more than one god or in many gods), holding that the sun alone was God and he was the sun's physical son. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**a la:\*\*\* (French)** according to; in the manner of; in the style of. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Alabama Jim:** a made-up name. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**alacabam:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**alacrity:** cheerful readiness, promptness or willingness. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Aladdin's lamp:** the subject of a story in the Arabian Nights (a famous collection of Persian, Indian and Arabian folk tales), in which a young boy named Aladdin acquires a magic lamp that, when rubbed, brings forth a genie, a magic spirit prepared to grant his every wish. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Aladdin's lamps:** magic lamps, such as the lamp found by Aladdin, a boy in The Arabian Nights, with which he could call up a jinni to do his bidding. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Alamo:** a fortified mission in San Antonio, Texas. In 1836, during the Texas rebellion (against Mexico—as Texas was originally Spanish territory), a force of Texans was besieged at the Alamo by a much larger Mexican army. After 13 days of fighting, the Mexicans were able to break into the Alamo and every

remaining defender was killed in hand-to-hand combat. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Alan:** a Saint Hill staff member at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Alaska:\*\*\*** a state of the United States in northwest North America. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Alaska:** the least populated state of the United States in the northwest extremity of the North American continent. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Alaska:** the least populated state of the United States in the northwest extremity of the North American continent. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Alaska:** the least populated state of the United States, located in the northwest extremity of the North American continent. At one point, it is less than fifty miles from Alaska to Siberia, which is part of Russia. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Alaskan Pilot:** the coast pilot for the Alaskan coastline. See **coast pilot** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Alba:** a town in northeastern Italy. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Alba, Duke of:** a made-up name for a duke. Alba is a town in northeastern Italy. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Albuquerque:** a city in central New Mexico. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Alcatraz:** a small island in San Francisco Bay (on the Pacific coast of California, United States) which was the site of a federal prison (1934 - 1963). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Alcatraz:** a small island in San Francisco Bay (on the Pacific coast of California, United States) which was the site of a federal prison (1934 - 1963). Escape from the prison was difficult because it was separated from the mainland by more than one mile of water with strong tidal currents racing in and out of the bay. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Alcatraz:** a small island in San Francisco Bay (on the Pacific coast of California, United States) which was the site of a federal prison (1934 - 1963). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Alcatraz:** a small island in San Francisco Bay (on the Pacific coast of California, United States) which was the site of a federal prison (1934 - 1963). The prison was separated from the mainland by more than one mile of water with strong tidal currents racing in and out of the bay. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Alcatraz:** a small island in San Francisco Bay (on the Pacific coast of California, United States) which was the site of a Federal prison (1934 - 1963). —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**alcohol:** a colorless, strong-smelling liquid that evaporates readily and burns with a hot flame: it is used in industry and medicine, and is the element in whiskey, wine, beer, etc., that causes intoxication: also called ethyl alcohol. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**Alcoholics Anonymous:** an organization of alcoholics (persons suffering from the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess) whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from alcoholism. Members of this organization say, "For the alcoholic, one drink is too many, and a hundred are

not enough." They believe that it is not possible for an alcoholic to be cured.  
—SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Alcoholics Anonymous:** an organization of alcoholics (persons suffering from the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess) whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from alcoholism. Members of this organization say, "For the alcoholic, one drink is too many, and a hundred are not enough." They believe that it is not possible for an alcoholic to be cured.  
—SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Alcoholics Anonymous:** an organization of alcoholics (persons suffering from the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess) whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from alcoholism. Members of this organization say, "For the alcoholic, one drink is too many, and a hundred are not enough." They believe that it is not possible for an alcoholic to be cured.  
—SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Alcoholics Anonymous:** an organization of alcoholics (persons suffering from the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess) whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from alcoholism. Members of this organization say, "For the alcoholic, one drink is too many, and a hundred are not enough." They believe that it is not possible for an alcoholic to be cured.  
—SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Alcoholics Anonymous:** an organization of alcoholics (persons suffering from the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess) whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from alcoholism "one day at a time."  
—PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Alcoholics Anonymous:\*\*** an organization of alcoholics (persons suffering from the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess) whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from alcoholism. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Alcoholics Anonymous:** an organization of alcoholics (persons suffering from the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess) whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from alcoholism. Members of this organization say, "For the alcoholic, one drink is too many, and a hundred are not enough." They believe that it is not possible for an alcoholic to be cured.  
—State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**Alcoholics Synonymous:** a humorous reference to Alcoholics Anonymous. See also Alcoholics Anonymous in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**alcoholism:** the habitual or compulsive consumption of alcoholic liquor to excess.  
—9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Alemania:** Spanish name for Germany. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**alertopad:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Aleut:** native people of the Aleutian Islands (a chain of islands of Alaska, extending approx. 1,200 miles from the southwest coast) and parts of mainland Alaska. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Aleutians:** short for Aleutian Islands, a chain of islands of Alaska, extending approximately 1,200 miles from the southwest coast. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Aleuts:** native people of the Aleutian Islands (a chain of islands that extend about 1,200 miles southwest from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula) and parts of

mainland Alaska. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Alexander:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), also known as Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Alexander:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), also known as Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Alexander:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), also known as Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Alexander Hamilton's banking system:** Alexander Hamilton (1755 - 1804), as first Secretary of the US Treasury (1789 - 1797), initiated a strong central banking system controlled by the federal government and federal taxes on imports and exports. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Alexander the Fourth:** reference to Alexander VI (ca. 1430 - 1503), pope of the Roman Catholic Church (1492 - 1503), who became notorious as a corrupt and worldly pope. He showered his illegitimate children, Cesare and Lucrezia Borgia, with money and favors. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Alexander the Great:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Alexander the Great:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. He is said to have wept because "there were no worlds left to conquer." —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Alexander the Great:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. He is said to have wept because "there were no worlds left to conquer." —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Alexander the Great:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Alexander the Great:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Alexander the Great:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. He was a student and financial supporter of the philosopher Aristotle. See also Aristotle in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Alexander the Great:** Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. During the fourth century a.d. there were different Christian sects there (two of which were the Homoousians and the Homoiousians) that were violently opposed to each other. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. During the fourth century a.d. there were different Christian sects there that were violently opposed to each other. Each sect considered persons in the other sects to be heretics. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. See also **Alexander the Great** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. During the fourth century a.d. there were different Christian sects there (two of which were the Homoousians and the Homoiousians) that were violently opposed to each other. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Alexandria:** a seaport in northern Egypt, founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning. During the fourth century a.d. there were different Christian sects there (two of which were the Homoousians and the Homoiousians) that were violently opposed to each other. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Alexandria township:** a residential settlement located in the southern part of South Africa. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Alfa-Romeo:** a sports car manufactured by Alfa-Romeo, an Italian firm started in 1911 by Nicola Romeo. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**algae:** a group of plants, either one-celled or many-celled, often growing in colonies. Algae contain chlorophyll (the green coloring matter of plants) and other pigments, but have no true root, stem or leaf. They are found in water or damp places and include seaweed, pond scum, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**algebra:\*\*\*** a branch of mathematics in which letters and symbols are used to represent quantities. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Alger, Horatio Jr.:** (1832 - 1899) American author. Known for his many books in which poor boys become rich through their earnest attitudes and hard work. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Alger, Horatio Jr.:** (1832 - 1899) American author. Known for his many books in which poor boys become rich through their earnest attitudes and hard work. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Alger, Horatio Jr:\*\*\***(1832 - 1899) American author. Known for his many books in which poor boys become rich through their earnest attitudes and hard work. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Algerian:** of or pertaining to Algeria, a republic in northwest Africa. Much of Algeria is arid and sparsely populated, with half of the work force being farmers. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Algerian:** of or pertaining to Algeria, a republic in northwest Africa, or its inhabitants. The native Muslims, who had been under French rule for over 100 years, started a war for independence in 1954, and Algeria finally became independent in 1962. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Algiers:** the capital city of Algeria and the chief seaport of northwest Africa. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**alibi:** (colloquial) an excuse. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**alibi:** excuse, explanation, reason or justification, especially to avoid blame. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Alice in Wonderland:** a story written in 1865 by Lewis Carroll (the full title is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland) about a little girl named Alice who falls down a well into a strange country where very illogical things happen. This book is used as a source of nonsignificant phrases for the training routines on this course. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

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**Alice in Wonderland:** a story written in 1865 by Lewis Carroll (the full title is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland) about a little girl named Alice who falls down a well into a strange country where very illogical things happen. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**Alice in Wonderland:\*\*\*** a story written in 1865 by Lewis Carroll (the full title is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland) about a little girl named Alice who falls down a well into a strange country where very illogical things happen. This book is used as a source of nonsignificant phrases for the Learning Drill. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Alice in Wonderland**: a whimsical storybook by Lewis Carroll (Alice's Adventures in Wonderland) about a little girl named Alice who falls down a well and lands in a strange country where things happen with complete illogic. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Alice in Wonderland**: reference to Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, a story written in 1865 by Lewis Carroll (1832 - 1898) about a little girl named Alice who falls down a well into a strange country where very illogical things happen. She finds that she can become a giantess or a pygmy by nibbling alternate sides of a magic mushroom, and she has a series of remarkable adventures with the White Rabbit, the Mad Hatter and other strange characters. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Alice in Wonderland**: the main character in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, a story written in 1865 by Lewis Carroll (1832 - 1898) about a little girl named Alice who falls down a well into a strange country where very illogical things happen. She has a series of remarkable adventures with several characters, such as the Queen of Hearts. At one point, the Queen says, "Now, here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!" —HEV Approved Glossary

**Alice-in-Wonderlandish**: like or characteristic of the story Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, written in 1865 by Lewis Carroll (1832 - 1898). The story is about a little girl named Alice who falls down a well into a strange country where very illogical things happen. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is used in a series of training drills that were developed by L. Ron Hubbard in early 1956 to help students increase their communication abilities. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**alidade-amplitude angle dihedral in betwixt**: a made-up phrase of words that have meaning but are meaningless in this combination. An alidade is an indicator or sighting apparatus used for measuring angles. Amplitude means "largeness, width, breadth or size." Dihedral is a mathematical term meaning "having or formed by two plane surfaces which meet along an edge." (An example of a dihedral angle is the angle formed by the pages of a book where they join along the spine.) Betwixt is an archaic word meaning "between." —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

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**alien:** foreign in nature or character; belonging to something else. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**alienated:** made indifferent or hostile.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**alienated:** withdrawn or detached from. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**alienist:** (formerly) a doctor specializing in the treatment of mental illness. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**aliens:** having to do with residents in a country who are not citizens of it. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**align:** relate to something else; go in the same direction as. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**aligned:** placed in line, brought into line. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Ali the errand boy of Baghdad:** a made-up name for a person. Baghdad is a city in and the capital of Iraq, located in the central part of the country, on the Tigris. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**alkaline:** of or like the class of substances that neutralize and are neutralized by acids, and form caustic or corrosive solutions in water. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**alkalinity:** condition or state of being caustic (capable of burning or destroying human tissue), corrosive or producing such a condition in water. This condition can be neutralized by acids. See also **neutralizer** in this glossary. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**à la:** (French) in the manner or style of. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**à la:** in the manner or style of. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Allah:** (Muslim) God. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**allahipatoodrum:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**allayed:** lessened, relieved or alleviated. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**allays:** puts (fear, doubt, suspicion, anger, etc.) to rest; calms; quiets.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**All Clear Unit:\*\*\*** one of several legal units established in 1981 in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France and Italy in order to terminatedly handle vital legal situations affecting the Church. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**allegation:** something asserted positively, or declared; something affirmed; especially, something asserted without proof. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**allegiance:** loyalty or devotion to some person, group, cause or the like. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**allegiance:** loyalty or devotion to some person, group, cause or the like. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**allegiance:** loyalty or devotion to some person, group, cause or the like. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Allen:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Allen, Fred:** (1894 - 1956) popular American humorist, known for his caustic wit. He hosted his own radio show in the 1940s and also appeared on several television shows in the early 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**allergic:** (slang) having a strong dislike; opposed. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**allergies:** conditions of excessive sensitivity to specific substances such as foods, pollens, dust, etc., or conditions (as heat or cold) which in similar amounts are harmless to most people; they are manifested in physiological disorders. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**alley cat:** a domestic cat with no known ancestry. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**alley-cat: (slang)** sexually promiscuous. —HSSC Glossary (Final approval 3-9-90)

**alley-cat:\*\*\*** (slang) sexually promiscuous. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**all hell will break loose: (slang)** a state of riot or disorder will ensue. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**alliance:** a merging of efforts or interests by persons, families, states or organizations. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**allied:** closely related. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Allied:** of or having to do with the Allies: the countries of Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States, Italy, Japan, etc., which fought against the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.) in World War I (1914 - 1918). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Allied:** of or having to do with the Allies, the countries (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc.) which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Allied:** of or having to do with the Allies, the countries (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc.) which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Allied:\*\*\*** of or having to do with the Allies, the countries (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc.) which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Allied:** of the Allies, the countries that fought against Germany, Italy and Japan in World War II. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Allies:** the countries (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Allies:** the countries (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Allies:** the countries of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc., which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

- Allies:** the countries of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc., which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Allies:** the countries of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc., which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- allocated:** set apart for a particular purpose; assigned or allotted. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- alloy:** weaken or spoil by adding something that reduces value or pleasure. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- alloyed:** weakened or spoiled through the addition of something that reduces value or pleasure. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- alloyed:** weakened or spoiled through the addition of something that reduces value or pleasure. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- alloyed:** weakened or spoiled through the addition of something that reduces value or pleasure. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- alloyed:** weakened or spoiled through the addition of something that reduces value or pleasure. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- All Quiet on the Western Front:** a German novel by Erich Maria Remarque, published in the late 1920s, about the horrors of World War I. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- all thumbs:** clumsy, fumbling. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- alluding:\*\*\*** referring in a casual or indirect way (to). —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- all up with:** there is no further hope for; the end is near for. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- ally:** an individual who helps or cooperates with another; a supporter or associate; a friend. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ally:** an individual who helps or cooperates with another; a supporter or associate; a friend. In Dianetics, it basically means someone who protects a person who is in a weak state and becomes a very strong influence over the person. The weaker person, such as a child even partakes the characteristics of the ally so that one may find that a person who has for instance a bad leg, has it because a protector or ally in his youth had a bad leg. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- ally:** a person recorded in the reactive mind of the preclear about whom the preclear makes the reactive computation that this person is necessary to the preclear's survival. An ally is an individual who cooperates with, supports and helps another for a common object; a supporter, a friend. In Dianetics, it basically means someone who protects a person who is in a weak state and becomes a very strong influence over the person. The weaker person, such as a child, even partakes of the characteristics of the ally so that one may find that a person who has, for instance, a bad leg, has it because a protector or ally in his youth had a bad leg. The word is from French and Latin and means to bind together. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- ally:** a person recorded in the reactive mind of the preclear about whom the preclear makes the reactive computation that this person is necessary to the preclear's survival. An ally is an individual who cooperates with, supports and

helps another for a common object; a supporter, a friend. In Dianetics, it basically means someone who protects a person who is in a weak state and becomes a very strong influence over the person. The weaker person, such as a child, even partakes of the characteristics of the ally so that one may find that a person who has, for instance, a bad leg, has it because a protector or ally in his youth had a bad leg. The word is from French and Latin and means to bind together. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ally:** a person who associates or cooperates with another; supporter. As used in Scientology, ally means someone who protects a person who is in a weak state and becomes a very strong influence over the person. The weaker person, such as a child, even partakes of the characteristics of the ally, so that one may find that a person who has, for instance, a bad leg, has it because a protector or ally in his youth had a bad leg. The word is from French and Latin and means to bind together. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**ally:** enter into an alliance; join; unite. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**ally computation:** little more than a mere idiot calculation that anyone who is a friend can be kept a friend only by approximating the conditions wherein the friendship was realized. It is a computation on the basis that one can only be safe in the vicinity of certain people and that one can only be in the vicinity of certain people by being sick or crazy or poor and generally disabled. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**alma mater:** the school, college or university that one has attended. From Latin, for fostering mother. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aloof:** at a distance, especially in feeling or interest; apart. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Alphabetic Foundation:** a made-up name for an organization. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Alpha Centauri:** the brightest star in the constellation Centaurus; the closest visible star to the naked eye, except for the sun. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Alpha Centauri:** the brightest star in the constellation Centaurus; the closest visible star to the naked eye, except for the sun. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Alpha Centauri:** the brightest star in the constellation Centaurus; the closest visible star to the naked eye, except for the sun. —HEV Approved Glossary

**alpineer:** a person skilled in climbing high mountains, especially the Alps. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**alpineer:\*\*\*** a person skilled in mountain climbing. —Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Alps:** a mountain range in south central Europe, about 500 miles long and 100 miles wide, extending from France through Switzerland and Italy into Austria and Yugoslavia. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Alps:** a mountain range in south central Europe, about 500 miles long and 100 miles wide, extending from France through Switzerland and Italy into Austria and Yugoslavia. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Alps:** a mountain range in southcentral Europe, extending from France through Switzerland and Italy into Austria and Yugoslavia. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- alter ego: (psychoanalysis)** another aspect of oneself. —New Slant on Life Glossary  
Final approval 28.1.90
- alter ego: (psychoanalysis)** another aspect of oneself. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- alter ego: (psychoanalysis)** another aspect of oneself. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- alter-is:** alter or change the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is, in other words, is altering the way it is. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- alter-is:** an instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently, he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- alter-is:** an instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is, in other words, is altering the way it is. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- alter-is:\*\*\*** an instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently, he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- alter-is:** an instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is, in other words, is altering the way it is. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- alter-is:** an instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is, in other words, is altering the way it is. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- alter-is:\*\*\*** of or concerning the altering or changing of the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. As it is used here, alter-is refers to altering or changing something which should not have been changed. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- alter-is:** the altering or changing of the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. —HSSC Glossary (Final approval 3-9-90)
- alter-is:\*\*\*** the altering or changing of the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- alter-ised:** altered or changed the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently, he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- alter-ised:** of or concerning the altered or changed reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. As it is used here, alter-is refers to altering

or changing something which should not have been changed. —Academy Level III Glossary

**alter-ises:\*\*\*** alters or changes the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**alter-ising:** altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**alter-ising:\*\*\*** altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**alter-isness:** an altered or changed reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**alter-isness:** an altered or changed reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**alter-isness:** the state, quality or instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**alter-isness:** the state, quality or instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**alter-isness:** the state, quality or instance of altering or changing the reality of something. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**alternating current:** \*\*\*electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or alternating back and forth at a rapid rate. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**alternating current:** electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or alternating back and forth at a rapid rate. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**alternating current:** electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or alternating back and forth at a rapid rate. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**alternating current:** electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or

alternating back and forth at a rapid rate. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**alternating current:** electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or alternating back and forth at a rapid rate. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**alternating current formula:** a mathematical expression for calculating and predicting quantities in an electric current. See also alternating current. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**altitude:** a difference in level of prestige—one on a higher altitude carries conviction to one on a lower altitude merely because of altitude. The auditor may find himself unable to gain sufficient altitude with some patients to work them smoothly and he may have so much altitude with others that they believe everything he says. When he has too little altitude, he is not believed; when he has too much, he is believed too well. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**altitude:** a prestige which the auditor has in the eyes of the preclear; a somewhat artificial position of the auditor which gives the preclear greater confidence and therefore greater ability to run that he would otherwise have. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**altitude:** high or important position, rank, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**altitudinized:** put in awe. A coined word from altitude, a high level, place or rank and -ized, subjected to. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**altocastalatus:** \*\*\*a made-up name for a cloud formation. It is a pun on altostratus, a type of cloud characterized by a generally uniform gray sheet or layer of medium altitude. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**altocastalatus:** a made-up name for a cloud formation. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**alto horn:\*\*\*** short for alto saxhorn: A saxhorn is any of a group of brass-wind instruments with valves, that have a full, even tone and a wide range. Alto designates an instrument with the second highest range within a family of instruments. See also tone and valve in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**altruistic:** having unselfish concern for the welfare of others. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**aluminum:** a silvery, lightweight metal that is easily worked and resists corrosion. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Aluminum Flushboxes Incorporated:\*\*\*** a made-up company name. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Aluminum Flushboxes Incorporated:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**alumno: (Spanish)** student. Now it's getting so that I actually can differentiate the difference between the alumno and the professor. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Alvarado:** the name of a street west of downtown Los Angeles. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Aly-al-Allah: (Arabic)** God is almighty or almighty God. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association: a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association: a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association: a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** \*\*\*abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public



health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science.  
—SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science.  
—SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science.  
—SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. Used humorously in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science.  
—Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association. See also **American Medical Association** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association. See also **American Medical Association** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**AMA:** abbreviation for American Medical Association. See **American Medical Association** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Amarillo, Texas:** a city in northwest Texas. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**amassing:** gathering for oneself; collecting as one's own. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**amassing:** gathering for oneself; collecting as one's own. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**amassing:** gathering for oneself; collecting as one's own. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**amateured:\*\*\*** done like an amateur (a person inexperienced or unskilled in a particular activity); executed in a nonprofessional manner. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**ambidextrous:** able to use both hands equally well. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**ambivalent:** having two valences (ambi- is Latin for “both”). See also **valence** in this glossary. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ambiversion:** a condition or character trait that includes elements of both introversion and extroversion. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Amboy:\*\*\*** the name of a town in northern Illinois, in the United States. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Amboy:** the name of a town in northern Illinois, in the United States. —HSSC Glossary (Final approval 3-9-90)

**Amboy:\*\*\*** the name of a town in northern Illinois, in the United States.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Ambria:** a made-up name for a location. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**ambulant:** moving about; walking. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**ambulant:** moving about; walking. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**ambulant:** moving about; walking. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**ambulant:** moving; walking. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**ambulation:** the state or action of moving about or walking. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**amenable:** ready or willing to answer, act, agree or yield; agreeable. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**amendments:** additions to or corrections of a document, bill or law. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**amenities:** things that add to one's comfort, convenience or pleasure. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**amentias:** conditions of feeble-mindedness or mental deficiency. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**American:** short for American Magazine; the name of a magazine published in New York from 1905 to 1956. It was one of the three great mass-circulation magazines of the early twentieth century. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**American Airlines:** a major American passenger transport airline company founded in 1932. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**American Book Company:** the US company that first printed Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**American Can Company:** a major American manufacturer of tin cans. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**American Can Company:** a major American manufacturer of tin cans. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**American Can Company:** a major American manufacturer of tin cans. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**American Civil War:** a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern states, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. The contributing causes included the question of slavery in the South and the extension of it into new territories, as well as sectional rivalry. When the war ended the defeated South was a ruined land. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**American Civil War:** a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern states, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. The contributing causes included the question of slavery in the South and the extension of it into new territories, as well as sectional rivalry. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**American Civil War:\*\*\*** a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**American College:** short for American College of Personnel Efficiency, a Scientology organization at the time of this lecture that gave lectures on basic Scientology subjects and delivered auditing and training to public. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**American College of Personnel Efficiency:** a Scientology organization at the time of this lecture that gave lectures on basic Scientology subjects and delivered auditing and training to public. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**American Fiction Guild:** a national organization of magazine writers and novelists in the United States in the 1930s. L. Ron Hubbard was the president of the New York chapter. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**American Journal of Psychology:** a periodical that presents news in the field of psychology. Founded in 1887, It was the first psychological journal in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**American Journal of Psychology:** a periodical that presents news in the field of psychology. Founded in 1887, it was the first psychological journal in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**American Legion:** the largest organization of American veterans, open to those who participated in World Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**American Legion:** the largest organization of American veterans, open to those who participated in World Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. They often rent their halls out for public events. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**American Management Association:\*\*\*** a professional association of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in the solutions of business and management problems, founded in 1922 and in existence at the time of this lecture. The Association published 3 periodicals to it's membership. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**American Management Association:** a professional nonprofit association of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in the solutions of business and management problems, founded in 1922 and in existence at the time of this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**American Management Association:** a professional nonprofit association of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in the solutions of business and management problems, founded in 1922. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**American Management Association:** a professional nonprofit association of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in the solutions of business and management problems, founded in 1922. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**American Management Association:\*\*\*** a professional non-profit association of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in the solutions of business and management problems, founded in 1922 and in existence at the time of this lecture. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**American Management Association:\*\*\*** a professional non-profit association of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in the solutions of business and management problems, founded in 1922 and in existence at the time of this lecture. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**American Medical Assoc.:** short for American Medical Association: a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the

welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —HEV Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**American Medical Association:\*\*\*** a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**American Mess Association:** a humorous reference to the American Medical Association. See also **AMA** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric:** short for **American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its

name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and

seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —HEV Approved Glossary

**American Psychiatric Association:** an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**American Psychological Association:** an association of psychologists and educators whose purpose is to advance psychology as a practice. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**American Psychological Association:** an association of psychologists and educators whose purpose is to advance psychology as a practice. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**American Psychological Association:** an association of psychologists and educators whose purpose is to advance psychology as a practice. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**American Psychological Association:** an association of psychologists and educators whose purpose is to advance psychology as a practice. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**American Psychotic Association:** a humorous reference to the American Psychiatric Association, an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**American Red Cross:** the American national chapter of the Red Cross: an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in war and to relieve suffering caused by floods, fire, disease and other calamities. In 1864 the red cross was adopted as an international symbol for neutral aid and this symbol is used by the American Red Cross as well as other medical and relief activities. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**American Red Cross:** the American national chapter of the Red Cross, an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in war and to relieve suffering caused by floods, fire, disease and other calamities. In 1864 the red cross was adopted as an international symbol for neutral aid and this symbol is used by the American Red Cross as well as other medical and relief activities. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**American Red Cross:** the American national chapter of the Red Cross, an international organization to care for the sick and wounded in war and to relieve suffering caused by floods, fire, disease and other calamities. In 1864 the red cross was adopted as an international symbol for neutral aid and this symbol is used by the American Red Cross as well as other medical and relief activities. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**American Revolution:** the war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**American Society of Chemists:** reference to the American Chemical Society which was founded in 1876. It is a scientific and educational society of chemists and chemical engineers. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**American Society of Civil Engineers:** an association of civil engineers (one whose profession is the designing and construction of works of public utility, such as bridges, roads, canals, railways, harbors, drainage works, gas and water works, etc.), founded in 1852. It has a membership in excess of 100,000 and ranks as an important engineering institution. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**American Society of Gerontology:** a society of professionals, such as doctors and nurses, who work with and on the behalf of the elderly to determine the causes and problems of aging. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**American Society of Physicists:** reference to the American Institute of Physicists, the largest society of physicists in the United States, founded in 1931 and headquartered in New York. Its stated purpose is to assist in the advancement of the knowledge of physics and its application to human welfare. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**American Society of Psychologists' Journal:** reference to the American Psychologist, a publication of the American Psychological Association (an association of psychologists and educators whose purpose is to advance psychology as a practice). The journal was first published in 1946 and is a monthly publication. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**American Spoodlepat Dog Cleaners Association:** a made-up name for an organization. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**American Tel & Tel:** short for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It has become the largest communication company in the world. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**American Tel. & Tel.:** short for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It has become the largest communication company in the world. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**American Theater Association:** a former association for professionals involved in the theater arts which had the purpose of disseminating theater arts and encouraging cultural exchange. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**American West:** the western region of the United States during the frontier period of the nineteenth century when settlers were moving west, claiming land, and later when gold was discovered in California. —3rd South African published apprgls (14.4.92)

**A meter:** a projection-type E-Meter produced in 1952. See also projection-model and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**A/Mgmt Aide:** short for Assistant Management Aide. See Asst Management Aide in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Amharic:** the official language of Ethiopia. —Academy Level III Glossary

**amicable:** peaceable; friendly. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90



**amino acids:** basic organic compounds which are essential to the body's breakdown and absorption of foods. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**ammonia:** a liquid that has a very strong, sharp smell, used for cleaning. Ammonia varies in color from colorless (in its pure form) to cloudy white. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**ammonium chloride:** a white, crystalline compound produced by the reaction of ammonia with hydrochloric acid: it is used in medicine, and also in dry cells, dyes, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ammunition hoist:** a hoist for supplying ammunition to the guns from where it is stored. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**ammunition hoist:** a hoist for supplying ammunition to the guns from where it is stored. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**amnesia:** loss of a large block of interrelated memories; complete or partial loss of memory. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**amnesia:** loss of a large block of interrelated memories; complete or partial loss of memory. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**amnesia:** partial or total loss of memory caused by brain injury or by shock, repression, etc. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**amnesia tranced:** by the use of drugs or hypnosis, put into a state of being wherein the "I" is not in control but the operator is the "I." —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**amnesia-trance hypnosis:** a deep state of hypnosis in which the hypnotist has control of a person's awareness, leaving the individual with no conscious memory of what has occurred. See also **hypnosis** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**amnesty:\*\*\*** a forgiving or overlooking of any past offense. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**amnesty:** a general pardon for past offenses; the granting of such a pardon; a forgetting or intentional overlooking; the rendering of punishment null and void for offenses earlier than the amnesty date, known or unknown; forgiveness of past criminal or antisocial actions. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**amniotic fluid:** the fluid surrounding the embryo or fetus. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**amniotic sac:** the membrane sac enclosing the developing fetus and amniotic fluid. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**amok:** in a frenzy to kill; in a violent rage. This word comes from the Malay word amuk. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**amour: (French)** love. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**amour: (French)** love. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**amour-propre: (French)** self-esteem; self-respect. Literally, self-love. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**amperage:** the strength of an electric current measured in amperes (the standard unit for measuring this). —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**amperes:** the standard units for measuring the strength of an electric current. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**amperes:** the standard units for measuring the strength of an electric current. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Ampex 600:** brand name of a tape recorder manufactured by Ampex Corporation that was used to record the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course lectures. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**amphetamine:** a dangerous habit-forming drug used to overcome depression or fatigue or to lessen appetite. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**amphetamines:** dangerous habit-forming drugs used to overcome depression or fatigue or to lessen appetite. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**amphibious:** designating, of or for a military operation involving the landing of assault troops on a shore from seaborne transports. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**amphibious:** of or having to do with the joint undertakings of sea-fighting and land-fighting forces acting against enemy-held islands, ports or coastal areas. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**amphibious-warfare:** of or pertaining to military activity involving landing from ships. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**amputectomy:** a coined word from amputate, to cut off (an arm, leg, etc.), especially by surgery and -ectomy, a suffix meaning "a surgical operation." —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Amsterdam Avenue:\*\*\*** a major street in New York City, United States. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Amsterdam Avenue:** a major street in New York City, United States. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Amtorg:\*\*\*** short for Amerikanskaya Torgovlya (Russian—American Trading Company). —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Amtorg:** short for Amerikanskaya Torgovlya (Russian - American Trading Company). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Amtorg:** short for Amerikanskaya Torgovlya (Russian - American Trading Company). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**amulet:** something worn on the body because of its supposed magic power to protect against injury or evil; a charm. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**amusement park:** a large park equipped with such recreational devices as a merry-go-round, roller coaster, etc., and usually having booths for games and refreshments. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**amusement park:** an outdoor place with various devices for entertainment, as a merry-go-round, roller coaster, etc., refreshment booths, and the like. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**amusement park:\*\*\*** an outdoor place with various devices for entertainment, as a merry-go-round, roller coaster, etc., refreshment booths, and the like. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Anacin:** a brand of aspirin. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Anacostia:** naval airfield in Washington, DC, on the Anacostia River. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**anaesthosed:** made insensible, deprived of sensibility. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**analogous:** alike in some way; similar in the aspect that is being thought of; comparable. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**analogous:** alike in some way; similar in the aspect that is being thought of; comparable (to). —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**analogous:\*\*\*** alike in some way; similar in the aspect that is being thought of; comparable (to). —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**analogous:** similar or comparable in certain respects. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**analog:** things or parts that are similar or comparable in certain respects. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**analogue:** thing or part that is similar or comparable in certain respects. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**analogy:** explanation of something by comparing it point by point with something similar. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**analysis, in the final:** after all factors have been considered. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**analyst:** a psychoanalyst. Psychoanalysis is a system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Tech Dictionary and Creation of Human Ability Lectures Glossary. (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**analyst:** a psychoanalyst. Psychoanalysis is a system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**analytical:** (1) capable of resolving such things as problems or situations. From the Greek word análysis, meaning "resolve, undo, loosen," which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of. (2) of the analytical mind: the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one

which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**analytical:** capable of resolving, such as problems or situations. From the Greek word análysis, meaning “resolve, undo, loosen,” which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**analytical:** capable of resolving, such as problems or situations. From the Greek word análysis, meaning “resolve, undo, loosen,” which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**analytical:** capable of resolving, such as problems, situations. The word analytical is from the Greek análysis meaning “resolve, undo, loosen,” which is to say take something to pieces to see what it is made of. This is one of those examples of the shortcomings of the English language since no dictionary gives the word analytical any connection with thinking, reasoning, perceiving, which in essence is what it would have to mean, even in English. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**analytical:** capable of resolving such things as problems or situations. From the Greek word análysis, meaning “resolve, undo, loosen,” which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**analytical:\*\*\*** capable of resolving such things as problems or situations. From the Greek word análysis, meaning “resolve, undo, loosen,” which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**analytical:** of the analytical mind: the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**analytical:** of the analytical mind: the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**analytical:** of the analytical mind. See **analytical mind** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**analytical attenuation:** a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also **engram** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**analytical attenuation:** a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also **engram** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**analytical banks:** reference to the analytical mind: the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be

essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**analytical chemist:** a specialist in that branch of chemistry that deals with the determination by analysis of the components making up samples of matter. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**analytically:** in the manner of resolving such things as problems or situations. From the Greek word análysis, meaning "resolve, undo, loosen," which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**analytically:** in the manner of resolving such things as problems or situations. From the Greek word análysis, meaning "resolve, undo, loosen," which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**analytical mind:** that portion of the mind which perceives and retains experience data to compose and resolve problems and direct the organism along the eight dynamics. It thinks in differences and similarities. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**analytical mind:** that portion of the mind which perceives and retains experience data to compose and resolve problems and direct the organism along the eight dynamics. It thinks in differences and similarities. See also dynamics in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**analytical mind:** \*\*\*the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. Also called the analyzer. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**analytical mind:** the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. Also called the analyzer. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**analytical mind:** the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**analytical mind:** the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also reactive bank in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**analytical mind:** the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts

without analysis. See also Dianetics, Scientology and reactive mind in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**analytical mind:** the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**analytical mind\*\*\*** the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. In Dianetics and Scientology the analytical mind is the one which is alert and aware and the reactive mind simply reacts without analysis. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**analytical recall:** recall of things or occurrences in the conscious memory as opposed to those in the reactive mind. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**analytical thought:** rational thought as modified by education and viewpoint. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**analytics:** mathematical analysis. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**analyzer:** the analytical mind: that portion of the mind which perceives and retains experience data to compose and resolve problems. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**analyzer:** the analytical mind. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**analyzer:** the analytical mind. See analytical mind in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**analyzer:** the analytical mind. See analytical mind in this glossary. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**“Anamorphic schists are often found most closely blended with hornblende”:** a significant sounding phrase, used in this lecture with no particular meaning. Anamorphic means having to do with the deformation and change in rocks from great pressure and heat deep below the earth's surface. A schist is any metamorphic (characterized by change in the composition of rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, etc.) rock of a type that splits easily into thin leaves. Hornblende is a dark-green to black mineral. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**anarchism:** the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**anarchist:** an individual who supports anarchism, the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**anarchist:\*\*\*** an individual who supports anarchism, the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that

all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development.  
—OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**anarchist:\*\*\*** an individual who supports anarchism, the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development.  
—OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**anarchist:** an individual who supports anarchism, the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development.  
—State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**anarchy:** a state of society without government or law. Anarchy is based on the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in this theory think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**anarchy:** a state of society without government or law. Anarchy is based on the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in this theory think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**anarchy:** a state of society without government or law. Anarchy is based on the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in this theory think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**anarchy:\*\*\*** political and social disorder due to the absence of governmental control. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**anarchy:** the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in this theory think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**anarchy:** the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in this theory think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**anaten:** an abbreviation of analytical attenuation: a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also **engram** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**anaten:** an abbreviation of analytical attenuation: a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) Used in this lecture with no particular meaning. See also **engram** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**anaten:** an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**anaten:** an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**anaten:** an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**anaten:** short for analytical attenuation: a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also engram and **restimulated** in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**anaten, knock (someone):** (informal) a variation of knock (someone) out, make (someone) unconscious. Anaten is an abbreviation of analytical attenuation. See analytical attenuation in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**anathema:** a person or thing accursed or damned. Used here specifically in reference to a formal curse or condemnation excommunicating a person from a church. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Anatolia:** ancient name for the part of modern Turkey that is in Asia. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**anatomical:** of or connected with the structure of an organism or body. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**anatomy:** an analysis or minute examination. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**anatomy:** make-up; mental or physical constitution. His father was represented in the preclear's anatomy as a sort of a machine. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**anatomy:** what something is made up of or how it is put together. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**anatomy:** what something is made up of or how it is put together. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**anatomy:** what something is made up of or how it is put together. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**anatomy:** \*\*\*what something is made up of or how it is put together. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**anatomy:** what something is made up of or how it is put together. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**anatomy:** what something is made up of or how it is put together. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**anatomy:** what something is made up of or how it is put together. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**anatomy of maybe:** anatomy of uncertainty. An uncertainty is the product of two certainties. One can be sure that something is and one can be sure that



something is not. He can be sure that there is something, no matter what it is, present, and that there is nothing present. These two certainties commingling create a condition of uncertainty known as "maybe." A "maybe" continues to be held in suspense in an individual's mind simply because he cannot decide whether it is nothing or something. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**anchor:** a heavy object of iron or steel attached to a vessel by a chain and cast into the water to keep the vessel in place either by its weight or by its blades which dig into and grip the ocean floor. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Anchorage:** the largest city in Alaska, situated in the south central part of the state. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**anchor buoy:** a floating object employed as an aid to mariners to mark the position of a ship's anchor after letting it go. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**anchor point:** an assigned or agreed-upon point of boundary, which is conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**anchor point:** an assigned or agreed-upon point of boundary, which is conceived to be motionless by the individual; one of the points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**anchor point:\*\*\*** an assigned or agreed-upon point of boundary, which is conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost

- boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- anchor points:** assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary, which are conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- anchor points:** dimension points (any points in a space or at the boundaries of space) which demark (limit) the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. Anchor points, along with the viewpoint, are responsible for space. An anchor point is a dimension point that stays rather still, to keep the space created. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- anchor points:\*\*\*** dimension points which demark (limit) the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. Anchor points, along with the viewpoint, are responsible for space. An anchor point is a dimension point that stays rather still, to keep the space created. See also **dimension point** in this glossary.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- anchor points:** those points which demark (limit) the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- anchor to windward:** a measure adopted for security. From the practice of dropping the anchor of a ship on the windward side (the side from which the wind blows), providing a point of support. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- anchor to windward:** a measure adopted for security. From the practice of dropping the anchor of a ship on the windward side (the side from which the wind blows), providing a point of support. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- anchor to windward:** a measure adopted for security. From when the anchor of a ship is on the windward (the side from which the wind blows) thus providing a point of support. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Ancient Mariner:** a character in a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge which deals with the supernatural punishment and penance of a seaman who had heartlessly shot an albatross, a bird of good omen, in the Antarctic regions. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- ancients:** the civilized peoples, nations or cultures of antiquity, as the Greeks, Romans, Hebrews and Egyptians. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- Andalusia:** a region in south Spain, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Anderson, Q.C.:** Kevin Victor Anderson, the single member of the Board of Inquiry into Scientology in the mid-1960s in Victoria (a state in Australia). Anderson's baseless findings were subsequently turned into the anti-Scientology legislation which took years to correct. Q.C. simply means Queen's Counsel. See also

**Melbourne Inquiry** and **Queen's Counselor** in this glossary. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**Andersons:** persons similar to Kevin Victor Anderson, the single member of the Board of Inquiry into Scientology in the mid-1960s in Victoria (a state in Australia). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Anderson type shelter:** a small prefabricated air-raid shelter devised by William Paterson, a Scottish engineer, and adopted while Sir John Anderson was the British Home Secretary (1930 - 1940). Anderson shelters were used in Britain during World War II. They were curved, steel huts which some people buried in their gardens and covered with 2 or 3 feet of earth to protect them from the effects of explosion. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Andes:** a great mountain system extending about 4,500 miles in western South America. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Andes:** a great mountain system extending about 4,500 miles in western South America. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Andes:** mountain system extending the length of western South America. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Andrea Doria:** an Italian ocean liner which sank in a collision with a Swedish liner Stockholm in July 1956, 45 miles off of the coast of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, USA. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**androgen: (biochemistry)** any substance which when present in the body promotes male characteristics, such as a beard, large muscles or a deep voice. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**ands, ifs, ares or buts: (informal)** special demands or excuses. A variation of ifs, ands or buts. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**"And this is very strange because he hadn't any feet.":** a reference to a part of a poem describing oysters in Through the Looking-Glass, a book by Lewis Carroll: "Their coats were brushed, their faces washed, Their shoes were clean and neat— And this was odd, because, you know, They hadn't any feet." See also Carroll, Lewis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**anemia:** a deficiency in the oxygen-carrying material of the blood resulting in a paleness, generalized weakness, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**anemic:** suffering from anemia, a condition in which there is a reduction of the number, or volume, of red blood cells or of the total amount of hemoglobin (the oxygen-carrying pigment of red blood cells that gives them their red color and serves to convey oxygen to the tissues) in the bloodstream, resulting in paleness, generalized weakness, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**anesthosed:** a variation of anesthetized, made insensitive to pain. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**anew:** once more; again. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**angel: (colloquial)** a financial contributor to any enterprise, especially a stage production. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**angel dust: (slang)** phencyclidine, an anesthetic drug used as an animal tranquilizer; also widely used in several forms as an illicit hallucinogen. Also called PCP. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**angel, how many needles sit on the head of an:** a humorous alteration of the philosophic question (which has no answer), "How many angels can dance on the head of a pin?" —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**Angell, Wing:** a staff member in Washington, DC at the time of this lecture; a former student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Angell, Wing:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course prior to the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**angels shouldn't be treading, where:** an allusion to the phrase fools rush in where angels fear to tread meaning foolish people are often reckless, attempting feats that the wise avoid. This saying is from "An Essay on Criticism," by Alexander Pope (1688 - 1744), an English poet of the eighteenth century. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Anglican:** of the Church of England or any related church with the same faith and forms. Anglicans combine Catholic and Protestant elements in their teaching, worship and government. They have Bishops for example but do not accept the authority of the Pope. See also Catholic in this glossary. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Anglicized:** made English or similar to English in form, idiom, style or character. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Anglo-American:** belonging to, relating to or involving England and America, especially the United States, or the people of the two countries. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Anglo-American:** belonging to, relating to or involving England and America, especially the United States, or the people of the two countries. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Anglo-American:** belonging to, relating to or involving England and America, especially the United States, or the people of the two countries. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Anglo-American:** English and American; of or between England and the US. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Anglo-Saxon:** a person of English descent. —Random House College Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**Anglo-Saxon:** of or having to do with persons of English nationality or descent. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Anglo-Saxons:** members of the Germanic peoples (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) living in England during the middle of the eleventh century. See also Jutes in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**animal:** thing. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**animal:** thing. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**animalism:** preoccupation with or motivation by sensual, physical or carnal appetites rather than moral, spiritual or intellectual forces. Used humorously in the lecture, in regard to some activity which might be withheld. —HSSC Glossary (approved Sept. 90)

**animalistic:** of animalism, which is the psychiatric doctrine that human beings are animals with no spirit or soul. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**animal kingdom:** the animals of the world collectively. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**animate:** give life to; make alive. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**animating:** giving life to; making alive. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**animosities:** feelings of strong dislike or hatred; ill will. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**animosity:** a feeling of strong dislike or hatred; ill will; hostility. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**animosity:** a feeling of strong dislike or hatred; ill will. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**annals:** historical records or chronicles; history. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Annapolis:** a seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Annapolis:** a seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Annapolis:** a seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Annapolis:\*\*** seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Annapolis:** seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**annul:** to reduce to nothing; obliterate. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**anoxemia:** a reduction in the normal amount of oxygen in the blood, as at high altitudes. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**anoxemia:** a reduction in the normal amount of oxygen in the blood, as at high altitudes. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Answer Processing:** valuable processing wherein "Give me some answers" is used as a constantly repeated question. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**antag:** (1) short for antagonistic. (2) short for antagonist. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**antagonism:** the state of being opposed or hostile; opposition or hostility. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**Antarctica:** the continent surrounding the South Pole. It is covered by an ice cap up to 13,000 feet thick. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**antastical:** a made-up word for an item. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**ant heap:** a mound of earth formed by a colony of ants in digging or constructing an underground nest and heaped around the entrance. Also known as an anthill. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**anthheap:\*\*** an ant hill; a mound of dirt piled up by ants around the entrance to their underground nest. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**anthropoid:** any ape of the family that includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, gibbon and orangutan, characterized by their general structural resemblance to man, such as lack of a tail and shape and proportion of various bones and absence of cheek pouches. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**anthropoid:** any of the most highly developed apes, including the chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan and gibbon. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**anthropological:** pertaining to anthropology, the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics, and social customs and beliefs of humankind. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**anthropologist:** one who specializes in anthropology, the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics and social customs and beliefs of humankind. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**anthropologist:** one who specializes in anthropology, the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics and social customs and beliefs of humankind. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**anthropologist:** one who specializes in anthropology, the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics and social customs and beliefs of humankind. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**anthropomorphically:** in the manner or way of treating a deity as having a human form or character. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**anthropomorphism earthman supersanitary centarianism of the universish:** a humorous and significant-sounding made-up phrase. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**antiaircraft:** designed for or used in defense against enemy aircraft. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**antibiotics:** molds or chemical compounds which cause bacteria, germs, to be unable to reproduce themselves while not destroying the cells of the body. Antibiotic means anti, against, biotic, living beings (such as bacteria). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**antibiotics:** molds or chemical compounds which cause bacteria, germs, to be unable to reproduce themselves while not destroying the cells of the body. Antibiotic means anti = against, biotic = living beings (such as bacteria). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**anticommunism:** against communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**antidote\*\*\*** something that prevents or counteracts injurious or unwanted effects. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Antietam, Battle of:** the bloodiest battle of the American Civil War, fought between Union and Confederate troops at Antietam Creek in the state of Maryland on 17 September 1862. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Antietam, Battle of:** the bloodiest battle of the American Civil War, fought between Union and Confederate troops at Antietam Creek in the state of Maryland on 17 September 1862. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**antipathetic:** having an inherent feeling of opposition or extreme dislike. —Scientology and Ability Glossary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**antipathetic:** in a condition which is opposed or contrary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**antipathetic:** opposed, averse or contrary. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**antipathetic:** opposed or antagonistic in character, tendency, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**antipathetic:** opposed or antagonistic in character, tendency, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**antipathetic:** opposed or antagonistic in character, tendency, etc. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**antipathetic:** opposed or antagonistic in character, tendency, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**antipathetic:\*\*** opposed or antagonistic in character, tendency, etc. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**antipathy:** a strong dislike. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**antipathy:** a strong or deep-rooted dislike. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**antireligion:** any philosophy which is against or opposed to religion. See also **religion** in this glossary. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**antiself\*\*\*** against self; hostile to self. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**antisocial: (psychiatry)** possessing or pertaining to a pattern of behavior in which social norms and the rights of others are persistently violated. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**antisocial: (psychiatry)** possessing or pertaining to a pattern of behavior in which social norms and the rights of others are persistently violated. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**antisocialness:** a state or condition of avoiding association with others. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Antony, Marc:** (83 - 30 b.c.) Roman politician and soldier. In 31 b.c., he was defeated in the civil war between himself and Octavian (the first Roman emperor). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**anywheres from:** (colloquial) any amount, time, etc., between (stated limits). —HEV Approved Glossary

**AO:** Advanced Organization, an OT (Operating Thetan) organization. An AO delivers the Clearing Course and pre-OT levels from New OT I through New OT V, plus training services, including the Class VIII Course. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**AO:** short for Advanced Organization, an upper-level Scientology organization that delivers advanced auditing and training services. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**AOLA:** abbreviation for Advanced Organization Los Angeles; the upper-level Scientology organization located in Los Angeles, California. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**AOLA:** abbreviation for Advanced Organization of Los Angeles. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**AOLA:** abbreviation for Advanced Organization of Los Angeles; the upper-level Scientology organization located in Los Angeles, California. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**AOLA:** abbreviation for Advanced Organization of Los Angeles; the upper-level Scientology organization located in Los Angeles, California. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**AOSH:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Advanced Organization Saint Hill, a single organization which combines the functions of an Advanced Organization and a Saint Hill Organization and delivers all the services of both types of organization. See also **Advanced Organizations** and **SH** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**AOSH DK:** abbreviation for Advanced Organization Saint Hill Denmark; established in Copenhagen in 1969 to service the European and African areas. It is known today as AOSH EU/AF (Europe and Africa). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**AOSH DK:** abbreviation for Advanced Organization Saint Hill Denmark; established in Copenhagen in 1969 to service the European and African areas. It is known today as AOSH EU/AF (Europe and Africa). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**AOSH DK:** abbreviation for Advanced Org Saint Hill Denmark: the Scientology organization in Denmark which combined the functions of an Advanced Organization and a Saint Hill Organization and delivered all the services of both types of organization. It was founded in 1969 to service the European and African areas and today is known as AOSH Europe and Africa. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**AOUK:** abbreviation for Advanced Organization United Kingdom; established in Edinburgh, Scotland and later moved to Saint Hill. It is now part of AOSH UK (Advanced Organization Saint Hill United Kingdom) located near East Grinstead, Sussex, England. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**AO UK: **Advanced Organization United Kingdom:** originally established in Edinburgh, Scotland and later moved to Saint Hill. It is now part of AOSH UK (Advanced Organization Saint Hill United Kingdom) located near East Grinstead, Sussex, England. See also **AO** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90**

**APA:** (1) abbreviation for American Personality Analysis, a test which shows desirable and undesirable characteristics in a case when the results are graphed. (2) abbreviation for American Psychological Association: an association of psychologists and educators whose purpose is to advance psychology as a practice. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**AP&A:** abbreviation for Advanced Procedure and Axioms. See also **Advanced Procedure and Axioms** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**AP&A:** abbreviation for Advanced Procedure and Axioms. See also **Advanced Procedures and Axioms** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**AP&A:** abbreviation for Advanced Procedure and Axioms, the title of a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in 1951. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**APA:** abbreviation for American Personality Analysis, a test which shows desirable and undesirable characteristics in a case when the results are graphed. It is an early version of the Oxford Capacity Analysis (OCA). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**APA:** abbreviation for American Personality Analysis, a test which shows desirable and undesirable characteristics in a case when the results are graphed. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**APA:\*\*\*** abbreviation for American Personality Analysis, a test which shows desirable and undesirable characteristics in a case when the results are graphed. It is an early version of the Oxford Capacity Analysis (OCA). See also **case** in this glossary. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**APA:\*\*\*** abbreviation for American Personality Analysis, a test which shows desirable and undesirable characteristics in a case when the results are graphed. It is an early version of the Oxford Capacity Analysis (OCA). See also **OCA** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Apache:** a member of a group of North American Indian peoples of the Southwestern United States. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Apache:** of or concerning the Apaches, a group of North American Indian peoples of the southwestern United States. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**APA squared:** joking reference to both the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association. Squared means to multiply (a number) by itself. See also **American Psychiatric Association** and **American Psychological Association** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Apatheia:** the Greek word meaning “without emotion.” Apatheia was considered the virtue of utter tranquility by the followers of the philosopher Zeno. This philosophy taught that all things were governed by unvarying natural laws and that the wise man should follow virtue alone, obtained through reason, remaining indifferent to the external world and to passion and emotion. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**apathetic:** not interested or concerned; indifferent or unresponsive. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**apathy:** a complete withdrawal from person or people. There is no real attempt to contact oneself and no attempt to contact others. A very docile and obedient, if sick, state of not-beingness. It is near death or an imitation of death. For example, a person in apathy would say, “What's the use? All is lost.” —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**apathy:** lack of emotion or feeling. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**ape:\*\*\*** imitate or mimic. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**aphids:** any of a group of small insects that suck the juice from plants. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**“A” picture:** a motion picture classified as being of the highest quality; the first or major feature in a double feature. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**aplomb:** imperturbable self-confidence, poise, or assurance. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**aplomb:** self-confidence; composure; assurance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**aplomb:** self-confidence; composure; assurance. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**aplomb:** self-confidence; composure; assurance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**aplomb:** self-possession; assurance; poise. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**aplomb:** self-possession; assurance; poise. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Apocalypse, Four Horsemen of the:** four riders on white, red, black and pale horses, symbolizing the pestilence, war, famine and death which are prophesied in the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament in the Bible. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Apollo:** originally called the Royal Scotsman. It was acquired in September 1967. From late 1968, the Apollo became the Flagship of the Sea Org and the safe base for Ron, International Management, worldwide Scientology communications and the mecca for advanced technical and administrative training. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Apollos:** ships named Apollo. This is in reference to the Sea Org motor vessel Apollo, acquired in September 1967. From late 1968, the Apollo became the Flagship of the Sea Org and the safe base for Ron, international management, worldwide Scientology communications and the mecca for advanced technical and administrative training. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Apostle:** any of the original 12 disciples called by Jesus to preach the gospel: Simon Peter, the brothers James and John, Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James the son of Alpheus, Thaddaeus, Simon the Zealot, Judas Iscariot. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**apostrophe:\*\*\*** a mark (') used to show that a letter or letters have been left out of a word (Example: can't [cannot]), or that something is owned (Example: Joe's bicycle). —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**appalling:\*\*\*** causing horror, shock or dismay. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**apparati:** a Latinized plural form of apparatus, a thing necessary to carry out a purpose or for a particular use. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**apparati:\*\*\*** things necessary to carry out a purpose or for a particular use. (A Latinized plural form of apparatus). —Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**apparency:** something that seems to be, that appears to be a certain way; something appears to be but is different from the way it looks. In Dianetics and Scientology it is used to mean something that looks one way but is, in actual fact, something else. "Gives an apparency of health" whereas it's actually sick. From the Latin, apparere, to appear. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**apparency:** that which appears to be, as distinct from what actually is. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**appeal court:\*\*\*** a US State court to which appeals (requests to transfer cases to a higher court for rehearing or review) are taken from the trial courts. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**appeasement:** the act of making calm or quiet; pacifying. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**appendage:** a subordinate part attached to something; an auxiliary part; addition. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**appendectomy:** \*\*\*the surgical operation of removing the appendix. See also appendix in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**appendices:** plural of appendix: a small, saclike growth attached to the large intestine: it has no known function. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**appendicitis:** inflammation of the appendix (a small, saclike growth attached to the large intestine, and having no known function). —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**appendix:** \*\*\*a small, saclike growth attached to the large intestine: it has no known function. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**appertaining:** belonging as a part, right, possession, attribute, etc.; pertaining or relating (usually followed by to). We considered those things appertaining to him. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**appertains:** belongs properly as a function, part, etc.; has to do with; relates; pertains. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup:** (slang) a pioneer western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like "head over heels," "bowled over." —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like "head over heels," "bowled over." —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently like "head over heels," "bowled over." —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like "head over heels," "bowled over." —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like "head over heels," "bowled over." —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means "thrown away violently," like "head over heels," "bowled over." —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**appetite over tin cup: (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means "thrown away violently," like "head over heels," "bowled over." —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**appetite over tin cup: \*\*\* (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like "head over heels," "bowled over." —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**appetite over tin cup:\*\*\* (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like "head over heels," "bowled over." —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**appetite over tin cup:\*\*\* (slang)** a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like "head over heels," "bowled over." —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**appitats:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**apple:\*\*\* (slang)** a man; fellow. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**apple: (slang)** a man; fellow. —HSSC Glossary (approved Sept. 90)

**applecart, upset this old: (informal)** ruin a plan or what is being done; change how things are or are being done, often unexpectedly; ruin or mix up another

person's success or plan for success. This phrase comes from the fact that until the nineteenth century roads were generally rough and streets were narrow. For country people, the mere act of getting themselves and their goods to market safely over considerable distances was quite an achievement. One can imagine how annoyed they must have been when the carts containing their precious produce were toppled over, particularly if they had perishable items such as apples, which would become damaged when scattered and ruin the hopes of a profitable sale. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**apple-pie order:\*\*\*** (slang) a condition of neatness, correctness and propriety. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**apple-pie order:** (slang) a condition of neatness, correctness and propriety. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**apple, sad:** a gloomy person, frequently irritable, introverted, or pessimistic. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**apple, sharp:** (slang) a variation of smart apple, an intelligent person; a sagacious (having or showing good judgment; wise) person. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**applications:\*\*\*** ways of applying or methods of applying or using; specific uses. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**applicative:** applying or capable of being applied, as to some practical use. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Applied Scholastics:\*\*\*** social reform groups involved in rehabilitating the field of education through the dissemination and application of L. Ron Hubbard's study technology. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Applied Scholastics International:\*\*\*** the organization which promotes and utilizes L. Ron Hubbard's study technology with the aim of restoring educational quality and effectiveness around the world. It licenses and coordinates over 150 educational centers and schools on five continents. For more information, contact Applied Scholastics International at the address in the back of this book. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**appointments:** equipment, furnishings or accouterments (personal clothing, accessories, etc.). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**appreciable:** sufficient to be readily perceived or estimated; considerable. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**apprehensive:** uneasy or fearful about the future. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**apprentice seaman:** an enlisted man in the US Navy or Coast Guard ranking above a seaman recruit, which is the lowest rank in the navy or Coast Guard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**apprised:** given notice; informed; advised. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**apprised:** informed or notified. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**appropriation:** a sum of money set aside by official or formal action for a specific use. —Webster's Third New International Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**appropriations:** public funds set aside for specific purposes. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**approximate:** come near to; be almost the same as. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**approximated, being:** coming near to; being almost the same as. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**approximation:** a coming near to; being almost the same as. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**a priori:** not based on prior study or examination; nonanalytical. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**apropos of:** with reference to; in respect or regard to. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**apropos of:** with reference to; in respect or regard to. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**apropos of:** with regard to. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**apropos of, in:** with reference to; in respect or regard to. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**aptitude:** a natural tendency, inclination or ability. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**aptitude:** quickness to learn or understand. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**aptitude:\*\*\*** quickness to learn or understand. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**aptitude curve:\*\*\*** a graphic representation showing variations occurring in aptitude as measured by an aptitude test (a timed, written test originally developed in the 1950s to administer to people being examined for driver's licenses). It shows at once whether the individual is accident prone and also tests his ability to duplicate. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**aptitude test:** a test originally developed in the 1950s to administer to people being examined for driver's licenses. It shows at once whether the individual is accident-prone. —NED Approved Glossary

**aptitude test:\*\*\*** a timed, written test originally developed in the 1950s to administer to people being examined for driver's licenses. It shows up at once whether the individual is accident prone and also tests his ability to duplicate. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Arsclycus:** an old civilization which was not built on a planet; it was just built in space. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**arsenal:** a place for making or storing weapons and other munitions. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**arsenals:** governmental establishments for the storing, manufacturing or repairing of arms, ammunition and other war materiel. —American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**arsenals:** government establishments where military equipment or munitions are manufactured. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**arsenic:** a silvery-white, brittle, very poisonous chemical element, compounds of which are used in making insecticides, glass, medicines, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**arsenic:** a silvery-white, brittle, very poisonous chemical element, compounds of which are used in making insecticides, glass, medicines, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**arsenic:** a silvery-white, brittle, very poisonous chemical element, compounds of which are used in making insecticides, glass, medicines, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**arsenic:\*\*\*** a silvery-white, brittle, very poisonous chemical element, compounds of which are used in making insecticides, glass, medicines, etc. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he was brought back and put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he would return because a piece of his body was being held in pawn, then he would be put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he would return because a piece of his body was being held in pawn, then he would be put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he was brought back and put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he would return because a piece of his body was being held in pawn, then he would be put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he was brought back and put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. —HSSC Glossary (approved Sept. 90)

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he was brought back and put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Arslycus:** an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he would return because a piece of his body was being held in pawn, then

he would be put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. See also **body in pawn** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**arsonists:** those persons who commit arson, the crime of purposely setting fire to another's building or property or to one's own, as to collect insurance. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**art:** (1) archaic form of the word "are"; used with thou. See also **thou** in this glossary. (2) creative work or its principles; making or doing of things that display form, beauty and unusual perception: art includes painting, sculpture, architecture, music, literature, drama, the dance, etc. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**art:** (archaic) are; used with thou. See also **thou** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Artemis:** in Greek mythology, the goddess of the moon, wild animals and hunting: identified with the Roman goddess Diana. See also **Diana** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**arthipedics:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**arthritic:** a person who has arthritis, a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**arthritic:** having arthritis, a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**arthritis:\*\*\*** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —HEV Approved Glossary

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**arthritis:** a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**arthritis:** inflammation of a joint or joints. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**arthrosis lumbosis of the psychiatrosis:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Arthur:\*\*\*** youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90



**Arthur:** youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Arthur:** youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Arthur:** youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Arthur:** youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Arthur:** youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Article 16:** point number 16 of the Auditor's Code as issued at the time of the lecture: Always remain in good two-way communication with the preclear during sessions. See also **Auditor's Code** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**articularosis:** a made-up name for a disease. From articular, of the joint or joints and -osis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**articulate:** express clearly. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**articulate: (verb)** give clarity and distinction to; **(adjective)** able to express ideas clearly. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**articulate:** well formulated; clearly presented. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**articulo metalosis of the tibia:** a made-up phrase for a broken leg. Tibia is Latin for shinbone, the inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and the ankle. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**artifact:** anything made by human skill or work, especially a tool or weapon. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**artificial horizon: (aeronautics)** an instrument that indicates the banking (tilting sideways on a turn) and pitch (rise and fall) of an aircraft with respect to the horizon. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**artillery shell:** an explosive projectile containing high explosives, fired from a heavy gun of large caliber. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**artisans:** skilled workmen or craftsmen. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Art of War, The:** a book on warfare written in approximately 500 b.c. by Sun Tzu of China. It is the first known attempt to formulate a rational basis for the planning and conduct of military operations. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**arty:** **\*\*\***(colloquial) pretending or striving to be artistic. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**arty: (colloquial)** pretending or striving to be artistic. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Arunta:** (also Aranda) members of an aboriginal people living in the Northern Territory of Australia. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Aryan:** in Nazi doctrine, of a non-Jewish Caucasian (a member of the so-called "white race"), especially one with physical characteristics like those of the Scandinavians, such as blond hair, blue eyes, a long head, and above-average height. See also Nazi in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Aryan:** in Nazi doctrine, of a non-Jewish Caucasian, especially one of Nordic stock (people with physical characteristics like those of the Scandinavians, such as blond hair, blue eyes, a long head, and above-average height). See also Caucasian and Nazis in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Aryans:** an ancient, light-skinned people that invaded India in the period 2000 - 1500 b.c. and gave Hinduism its current form. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**asbestos:** an incombustible, chemical-resistant, fibrous mineral used for insulation, fireproofing, building materials, brake linings, chemical filters and in materials that deaden sound. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**asbestos:** any of several grayish minerals that separate into long, threadlike fibers. Because certain varieties do not burn, do not conduct heat or electricity and are often resistant to chemicals, they are used for making fireproof materials, electrical insulation, roofing, filters, etc. Known to cause lung cancer when inhaled. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**ascendancy:** the quality, state or position of being supreme, dominant or in power; the point of highest development or influence. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**ascertained:** found out definitely; learned with certainty or assurance; determined. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**ASDIC:** abbreviation for Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee, a committee which British sonar was named after. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**ASDIC:** abbreviation for Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee, a committee which British sonar was named after. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**as far as:** (colloquial) with reference to; as for. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ashcanned:** thrown away or discarded in an ashcan: a large receptacle, usually of metal, for ashes or trash. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Ashdown Forest:\*\*\*** a large wooded area near Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Ashdown Forest:** a large wooded area near Saint Hill. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Ashdown Forest:** a large wooded area near Saint Hill. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Ashdown Forest:** a large wooded area near Saint Hill. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**"Ashes to ashes and dust to dust, thou art dust, to dust thou shalt return":** reference to a phrase used in certain burial services to denote total finality. Based upon biblical texts such as "dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," from the book of Genesis and "I will bring thee to ashes upon the Earth

in the sight of all them that behold thee," from the book of Ezekiel. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**ASHO:** abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles, California. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**ASHO:** abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles, California. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ASHO:** abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**ASHO:\*\*\*** abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Asia Minor:** a peninsula in western Asia between the Black and Mediterranean seas. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Asia Minor:** the peninsula forming the western extremity of Asia, between the Black Sea on the north and the Mediterranean Sea on the south and bordering on the Aegean Sea on the west; forms the greater part of Turkey. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**Asiatic cholera:** an acute infectious disease that affects the intestines. Transmitted by food or water that has been contaminated with raw sewage, Asiatic cholera is often fatal, and is characterized by severe vomiting, diarrhea and collapse. This disease remains prevalent in regions of Africa and Asia where public sanitation is poor. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**asininity:\*\*\*** the state or quality of being stupid, silly, etc. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**as-is:** cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. See Scientology Axioms in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**as-is:** cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**as-is:** cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**as-is:** cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**as-is:** vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by something being viewed exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**as-is:** view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**as-is:** view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. —Academy Level III Glossary

- as-is:** view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- as-ised:** caused to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it was, without any distortions or lies. See Scientology Axioms in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- as-ised:** caused to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- as-ised:** viewed (anything) exactly as it is without any distortions or lies, at which moment it vanished and ceased to exist. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91
- as-ised:** viewed exactly, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it vanished and ceased to exist. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- as-ises:** causes (something) to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- as-ises:** causes (something) to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- as-ises:** causes to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. See Scientology Axioms in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —HSSC Glossary (approved Sept. 90)
- as-ises:** causes to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- as-ising:** causing to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. See Scientology Axioms in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- as-ising:** causing to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- as-ising:** viewing anything exactly as it is without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- as-ising:\*\*\*** viewing anything exactly as it is without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. —EM9 Glossary - approved 25 Nov 1990
- as-ising:\*\*\*** viewing anything exactly as it is without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- as-issness:** the state, quality or instance of viewing anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**as-isness:** the state, quality or instance of viewing anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**asking for it:** (informal) inviting trouble by persisting in risky or annoying behavior. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**asking for it:** (informal) inviting trouble by persisting in risky or annoying behavior. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**as paint, alive:** superlatively alive. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Aspen, Colorado:** a city in west central Colorado. Once a booming silver-mining town, it is now a well-known winter skiing resort. —HEV Approved Glossary

**asperity:** harshness or sharpness of tone, temper, or manner; severity. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**aspirant:** a person who has ambition toward something. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**aspiration:** strong desire or ambition. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**asponding respondo:** a made-up word. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**assailed:** attacked with or as if with violent blows; assaulted. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Assassins:** a secret terrorist sect of Muslims of the 11th to 13th century who killed their political enemies as a religious duty. The word "assassin" comes from the Arabic name for this group, "Hashshashin," meaning "addicts of the drug hashish," as hashish was used by the leaders of the group to incite members to assassinate intended victims. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**assay:** an examination or testing. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**assay:** attempt; try. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**assay:** examine or analyze. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**assayed:** attempted; tried. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**assembly:** the parts of something fitted together to form a complete unit. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**assembly line:\*\*\*** an arrangement in many factories whereby each worker performs a specialized operation in assembling the work as it is passed along, often on a slowly moving belt or track. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**assembly-line:** designating an arrangement in many factories whereby each worker performs a specialized operation in assembling the work as it is passed along, often on a slowly moving belt or track. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**assembly-line:\*\*\*** designating an arrangement in many factories whereby each worker performs a specialized operation in assembling the work as it is passed along, often on a slowly moving belt or track. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**assertive:** characterized by mere assertion (the act of making positive statements or declarations, often without support or reason). —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**assess:** ask a series of questions of a preclear and note reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also preclear and E-Meter in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**assess:** call off questions or items to a preclear from prepared lists and note down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**assess:** call off questions or items to a preclear from prepared lists and note down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called. See also preclear and E-Meter in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**assess:\*\*\*** call off questions or items to a preclear from prepared lists and note down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**assess by elimination:** assess a list of items on a preclear, marking down which items read. Then go over the list as many times as needed, each time only calling off those items that read on the previous assessment until there is one reading item remaining on the list. See also assess in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**assessed: \*\*\***had a read on the E-Meter when an assessment was done. See also assessment in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**assesses:** estimates or judges the value, character, etc., of; evaluates. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**assessing:** asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. —Academy Level III Glossary

**assessing:** asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also pc and E-Meter in this glossary. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**assessing:** calling off questions or items to a preclear from prepared lists and noting down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called. See also preclear and E-Meter in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**assessment:** an inventory and evaluation of a preclear, his body and his case to establish processing level and procedure. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**assessment:** an inventory, an examination, a calculation or evaluation of a case. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**assessment:** the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. —Academy Level III Glossary

**assessment:** the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also auditor, preclear and E-Meter in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**assessment:** the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also auditor, preclear and E-Meter in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**assessment:** the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also auditor, preclear and E-Meter in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**assessment:\*\*\*** the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**assessment:\*\*\*** the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**assessment:** the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also **auditor, preclear** and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**assessment:** the action of an auditor assessing a preclear. See also **assessing, auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Assessment by Elimination:\*\*\***an action done to obtain one reading item from a list. After the first assessment of a list is done, the auditor continues to assess the reading items on the list and, by elimination of those now not reading, ends up with one reading item on the list. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**assessments:\*\*\*** fixed or determined amounts (of damages, fines, taxes, etc.). —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**assessments:\*\*\*** the action of an auditor calling off questions or items to a preclear from prepared lists and noting down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**assignment:** something set apart or marked for a specific purpose; designation. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**assigns:** thinks of as caused by or coming from (a motive, reason, etc.). —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**assigns:\*\*\*** thinks of as caused by or coming from (a motive, reason, etc.). —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**assimilate:** absorb and incorporate into (make part of) one's thinking. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**assimilate:** convert into the substance of the body; be absorbed. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**assimilated:** absorbed and incorporated into (made part of) one's thinking. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**assimilated:** taken in and absorbed or incorporated into the system. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**assist:** any process which assists the individual to heal himself or be healed by another agency by removing his reasons for precipitating (bringing on) and prolonging his condition and lessening his predisposition (inclination or tendency) to further injure himself or remain in an intolerable condition. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets; any process which assists the individual to heal himself or be healed by another agency by removing his reasons for precipitating and prolonging his condition and lessening his predisposition to further injure himself or remain in an intolerable condition. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary

- assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary
- assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- assist:\*\*\*** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- assist:** a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Assistant Guardian:\*\*\*** a post which existed at the time of this lecture that was mainly responsible for handling affairs external to a Scientology org, such as legal matters. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Assistant Production Aide:** the person on the Commodore's (LRH's) staff that coordinated the activities of those bureaux of the Flag Bureaux that managed organizations. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- Assistant Training and Services Aide:** the head of the Training and Services Bureau in a FOLO who is responsible for seeing that Division 4s are established, functioning and productive in all Scientology and SO orgs of the continental area. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- assists:** plural of assist, the straight perception-by-perception running over and over of an incident until it is desensitized as a facsimile and cannot affect the preclear. The assist is used immediately after accidents or operations. It takes away shock and most of the harmful effects of the incident and promotes healing. It is done by starting the individual at the beginning of the incident, with the first awareness of the incident, just as though the preclear were living it all the way through again with full perception of sight, sound, etc., as nearly as they can be obtained. An assist run, for instance, immediately after a dental operation takes all the shock out of the operation. One concludes an assist by picking up the auditing as another incident and running through the auditing and the decision to be audited. An assist saves lives and materially speeds healing. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- associate:** having a rank next to the highest in its class. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**associate:** joined with another or others and having equal or nearly equal status. —American Heritage Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Associated Allied Admirals Union:** a made-up name for an organization of Allied naval forces during World War II. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Associated Press:** a news agency for gathering and distributing foreign and domestic news and photographs to member newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Associated Press:** a news agency for gathering and distributing foreign and domestic news and photographs to member newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Associated Press:\*\*\***a news agency for gathering and distributing foreign and domestic news and photographs to member newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**associated reason:** a type of thought in which one compulsively connects all thought to some object or thing with no differentiation. —compiled from Webster's New World Dictionary, Data Series 30, Situation Finding, Tech Dictionary and Anatomy of Cause Glossary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**associate member:** a member without time limit of Scientology, at the time of this lecture. As an associate member, a person did not receive publications but did receive a pin and membership card. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**association:** an idea, feeling, image, etc., suggested by or connected with something other than itself; an accompanying thought, emotion or the like. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Association for the Rehabilitation of Cockeyed Alienists:** a made-up name for an organization. Alienist is a former name for a doctor specializing in the treatment of mental illness. See also **cockeyed** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Association for the Suppression of Associations Which Try to Advance Something to Associate About:** a made-up name for an organization. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Association Sec:** short for Association Secretary, in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Association Sec:\*\*\*** short for Association Secretary, in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Association Secretary:\*\*\*** in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Organization Secretary" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also **Organization Secretary** and **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Association Secretary:** the person who ran a Central Organization. See also **Central Organization** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Association Secretary:** the person who ran a Central Organization (the name given, at the time of this lecture, to a Scientology organization which provided services such as training, auditing and certification, to the public). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Association Secretary:** the person who ran a Central Organization (the name given, at the time of this lecture, to a Scientology organization which provided services such as training, auditing and certification, to the public). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Association Secretary:** the person who ran the organization in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa. The same position was called Organization Secretary in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Association Secretary:** the person who ran the organization in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa. The same position was called Organization Secretary in the United States and at Saint Hill. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Association Secretary:\*\*\*** the person who ran the organization in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa. The same position was called Organization Secretary in the United States and at Saint Hill. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**associative:** of, characterized by, resulting from or causing association. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**associative logic:** a method of aligning data which links or associates one datum with another or others. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**associative logic:** a method of aligning data which links or associates one datum with another or others. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**associative logic:** a method of aligning data which links or associates one datum with another or others. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Assoc Sec:** short for Association Secretary: in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Org Sec and **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Assoc Sec:\*\*\*** short for Association Secretary: in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Org Sec and **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Assoc Sec:\*\*\*** short for Association Secretary: in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Organization Secretary" in the United States and at Saint Hill. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Assoc Sec:\*\*\*** short for Association Secretary. See also Association Sec in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Assoc Sec:** short for Association Secretary. See also Association Sec in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Assoc Sec:** short for Association Secretary. See **Association Secretary** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Asst:** short for Assistant. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Asst Management Aide:** short for Assistant Management Aide, the head of the Management Bureau in FOLOs who coordinated the org management activities, including the networks, Action and Programs, and was responsible for the viability of the orgs and field in his continental area. This function is now covered by the Assistant Executive Aide in Division 7 of FOLOs. See also **Action Branch, FOLO** and **Programs Branch** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**assumption:** something taken for granted. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**assumption:** the act of taking on or putting on (the appearance, form, role, etc., of). —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Astarte:** the Phoenician goddess of fertility and erotic love. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Astarte:** the Phoenician goddess of fertility and erotic love. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Astarte:** the Phoenician goddess of fertility and erotic love. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Astarte:** the Phoenician goddess of fertility and erotic love. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**asterisks and exclamation points:** punctuation marks used in comic strips in place of swear words and profane language. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**astern:** in a backward direction. As an order given to the engine room of a ship for the movement of her engines, it indicates that they must be made to revolve in the reverse direction. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**asteroids:** any of the numerous small planets which revolve about the sun, chiefly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**asthma:** a generally chronic disorder characterized by wheezing, coughing, difficulty in breathing and a suffocating feeling. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**asthmatics:** asthma (a generally chronic disorder characterized by wheezing, coughing, difficulty in breathing and a suffocating feeling). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**asthmatics:\*\*\*** asthma (a generally chronic disorder characterized by wheezing, coughing, difficulty in breathing and a suffocating feeling). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**astigmatism:** a defect in an eye or lens preventing proper focusing. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Astor, Mrs. William:** the wife of William B. Astor (1792 - 1875): the son and heir of John Jacob Astor (1763 - 1848), who was the wealthiest man in the United States at the time of his death. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Astounding Science Fiction:** a magazine founded in 1937. LRH wrote many stories for this publication from 1938 to 1950. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Astounding Stories:** reference to Astounding Science Fiction, a magazine founded in 1937. L. Ron Hubbard wrote many stories for this publication from 1938 to 1950. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**astral:** of or relating to the stars. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**astral bodies:** somebody's delusion. Astral bodies are usually mock-ups which the mystic then tries to believe real. He sees the astral body as something else and then seeks to inhabit it in the most common practices of "astral walking." Anyone who confuses astral bodies with thetans is apt to have difficulty with theta clearing for the two things are not the same order of similarity. The exteriorization of a thetan, when actually accomplished, is so complete and thorough and is attended by so many other phenomena, that anyone who has made an effort to relate these two things is quite certain to recant after he has been theta cleared. The most noteworthy difference is that the thetan does not have a body. Production of illusion to which he then sought to assign most reality is probably the underlying factor which makes mysticism so aberrative. Data from India, even that found in the deepest "mysteries" of India, is knowingly or unknowingly "booby-trapped," so that while it contains, though unevaluated and isolated, many essential truths, it contains as well directions which are certain to send the experimenter even more deeply into the unwanted state of becoming mest. Until recently, the nearest one could come to studying the actuality of existence was through the field of mysticism and its value should not be discounted, but its effect is to deliver an entirely opposite result to any experimenter luckless enough to hope to reach cause by becoming an effect as required in mysticism. Seeing and feeling "nonexistences" is frightening and harmful only when one seeks to believe them to be existences. Only when he knows he has created them can he obtain a certainty upon them. One can create hallucination for himself only by insisting that what he has created was otherwise created—in short, refusing to accept responsibility for his own created illusions. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**astral body:** a second body, per some forms of philosophical or religious thought, said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. Astral bodies are actually just somebody's delusion. They are usually mock-ups which the mystic then tries to believe real. He sees the astral body as something else and then seeks to inhabit it in the most common practices of "astral walking." See also **mocking up** in this glossary. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**astral body:** a second body, per some forms of philosophical or religious thought, said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**astral self:** also called astral body: a second body, per some forms of philosophical or religious thought, said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. Astral bodies are actually just somebody's delusion. They are usually mock-ups

which the mystic then tries to believe real. He sees the astral body as something else and then seeks to inhabit it in the most common practices of "astral walking." —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**astral walker:** a person who uses what is known in some forms of philosophical or religious thought as the astral body—a second body said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**astral walking:** using what is known in some forms of philosophical or religious thought as the astral body—a second body said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. Astral bodies are actually just somebody's delusion. They are usually mock-ups which the mystic then tries to believe real. He sees the astral body as something else and then seeks to inhabit it in the most common practices of "astral walking." —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**astral walking:** using what is known in some forms of philosophical or religious thought as the astral body—a second body said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**astral walking:** using what is known in some forms of philosophical or religious thought as the astral body—a second body said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**astral walking:** using what is known in some forms of philosophical or religious thought as the astral body—a second body said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**astronaut:** a person engaged in or trained for spaceflight. In 1959, seven American armed forces officers were chosen to undergo special training to be the first Americans in space. At the time of this lecture, these officers were still in training for the first flight while a series of tests, including sending apes and other animals into space, were taking place to ensure that man could safely return from travel into space. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**astronomic:\*\*\*** (colloquial) extremely large; exceedingly great; enormous. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**astronomical:** having to do with astronomy, the science of the stars, planets and all other heavenly bodies, dealing with their composition, motion, relative position, size, etc. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**astronomy:\*\*\*** the science of the stars, planets and all other heavenly bodies. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**ASW:** abbreviation for anti submarine warfare. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**asylum:** an institution for the maintenance and care of the mentally ill. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**asylum:** \*\*\*an institution for the maintenance and care of the mentally ill, orphans or other persons requiring specialized assistance. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**asylums:** institutions for the maintenance and care of the mentally ill, orphans or other persons requiring specialized assistance. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**'at:** (dialect) hat. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Atabrine:** (trademark) a pharmaceutical brand of quinine water, a medicine used in the treatment of malaria. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**atavistically:** in a manner that is characterized by atavism: the reappearance in an individual of characteristics of some remote ancestor that have been absent in intervening generations. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Atharva-Veda:** one of the books of the Veda containing a collection of mantras and formulas, some showing pre-Vedic influence. See also **Veda** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**atheism:** disbelief in the existence of a supreme being or beings. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**atheist:** a person who denies or disbelieves the existence of a supreme being or beings. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Athena:** a Sea Org vessel at the time of the lecture, formerly known as the Avon River. The Athena became the first Sea Organization Flagship in 1967. Earlier on, LRH took residence aboard and furthered his technical researches and continued the expansion and development of the Sea Org. It was phased over from a training vessel to a cramming vessel on 19 January 1972, where the Athena cramming line began. The basic plan was to have a place where a rapid (one week) cramming action could take place for Sea Organization and European org staff members to get them in on their posts and scene and other short cycle matters and expertise they vitally needed in their orgs. At the time LRH gave this lecture he was aboard the Apollo, having left the Athena several years earlier. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Athena:** a Sea Org vessel at the time of the lecture, formerly known as the Avon River. The Athena became the first Sea Organization Flagship in 1967. Earlier on, LRH took residence aboard and furthered his technical researches and continued the expansion and development of the Sea Org. It was phased over from a training vessel to a cramming vessel on 19 January 1972, where the Athena cramming line began. The basic plan was to have a place where a rapid (one week) cramming action could take place for Sea Organization and European org staff members to get them in on their posts and scene and other short-cycle matters and expertise they vitally needed in their orgs. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Athena:** in Greek mythology, the goddess of wisdom, skills and warfare. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Athenian:** of Athens, the capital of Greece in the southeast part of the country and named after Athena, the Greek and Roman goddess of wisdom. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Athenian:**\*\*\* of or pertaining to Athens, a leading city of ancient Greece, famous for its learning, culture and democratic institutions. Present capital of Greece. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Athens:** \*\*\*a leading city of ancient Greece, famous for its learning, culture and democratic institutions. Present capital of Greece. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Athens:** a leading city of ancient Greece, famous for its learning, culture and democratic institutions. Present capital of Greece. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Athens:** a leading city of ancient Greece, famous for its learning, culture and democratic institutions. Present capital of Greece. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Athens:** the capital of Greece in the southeast part of the country; named after Athena, the Greek and Roman goddess of wisdom. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**athlete's foot:** \*\*\*a common fungus infection of the skin of the feet. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**athlete's foot:** a common fungus infection of the skin of the feet. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Atlantic:** of, pertaining to or situated on the eastern coast of the United States. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Atlantic:** short for Atlantic Ocean: an ocean bounded by North and South America in the Western Hemisphere and by Europe and Africa in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is approximately 31 million square miles in area with its greatest known depth being over 30,000 feet. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Atlantic Ocean:** an ocean bounded by North and South America in the Western Hemisphere and by Europe and Africa in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is approximately 31 million square miles wide with its greatest known depth being over 30,000 feet. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**at large:** as a whole; in general. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**at large:** as a whole; in general. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Atlas:** (mythology) one of the Titans who was famous for his strength. After being overthrown by Zeus, Atlas was condemned to support the Earth and sky on his shoulders for eternity. See also **Titans** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**at odds:** in conflict or disagreement, opposed. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**atoll:** a ring-shaped coral island nearly or completely surrounding a lagoon. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**atom:** the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**atom:** the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**atom:** the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —Academy Level III Glossary

**atom bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:\*\*\*** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb: a bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. See also atom in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb, a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb. See A-bomb in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb. See atomic bomb in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb. See atomic bomb in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**atom bomb:** short for atomic bomb. See atomic bomb in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**atom-bomb:** use (on someone or something) an atomic bomb, a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous



force accompanied by a blinding light. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**atom-bomb project:** reference to the Manhattan Project, the code name for the effort to develop atomic bombs for the United States during World War II. The first controlled nuclear reaction took place in Chicago in 1942 and by 1945 bombs had been manufactured that used this chain reaction to produce great explosive force. The project was carried out in enormous secrecy. After a test explosion in July 1945 the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**atomic and molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**atomic and molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**atomic and molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**atomic and molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**atomic and molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. —HEV Approved Glossary

**atomic and molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. —NED Approved Glossary

**atomic and molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —NED Approved Glossary

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**atomic bomb:** a bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**atomic bomb:\*\*\*** a bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**atomic energy:** the energy released when the nuclei of atoms are split or fused. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Atomic Energy Commission:** a federal agency created in 1946 to regulate the development of the United States atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Atomic Energy Commission:** a former federal agency (1946 - 75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Atomic Energy Commission:** a former federal agency (1946 - 75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Atomic Energy Commission:** a former federal agency (1946 - 1975) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Atomic Energy Commission:** a former federal agency (1946 - 1975) created to regulate the development of the United States atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. See also **atom bomb** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —HEV Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. See also **atomic bomb** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**atomic fission:\*\*\*** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. See also **A-bomb** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**atomic fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**atomic molecular phenomena:** the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these. See also **atom** and **atom bomb** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**atomic numbers:** numbers representing the relative position of elements in the periodic table, in which the elements are arranged in the order of their nuclear charges; numbers represent the positive charge or the number of protons in the nucleus of the atoms of an element. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**atomic physicist:** a scientist specializing in the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**atomic physicist:** a scientist specializing in the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**atomic physicist:** a scientist specializing in the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**atomic physics:** the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**atomic physics:** the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**atomic physics:** the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**atomic physics:** the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms. —HEV Approved Glossary

**atomic physics:** the science dealing with the properties, changes and interactions etc., of atoms. An atom is the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**atomic pile:** a device that starts and maintains a controlled nuclear chain reaction in a material that can undergo nuclear fission (the splitting of the nuclei of atoms with the release of great amounts of energy), used for the production of energy or of more such material. Also called a nuclear reactor. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**atomic pile:** an early name for a nuclear reactor (an apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation). See also **atomic fission** in this glossary. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**atomic project:** the series of atomic bomb tests carried out by the military during 1957, which were the largest tests that had been done up to that time. There were a great number of soldiers that performed simulated war-time maneuvers at the times of the nuclear blasts in the area surrounding the test sites. The operations carried out in 1957 marked the end of large-scale participation by soldiers in atomic bomb maneuvers. At the time of this lecture, the public was

also becoming more aware of the hazards of nuclear testing and many people were beginning to call for a ban on nuclear bomb testing. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**atomic seed:** seed that has been bombarded with radiation. Experiments were done in the late 1950s and early 1960s to determine what effect radiation and radioactive fallout would have on plants and to see if improved plants could be produced from irradiated seed. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**atomic sub:** short for atomic submarine, a submarine driven by atomic power, capable of remaining under water for long periods of time. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**atomic submarine:** a submarine driven by atomic power, capable of remaining under water for long periods of time. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**atomic weapons:** weapons using atomic energy: the energy released when the nuclei of atoms are split or fused. An example is the atomic bomb, which uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**atomizer:** an apparatus used to blow a liquid in a spray of very small drops. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**atoms:** the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**atone:** make amends or reparation, as for an offense or a crime or for an offender. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**A (trait):** \*\*\*a trait of a pc's personality as plotted on an OCA (Oxford Capacity Analysis) graph. Trait A ranges from Unstable/Dispersed to Stable. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**atrophy:** a wasting away of the body or of an organ or part, as from defective nutrition or nerve damage. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**attaboy:** (slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the boy," this expression is also seen as "that's a boy" and "thataboy.") —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**attaboy:** (slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the boy," this expression is also seen as "that's a boy" and "thataboy.") —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**attaboy:** (slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the boy," this expression is also seen as "that's a boy" and "thataboy.") —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**attaboy:** (slang) a variation of that's the boy. See **that's the boy** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Attack:** a HAS Co-audit process that uses the commands "Get the idea of attacking" and "Get the idea of not attacking." See also **HAS Co-audit** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**attagirl:** (slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the girl," this expression is also seen as "that's a girl" and "thatagirl.") —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**attagirl:** (slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the girl," this expression is also seen as "that's a girl" and "thatagirl.") —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**attagirl:** (slang) short for that's the girl, an exclamation expressive of encouragement. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**attain to:** to succeed in reaching or coming to. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**'atted: (dialect)** hatted. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**attendant:** accompanying as a circumstance or result. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**attendant:** accompanying as a circumstance or result. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**attendantly:** in a manner accompanying as a circumstance or result. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**attention span:** the interval during which an individual can concentrate, as on a single object, idea or activity. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Attention Unit Running:** a technique wherein the auditor directs the attention units of the preclear without running them into facsimiles. The preclear is merely run on fixing and unfixing of attention units. You don't have to have him hook up with any facsimiles or anything. You are just taking the face off, you are just washing the windows, you might say, on a lot of old facsimiles. See also **attention units** in this glossary. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**attention units:** energy flows of small wavelengths and definite frequency existing in the mind. They are a quantity of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**attention units:** quantities of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**attention units:** quantities of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**attention units:** quantities of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**attention units:** quantities of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**attention units:** quantities of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**attention units:** quantities of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**attention units:** quantities of awareness existing in the mind. For example, when a person has a lot of attention on some incident, one could say he has a lot of attention units on that incident. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**attention units:** quantity of awareness. Any organism is aware to some degree. A rational or relatively rational organism is aware of being aware. Attention units could be said to exist in the mind in varying quantity from person to person. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**attenuated:** lessened in severity, value, amount, intensity, etc.; weakened. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**attenuated:** weakened or reduced in force, intensity, effect, quantity or value. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**attenuation:** a lessening in severity, value, amount, intensity, etc.; weakening. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Attila:** (406? - 53) king of the Huns, a nomadic and warlike Asian people who devastated or controlled large parts of eastern and central Europe. Attila and his soldiers were feared for their cruelty and vandalism. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**attribute:** regard as an effect of; think of as caused by. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**attributes:** qualities considered as belonging to a person; characteristics. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**attributes:** qualities considered as belonging to a person; characteristics. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**attributing:** regarding as an effect or product of; thinking of as caused by. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**attrition:** any gradual process of wearing down, especially to exhaust an opponent's energy or resources. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**attrition:** a wearing down or weakening of resistance, especially as a result of continuous pressure or harassment. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**attuned:** adjusted; brought into harmony or agreement. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Auckland:** the Scientology organization in Auckland, a seaport city on North Island, New Zealand. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Auckland:\*\*\*** the Scientology organization in Auckland, a seaport city on North Island, New Zealand. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**audio:** of hearing or sound. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**audit:** apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also processing in this glossary. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**audit:** apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also processing in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**audit:** apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also process in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**audit:** apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also **process** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**audit:** apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also **process** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**audit:** apply Scientology processes and procedures to someone (by a trained auditor). See also **auditor** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**audit:** verb form of auditing, the application of Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also known as processing. See also **process** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**Audited NOTs: NOTs** is short for New Era Dianetics for OTs. Audited NOTs is an audited (i.e., not solo) level consisting of a series of confidential rundowns delivered by a specially trained OT auditor. Some of the mysteries of life have been exposed to full view for the first time ever in NOTs. See also **Solo NOTs** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**auditing:** (1) (verb) applying Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also **process** in this glossary. (2) (noun) the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of auditing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**auditing:** another word for processing. See **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary



- auditing:** another word for processing. See **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- auditing:** another word for processing, the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. See also **process** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- auditing:** another word for processing, the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. See also **processing** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- auditing:** another word for processing, the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. See also **processing** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- auditing:** another word for processing, the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. See also **processing** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- auditing:** another word for processing, the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. See also **auditor** in this glossary. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- auditing:** another word for processing, the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. See also **processing** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- auditing:** application of Dianetics processes and procedures to someone. Auditing means to listen; it also means to compute. Computing on a case consists of establishing where a person departs from optimum rationality in his conduct of life but, more important, where physically painful and painful emotion engrams exist and how they can be approached and reduced. Also called processing. See also **reduce** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- auditing:** applying Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. See also **auditor** and **process** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- auditing:** applying Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. See also **auditor**, **Scientology**, and **process** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- auditing:** applying Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. See also **auditor** and **process** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- auditing:** applying Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that

question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. See also **auditor** and **process** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**auditing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of auditing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**auditing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of auditing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**auditing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of auditing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**auditing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of auditing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. See also **process** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**auditing:\*\*\*** the application of Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. See also **auditor** and **process** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**auditing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of auditing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**auditing:** the application of Dianetics processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of auditing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. —HEV Approved Glossary

**auditing:** the application of Dianetics processes and procedures to someone by an auditor. To audit is both to listen and to compute. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**auditing\*\*\*** another word for processing, the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. See also **processing** in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Auditing by List:\*\*\*** a technique using prepared lists of questions. These isolate the trouble the pc is having with auditing. Such lists also cover and handle anything that could happen to a student or staff member. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Auditing Cycle:\*\*\*** the cycle of asking the pc a question or giving the pc a command, getting that exact question answered or command complied with, and acknowledging it. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Auditing Supervisor:** at the time of the lecture, the individual who supervised all the auditing in a course activity and whose job it was to ensure students could audit, by direct observation of sessions, study of the auditor's reports and observation of the preclears. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Auditor 8:\*\*\*** issue number 8 "The Road to Clear AD 15" of The Auditor magazine (the magazine published by the Saint Hill organizations). This magazine, issued in 1965, included the article "The Road to Clear," by L. Ron Hubbard, as well as copies of the Gradation Chart and Organization Chart. See also **gradation chart** and **org board** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Auditor 8:\*\*\*** issue number 8 "The Road to Clear AD 15" of The Auditor magazine (the magazine published by Saint Hill organizations) issued in 1965. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Auditor 8:** the 8th issue of The Auditor, the magazine published by the Saint Hill organizations. This particular issue included "Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart" (an article by L. Ron Hubbard, which introduced the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart) as well as a copy of the chart. Both of these are included in the appendix of this volume. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Auditor 8:\*\*\*** the 8th issue of The Auditor, the magazine published by the Saint Hill organizations. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**auditor: 1.** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. 2. the person who "audits," who computes and listens—a practitioner of Dianetics and Scientology. SOP Theta Clearing is best done by an auditor who has been theta cleared. A "V" commonly acts to force the preclear to stay in his body even while pretending to free the preclear from his body. —LRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**auditor:** 1. a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." 2. a person who is authorized to audit [to check or examine] accounts. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." —Academy Level III Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." —Academy Level IV Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **processing** in this glossary. [Definition of PAB] **Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available.**

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **Dianetics, Scientology** and **processing** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." See also **process** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**auditor:\*\*\*** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**auditor:\*\*\*** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**auditor:\*\*\*** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**auditor:\*\*\*** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also **process** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes (sets of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life) and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes (sets of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life) and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —HEV Approved Glossary

**auditor:** a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Auditor:** the international journal of Scientology, published by Saint Hill Organizations. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Auditor Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Auditors Association:\*\*\*** a field association of auditors attached to a Scientology organization who act as field staff members for the org. The Auditors Association works towards getting Scientology known and into full use in the community. See also field, the; field staff members in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Auditors Association:\*\*\*** a field association of auditors attached to a Scientology organization who act as Field Staff Members for the org. The Auditors Association works towards getting Scientology known and into full use in the community. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Auditor's Code 1954:** The Auditor's Code as written in 1954, contained in Professional Auditor's Bulletin 38 of 29 October 1954, THE AUDITOR'S CODE 1954 and Professional Auditor's Bulletin 39 of 12 November 1954, THE AUDITOR'S CODE 1954 (Concluded). For more information, see the above Professional Auditor's Bulletins in Technical Bulletins Volume II. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Auditor's Code:** \*\*\*a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. It was evolved from years of observing processing. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. It was evolved from years of observing processing. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also **auditor** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also **auditing, auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also **auditing, auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also **auditor, preclear** and **processing** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Auditor's Code:\*\*\*** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also **auditing, auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Auditor's Code:\*\*\*** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also **auditor, preclear** and **processing** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. One point of the Auditor's Code addresses the fact that an auditor continues a process as long as it produces



change in the preclear and no longer. See also preclear in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. One point of the Auditor's Code addresses the fact that an auditor continues a process as long as it produces change in the preclear and no longer. See also preclear in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Auditor's Code:** a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also auditor, auditing and preclear in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Auditor's Code:** a list of things one must or must not do to preserve the theta-ness of theta and to inhibit the enturbulation of theta by the auditor. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Auditor's Handbook:** Scientology: Auditor's Handbook—Including Intensive Procedure, a handbook for auditors written by L. Ron Hubbard and published in August, 1954. It was later published (in combination with other materials) as The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Auditor's Handbook, The:** Scientology: Auditor's Handbook—Including Intensive Procedure, a handbook for auditors written by L. Ron Hubbard and published in August, 1954. It was later published (in combination with other materials) as The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Auditor's Report:** a printed form filled out by the auditor after a session. It gives the details of the beginning and end of the session, condition of the pc, the wording of the process, etc. The form is so written that one can see the whole session at a glance, just by looking at the one side of the Auditor's Report Form. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Auditor's Report:\*\*\*** a printed form filled out by the auditor after a session. It gives the details of the beginning and end of the session, condition of the pc, the wording of the process, etc. The form is so written that one can see the whole session at a glance, just by looking at the one side of the Auditor's Report Form. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Auditor's Report:** short for Auditor's Report Form, a printed form filled out by the auditor after a session. It gives the details of the beginning and end of the session, condition of the pc, the wording of the process, etc. The form is so written that one can see the whole session at a glance, just by looking at the one side of the Auditor's Report Form. See also auditor, session and process in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Auditor, The:** a magazine first published at Saint Hill in England and now published by all Saint Hill organizations. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Auditor, The:\*\*\*** a magazine which is published by the Saint Hill organizations. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Auditor, The:** the magazine published by Saint Hill. It is the international journal of Scientology, carrying articles by LRH, announcing new releases of technical materials and services, promoting Saint Hill services and announcing Saint Hill completions, and announcing events such as births, marriages, etc., of Scientologists. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**augury:** an omen, token or indication. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Augusta:** a city in southern Kansas about 20 miles east of Wichita. See also Wichita in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Augustus:** (63 b.c. - a.d. 14) first Roman emperor (27 b.c. - a.d. 14): reformer, patron of arts and literature; heir and successor to Julius Caesar. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Augustus:** (63 b.c. - a.d. 14) first Roman emperor (27 b.c. - a.d. 14): reformer, patron of arts and literature; heir and successor to Julius Caesar. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Augustus:** (63 b.c. - a.d. 14) first Roman emperor (27 b.c. - a.d. 14); reformer, patron of arts and literature. He carried out a gigantic work of reorganization in every field of Roman life. He brought about the formation of the senatorial and equestrian classes on a permanent basis, each of which had its own place in the governmental system. Those of the senatorial class acted as senators, and the equestrians served as governors in the imperial provinces and held other key governmental posts. Wealth became the main criterion for membership in these two classes. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**"Auld Lang Syne":** a traditional Scottish song, customarily sung on New Year's Eve; the title means "Time Long Past." —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Aunt Mabel:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Aunt Phylia:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**aura:** a light or radiance claimed to emanate from the body and to be visible to certain individuals with psychic or spiritual powers. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**aura:** a subtly pervasive quality or atmosphere seen as emanating from a person, place or thing. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**aural:** of or received through the ear or the sense of hearing. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**aurality:** a coined term from aural, of or received through the ear or the sense of hearing, and -ity, a suffix meaning state, condition. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Aureomycetin:** reference to Aureomycin, trademark for a type of antibiotic which may cause indigestion and may also increase susceptibility to bleeding and hemorrhaging if taken at the same time as certain other drugs. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**aureomycin:** an antibiotic substance made from a mold, used in medical treatment, especially of lung and rickettsial diseases (those caused by a bacteria transmitted to humans by parasitic insects such as fleas, ticks, etc.). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Aureomycin: (trademark)** a yellow, crystalline antibiotic powder used in the treatment of infections. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Auricon: (brand name)** a line of compact, portable motion picture cameras manufactured by Berendt-Bach. These cameras, developed mainly for the television industry and its news departments, record both sound and picture on a single strip of film. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**aurora borealis:** streamers or bands of light appearing in the northern skies at night, especially in the polar region, probably due to the impact of streams of particles from the sun on the upper regions of the Earth's atmosphere. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final approval 7/12/89), Scott, Foresman Dictionary

**Auschwitz:** a city in southwestern Poland which was the location of a Nazi concentration camp during World War II. This and similar Nazi camps, such as Belsen, were the sites for detention of many millions of people who the Nazis labeled undesirable (most notably the bulk of the Jews of Europe). More than six million people were eventually exterminated in these camps. Those who were not killed outright were ill treated, many subjected to cruel experimentation and torture, and great masses died of disease or starvation. See also Belsen in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Auschwitz:** Nazi concentration camp during World War II. See also Belsen in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Aussies:** (informal) natives or inhabitants of Australia. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**austere:**\*\*\* grave; sober; solemn; serious. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Austin:** a car manufactured by Herbert Austin (1866 - 1941), an English motor car pioneer. His highly successful Baby Austin was the first of a line of small cars which revolutionized the pattern of car manufacture and ownership throughout Europe. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Austin:** a car manufactured by Herbert Austin (1866 - 1941), an English motor car pioneer. His highly successful Baby Austin was the first of a line of small cars which revolutionized the pattern of car manufacture and ownership throughout Europe. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Austin:** a car manufactured by Herbert Austin (1866 - 1941), an English motor car pioneer. His highly successful Baby Austin was the first of a line of small cars which revolutionized the pattern of car manufacture and ownership throughout Europe. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Austin:** a car manufactured by Herbert Austin (1866 - 1941), an English motor car pioneer. His highly successful Baby Austin was the first of a line of small cars which revolutionized the pattern of car manufacture and ownership throughout Europe. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Australia:** a continent southeast of Asia between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is the smallest continent and is the only continent occupied by a single nation. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Australia:** a continent southeast of Asia between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is the smallest continent and is the only one occupied by a single nation. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Australian ACC:** reference to the First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard in Melbourne, Australia, 9 - 30 November 1959. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Austria:** a country in central Europe. In 1938, it became a part of Nazi Germany when it was occupied by German troops. See also Nazi Germany in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**authoritarian:** believing in, relating to or characterized by unquestioning obedience to an expert on a subject. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**authoritarian:** believing in, relating to or characterized by unquestioning obedience to an expert on a subject. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**authoritarian:** favoring complete obedience to authority as opposed to individual freedom. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**authoritarians:** persons who advocate, practice or enforce unquestioning obedience to authority, as that of a dictator, rather than individual freedom of judgment and action. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**authoritative:** reliable due to coming from an authority or expert. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Authority, Verification and Correction Unit International:** currently called Department of Authorization, Verification and Correction International (AVC Int), a unit which is responsible for authorizing and verifying programs and issues from Scientology management to ensure that they follow Church policy. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Authority, Verification and Correction Unit International:\*\*\*** currently called Department of Authorization, Verification and Correction International (AVC Int), a unit which is responsible for authorizing and verifying programs and issues from Scientology management to ensure that they follow Church policy. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Authors League of America:** a professional organization of authors of books, magazine materials and plays, founded in 1912. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**auto:** \*\*\*short for automatic. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**auto:** short for automatic. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**autochrome:** (photography) a material once used for color photography, consisting of a photographic emulsion applied over a multicolored screen of minute starch grains dyed red, green and blue-violet. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**auto-control:** autohypnosis or an attempt to process oneself without an auditor. If attempted in Dianetics, autohypnosis is probably as close to fruitless masochism as one can get. If a patient places himself in autohypnosis and regresses himself in an effort to reach illness or birth or prenatales, the only thing he will get is ill. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**autocontrol:** autohypnosis or an attempt to process oneself without an auditor. If attempted in Dianetics, autohypnosis is probably as close to fruitless masochism as one can get. If a patient places himself in autohypnosis and regresses himself in an effort to reach illness or birth or prenatales, the only thing he will get is ill. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**autocracy:** a government in which one person has supreme power; dictatorship. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**auto-da-fé:** the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition (a court appointed in Spain in 1478 to discover and suppress heresy—religious beliefs that the Roman Catholic church considered to be false), followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means "act of the faith." —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

- auto-da-fé:** the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition (a court appointed in Spain in 1478 to discover and suppress heresy—religious beliefs that the Roman Catholic church considered to be false), followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means “act of the faith.” —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- auto-da-fé:** the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition (a court appointed in Spain in 1478 to discover and suppress heresy—religious beliefs that the Roman Catholic church considered to be false), followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means “act of the faith.” —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- auto-da-fé:** the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition (a court appointed in Spain in 1478 to discover and suppress heresy—religious beliefs that the Roman Catholic Church considered to be false), followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means “act of the faith.” —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- auto-da-fé:** the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition (a court appointed in Spain in 1478 to discover and suppress heresy—religious beliefs that the Roman Catholic church considered to be false), followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means “act of the faith.” —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- auto-da-fé:** the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition, followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means “act of the faith.” See also **Inquisition of Spain** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- auto-fashion:** a way or manner done by oneself. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- automagnetism:** a coined word from auto and magnetism. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- automatic:** a firearm, especially a pistol, that throws out the used shell, puts in a new cartridge (bullet), and continues to fire until the pressure on the trigger is released. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- automaticities:** \*\*\*things one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; things the individual has “on automatic.” An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- automaticities:** things one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; things the individual has “on automatic.” An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- automaticities:** things one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; things the individual has “on automatic.” An automaticity is something

which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** a thing one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; something the individual has "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** a thing one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; something the individual has "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** non-self-determined action which ought to be determined by the individual. The individual ought to be determining an action and he is not determining it. An automaticity is something not under the control of the individual which ought to be under the control of the individual. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**automaticity:** something one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; something the individual has "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Academy Level III Glossary

**automaticity:** something one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; something the individual has "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** something one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; something the individual has "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:\*\*\*** the state or condition of doing things but being unaware or only partially aware one is doing them; the individual having things "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**automaticity:** the state or condition of one doing something but being unaware or only partially aware he is doing it; having something "on automatic." An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**automatic, on:** being operated or controlled by or as if by an automatic device. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**automatic, on:** being operated or controlled by or as if by an automatic device. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**automatic, on:** being operated or controlled by or as if by an automatic device. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**automatic writing:** writing performed without conscious intention and sometimes without awareness, as if of telepathic or spiritualistic origin. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**automaton:** a mechanical figure constructed to act as if by its own power; a robot. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**automaton:** a person or animal acting in an automatic or mechanical way. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**automaton:** a person who seems to act mechanically and without thinking. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**automaton:** of or like a person who acts in a monotonous, routine manner, without active intelligence. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**automatons:** mechanical figures constructed to act as if by their own power; robots. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**automats:** \*\*\*restaurants in which customers get food from small compartments with doors opened by putting coins into slots. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**autonomic:** referring to the autonomic nervous system, a system of nerves in the body which regulates involuntary action, as of the intestines, heart and glands. Autonomic means "self-ruling" or "independent." —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**autonomic:** short for autonomic nervous system, a system of nerves in the body which regulates involuntary action, as of the intestines, heart and glands. Autonomic means "self-ruling" or "independent." —HEV Approved Glossary

**autonomic nervous system:** a system of nerves in the body which regulates involuntary action, as of the intestines, heart and glands. Autonomic means "self-ruling" or "independent." —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**autopsies:** inspections and dissections of bodies after death, as for determination of the cause of death; post-mortem examinations. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**autos-da-fe:** plural of auto-da-fe: the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition, followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means "act of faith." See also **Spanish Inquisition**. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**autosuggestion: (psychology)** suggestion arising from oneself, as the repetition of verbal messages as a means of changing behavior. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**autosuggestion: (psychology)** suggestion to oneself arising within one's own mind and having effects on one's thinking and bodily functions. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**auxiliary:** acting in a lesser but helpful way; additional; supplementary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Ava:** a Scientologist in California at the time of this lecture; a former student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**avail:** effective use or help; advantage. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**avail:** help; use; benefit. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**avalanche:** a great onrush. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**avant-garde:**\*\*\* belonging to the advance group in any field, especially in the visual, literary or musical arts, whose works are characterized chiefly by unorthodox and experimental methods. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**avarice:** too great a desire to acquire money or property; greed for wealth. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Ave Maria:** a prayer of the Roman Catholic Church beginning with the words (in Latin) Ave Maria, or (in English) "Hail Mary." —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)



**Avenging Angels:** an alleged secret order of Mormons supposed to have arisen in the early days of that church to act as spies and suppressors of disaffection. See also Mormon church in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**averse:** opposed; unwilling (to). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**aviation:** having to do with the art or science of flying airplanes. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**aviators:** airplane pilots; fliers. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**avid:** extremely eager or enthusiastic; greatly desirous. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**avidly:** eagerly and enthusiastically. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**avocation:** something a person does in addition to a principal occupation, especially for pleasure; hobby. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**Avon:** short for Avon River, a river in central England, flowing southeast past Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare. See also Ophelia in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Avon:** short for Avon River, a river in central England, flowing southeast past Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**avowed:** acknowledged; declared. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**avowed:** openly declared or frankly acknowledged. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**avowed:** openly declared or frankly acknowledged. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**AVU:** abbreviation for Authority and Verification Unit, original name of Authorization, Verification and Correction International (AVC Int), a unit responsible for authorizing and verifying evaluations, programs and issues from Scientology management to ensure that they follow Church policy. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**AVU:** abbreviation for Authority and Verification Unit, the original name of Authorization, Verification and Correction International (AVC Int), a unit responsible for authorizing and verifying evaluations, programs and issues from Scientology Management to ensure that they follow Church policy. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**awareness:** the ability to perceive the existence of. —Basic Dictionary of Dianetics and Scientology (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Awareness Level:\*\*\*** a level of awareness (that of which one is aware), as represented on a scale. This scale consists of about 52 levels of awareness from Unexistence (lowest level) up to the state of Clear. A being who is at a level on this scale is aware only of that level and the others below it. See also Clear in this glossary. See the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard for the full awareness scale. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**awareness of awareness of the mind:** see "I" in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**awareness of awareness of the mind:** the thetan. Also called the awareness of awareness unit. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**awareness of awareness somethingness:** that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. Organisms are aware of their environment. Higher organisms are aware, also, of this very awareness. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**awareness of awareness unit:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The awareness of awareness unit is most familiar to one and all as you. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**awareness-of-awareness unit:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The awareness of awareness unit is most familiar to one and all as you. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**awareness of awareness unit:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The awareness of awareness unit is most familiar to one and all as you. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**awareness of awareness unit:** the thetan. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**awareness scale:\*\*\*** a scale which indicates levels of awareness. There are about 52 levels of awareness from Unexistence (lowest level) up to the state of Clear. By “level of awareness” is meant that of which a being is aware. A being who is at a level on this scale is aware only of that level and the others below it. See the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard for the full awareness scale. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**awareness scale:** a scale which lays out the fifty-two levels of awareness from Unexistence up to the state of Clear. By “level of awareness” is meant that of which a being is aware. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics and the LRH film “Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart.” —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**awareness unit:** short for awareness of awareness unit: the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The awareness of awareness unit is most familiar to one and all as you. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**awash:** almost submerged, as when seas wash over a wreck or shoal, or when a ship lies so low in the water that the seas wash over her. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**awful:** (colloquial) great. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**awfulest:** the worst, ugliest, most unpleasant, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**awfully:** (colloquial) very, very much; extremely. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**awning:** a canvas canopy spread over a deck for protection from the sun. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**AWOL:** away from military duty without permission. The word comes from “absent without leave.” —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**AWOL:** (military) abbreviation for Absent Without Leave: absent from duty without official permission but with no intention of deserting. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**AWOL:\*\*\*** (military) abbreviation for Absent Without Leave: absent from duty without official permission but with no intention of deserting. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**awry:** away from the expected or proper direction; amiss; wrong. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**awry, go:\*\*\*** turn out badly; go wrong. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**axe, dropped the:** removed (something) without notice. Used in the lecture in reference to foreclosing. See also **foreclosing** in this glossary. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**axes to grind, have a lot of:** (colloquial) have a lot of special reasons of one's own for being involved in something. This expression is from a story entitled “Who'll Turn the Grindstone?” first published in 1811. It purports to relate an incident in the boyhood of the author: One morning a man with an ax over his shoulder greeted the boy most pleasantly and asked if his father had a grindstone. When the boy said, “Yes,” the man complimented him upon his good looks and intelligence and asked if he might borrow the use of the stone. The boy, flattered by the attention, was sure that he could. The man then remarked that the boy appeared to be unusually strong for his age. The lad fell for all this flattery, and before he knew it he had been tricked into turning the stone until the very dull ax was as sharp as a razor. Just then the school bell was heard to ring; the man's manner changed abruptly, and without a word of thanks or a coin, he berated the boy for being a sluggard and ordered him to be off instantly so as not to be late for school. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Axiom 1:** reference to Scientology Axiom 1: Life is basically a static. DEFINITION: a life static has no mass, no motion, no wavelength, no location in space or in time. It has the ability to postulate and to perceive. More information on the Scientology Axioms can be found in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Axiom 1:** the first of the Axioms of Scientology: “Life is basically a static. DEFINITION: a life static has no mass, no motion, no wavelength, no location in space or in time. It has the ability to postulate and to perceive.” See also **Axioms of Scientology** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Axiom 2:** the second of the Axioms of Scientology: “The static is capable of considerations, postulates and opinions.” See also **Axioms of Scientology** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Axiom 10:\*\*\*** the tenth of the Axioms of Scientology: “The highest purpose in this universe is the creation of an effect.” For the full list of the Axioms of Scientology, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Axiom 36:** one of the Axioms of Scientology: “A lie is a second postulate, statement or condition designed to mask a primary postulate which is permitted to remain.” A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book

Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Axiom 41:** one of the Axioms of Scientology: "That into which alter-ness is introduced becomes a problem." A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Axiom 51:** one of the Axioms of Scientology: postulates and live communication not being mest and being senior to mest can accomplish change in mest without bringing about a persistence of mest. Thus auditing can occur. A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Axiom 121:** one of the Axioms of Dianetics: "Every thought has been preceded by physical action." A full list of the Axioms of Dianetics is contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **Axioms** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**axiom:** an established principle or law of a science, art, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**axiom:** an established principle or law of a science, art, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**axiom:** a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**axiom:** a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**axiom:\*\*\*** a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**Axiom:** one of the Axioms of Scientology (58 basic laws which are the basis of Scientology technology). A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**axiom:** statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**axiom\*\*\*** a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**axioms:** established principles or laws of a science, art, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**axioms:\*\*\*** established principles or laws of a science, art, etc. See also **science** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Axioms:** reference to the Axioms of Dianetics, 194 basic laws which are the basis of Dianetics technology. The Axioms of Dianetics can be found in the book

Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Axioms:** statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**axioms:** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**axioms:** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Axioms:** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. See the Axioms of Dianetics and Axioms of Scientology in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Axioms:** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. See the Axioms of Dianetics and Axioms of Scientology in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Axioms:** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. See the Axioms of Dianetics and Axioms of Scientology in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Axioms:\*\*\*** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. See the Axioms of Dianetics and Axioms of Scientology in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**axioms:** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. The Scientology Axioms consist of 58 basic laws which are the basis of Scientology technology. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**Axioms:** the Axioms of Dianetics. Axioms are statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. The Axioms of Dianetics can be found in

the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. For further information, see the bibliography at the back of this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Axioms of Dianetics:** 194 basic laws which are the basis of Dianetics technology. The Axioms of Dianetics can be found in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. See also **axioms** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Axioms of Dianetics and Scientology:** statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. The Axioms of Dianetics are 194 basic laws which are the basis of Dianetics technology. The Scientology Axioms consist of 58 basic laws which are the basis of Scientology technology. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Axioms of Scientology:** 58 basic laws which are the basis of Scientology technology. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Axioms, old:** reference to the Axioms of Dianetics contained in the book Advanced Procedure and Axioms by L. Ron Hubbard. An axiom is a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Axiom which talks about the second postulate:** reference to Axiom 36 of the Axioms of Scientology. See also **Axiom 36** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**axness:** the state or quality of being an ax. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**axon:** that part of a nerve cell that has no branches and through which impulses travel away from the cell body. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ax to grind, hasn't an:** (colloquial) does not have a special reason of one's own for being involved in something. This expression is from a story entitled "Who'll Turn the Grindstone?" first published in 1811. It purports to relate an incident in the boyhood of the author: One morning a man with an ax over his shoulder greeted the boy most pleasantly and asked if his father had a grindstone. When the boy said, "Yes," the man complimented him upon his good looks and intelligence and asked if he might borrow the use of the stone. The boy, flattered by the attention, was sure that he could. The man then remarked that the boy appeared to be unusually strong for his age. The lad fell for all this flattery, and before he knew it he had been tricked into turning the stone until the very dull ax was as sharp as a razor. Just then the school bell was heard to ring; the man's manner changed abruptly, and without a word of thanks or a coin, he berated the boy for being a sluggard and ordered him to be off instantly so as not to be late for school. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ax to grind, have no:** (colloquial) have no special reason of one's own for being involved in something. A variation of have an ax to grind. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**azimuth:** a humorous reference to a device used in astronomy and navigation to measure azimuth, an arc measured clockwise from the north point of the horizon (in navigation), or the south point (in astronomy), to the intersection with the horizon of a vertical circle passing through a heavenly body. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Aztec:** a member of a powerful and highly civilized Indian people of middle America who ruled a large empire in central Mexico from about a.d. 1200 until its conquest by Spaniards in 1521. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Aztec:** of a powerful and highly civilized Indian people of middle America who ruled a large empire in central Mexico from about 1200 a.d. until its conquest by Spaniards in 1521. War captives were sacrificed to the many Aztec gods. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Aztec:** of a powerful and highly civilized Indian people of middle America who ruled a large empire in central Mexico from about a.d. 1200 until its conquest by Spaniards in 1521. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

- B<sub>2</sub>**: see vitamin B<sub>2</sub>. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- B3**: a member of the section of the Office of Naval Intelligence which dealt with counterintelligence during early World War II. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- B3**: a member of the section of the Office of Naval Intelligence which dealt with counterintelligence during early World War II. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- B<sub>6</sub>**: see vitamin B<sub>6</sub>. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- B<sub>12</sub>**: see vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- B-17**: a large bomber built by Boeing Airplane Company. See also Boeing in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- B23, 42, 7**: a made-up designation for roads in England. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Baal**: any of various local fertility and nature gods of the ancient Semitic peoples of southwestern Asia and northern Africa that were considered to be false idols by the Hebrews. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Baal**: any of various local fertility and nature gods of the ancient Semitic peoples of southwestern Asia and northern Africa that were considered to be false idols by the Hebrews. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Baal**: the old Testament term for the deity or deities of Canaan (name for ancient Palestine). First applied to local gods, it was later the name of the chief deity. His cult practiced holy prostitution and child sacrifice. In Israel it was denounced by Hebrew prophets. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Baal**: the Old Testament term for the deity or deities of Canaan (name for ancient Palestine). First applied to local gods, it was later the name of the chief deity. His cult practiced holy prostitution and child sacrifice. In Israel it was denounced by Hebrew prophets. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Baal**: the old Testament term for the deity or deities of Canaan (name for ancient Palestine). First applied to local gods, it was later the name of the chief deity. His cult practiced holy prostitution and child sacrifice. In Israel it was denounced by Hebrew prophets. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Baal**: the Old Testament term for the deity or deities of Canaan (name for ancient Palestine). First applied to local gods, it was later the name of the chief deity. His cult practiced holy prostitution and child sacrifice. The name Baal is synonymous with evil. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- babe**: (slang) a girl or young woman, especially an attractive one. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- «**Babies cry for Castoria**»: reference to a former advertising slogan for Fletcher's Castoria (the brand name for a type of laxative): «Children cry for it.» «Babies cry for Castoria,» you know? —ARC Breaks and Missed Withholds (1 May 62) —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- babroot**: an aromatic herb of the southeastern US with a root having stimulating properties. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- baby**: (slang) anything regarded with special affection, admiration, pride or awe. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- baby buggy, like a**: (informal) smoothly and without difficulty. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary



**baby carriage, like a: (informal)** smoothly and without difficulty. —NED Approved Glossary

**baby carriage, like a: (informal)** smoothly and without difficulty. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**baby carriage, like a: (informal)** smoothly and without difficulty. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Babylon:** ancient city which was the capital of Babylonia (an ancient empire in southwest Asia in what is now central Iraq). Babylonia flourished ca. 2100 - 689 b.c., and again ca. 625 - 538 b.c. as Chaldea or «New Babylonia.» Babylon was noted for its wealth, luxury and wickedness. While under Chaldean rule, in 538 b.c., Babylon was captured by the Persians and Babylonia became an unimportant region of the Persian Empire. See also Chaldean in this glossary. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Babylon:** the capital of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 to 538 b.c. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Babylon:** the capital of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 to 538 b.c. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Babylon:** the capital of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 to 538 b.c. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Babylon:** the capital of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 to 538 b.c. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Babylon:** the capital of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 to 538 b.c. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Babylonia:** ancient empire which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Babylonian:** of or having to do with Babylonia, an ancient empire in southwest Asia in what is now central Iraq. Babylonia flourished ca. 2100 - 689 b.c., and again ca. 625 - 538 b.c. as Chaldea or «New Babylonia.» See also Chaldea in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Babylonian:** of or having to do with Babylonia, an ancient empire which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Babylonians:** inhabitants of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Bacardi:** (trademark) a brand of rum produced by the Compania Ron Bacardi now in the West Indies and originally located in Cuba. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Bach:** Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750), German composer who wrote many complex organ works and composed much vivacious instrumental and orchestral music. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Bach:** Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750), outstanding German composer. His vast output includes all types of music current during his time, except opera; he

- was also a violinist and a renowned organist. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Bach:** Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750), outstanding German composer. His vast output includes all types of music current during his time, except opera; he was also a violinist and a renowned organist. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Bach:\*\*\*** Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750), outstanding German composer. His vast output includes all types of music current during his time, except opera; he was also a violinist and a renowned organist. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Bach:** music composed by Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750), outstanding German composer. His vast output included all types of music current during his time, except opera; he was also a violinist and a renowned organist. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Bach-Bach We Kill Them All Society of Southern Jungleosis:** a made-up name for a group. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Bachelor of Scientology:** a graduate of professional auditor training courses given in 1953 and 1954. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- bacilloscope:** a humorous made-up name for an instrument, etc., for seeing, observing, etc. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- bacillus:** loosely, any of the bacteria, especially those causing a disease. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- back, all over (one's):** (colloquial) annoying or causing trouble to (one). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- backblast:\*\*\*** a backwards explosion. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- backbone:** main support or most important part. Intention is the backbone of communication. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- back burner, on the:** (colloquial) in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- back burner, on the:** (colloquial) in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- back burner, on the:** (colloquial) in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- back burner, on the:** (colloquial) in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- back burner, on the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- back burner, on the:** (slang) not being actively considered; in reserve; on hold. The phrase derives from the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring

immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**backchat:** (informal) back talk; insolent or disrespectful answers. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**backchat:** (informal) back talk; insolent or disrespectful answers. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**backed off:** abandoned (an argument, opinion or claim); withdrawn; retreated from. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**backed up:** helped or supported. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**backfire:** bring a result opposite to that which was planned or expected. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**backfire:** bring a result opposite to that which was planned or expected. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**backfire:** to bring a result opposite to that which was planned or expected. —Random House 2nd Unabridged (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**backflash:** an instance of something hitting or jumping back with speed and force. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**backflash:** an outburst of protest or angry rebuke caused by a previous statement, criticism, or the like. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**backflash:** an outburst of protest or angry rebuke caused by a previous statement, criticism, or the like. —3rd South African published apr gls (14.4.92)

**backflash:** a variation of backlash: a sudden, forceful backward movement; recoil. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**backflash:** a variation of backlash: sudden, forceful backward movement; recoil. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**backflash:** a variation of backlash, a sudden, forceful backward movement; recoil. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**backflash:\*\*\*** something that comes back suddenly into view or into the mind. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**backflashing:** same as **flash back.** See **flash back** in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**backflow:** a backwards continuous outpouring or outflowing of something. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**background music:\*\*\*** music or sound effects used as a subordinated accompaniment to dialogue or action, as in movies, radio or television. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7  
Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11  
Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12  
Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14  
Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24  
Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary

**background music:** the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 3  
Approved Glossary

**background radiation:** the low radiation from cosmic rays and trace amounts of radioactive substances naturally present in the atmosphere, the material of a counter, etc. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**backlash:** instance of something hitting or jumping back with speed and force. Also called backflash. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**backlog:** an accumulation of unfilled orders, unfinished work, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**backlogged:**\*\*\* built up as a backlog, an accumulation, especially of unfinished work or unfilled orders. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**back-off:** a movement back from something; a retreat. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**back-off:** a movement back from something; a retreat. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**back, off of (one's):** (informal) stopped from bothering (one); removed as an annoyance or pest. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**back, on (someone's):** a variation of on (someone's) shoulders, in (someone's) care; as (someone's) responsibility. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**back, pats on the:** (colloquial) praises for something done. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**back, pats on the:** (colloquial) praises for something done. —SHSBC Binder 11  
Approved Glossary

**back, pats on the:** (colloquial) praises for something done. —SHSBC Binder 17  
Approved Glossary

**backs, all over (one's):** (colloquial) annoying or causing trouble to (one). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

- backs, all over (our):\*\*\*** (colloquial) annoying or causing trouble to (us). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- backs almost snapped, had their:** had them almost overcome; had them almost defeated. Variation of the phrase break the back of. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- backs, broke (their):\*\*\*** ruined (them), destroyed (them). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- backscreens:** reference to the various backdrops generally hung from the ceiling of a photography studio to serve as backgrounds for portraits or other types of studio shots. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- back-seat driving:** interfering in affairs that are not one's concern or responsibility by means of criticism, unsolicited advice or the like. The term comes from automobile passengers offering the driver unsolicited advice, warnings, criticism, etc., especially from the back seat. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- backs, off of (everybody's):\*\*\*** (informal) stopped from bothering (everybody), removed as an annoyance or pest. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see a gun in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**back to battery:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see a gun in photographs. It is used as a slang term

to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**back to battery: (slang)** an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**back to battery: (slang)** an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**back to battery: (slang)** an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see a gun in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**back to battery: (slang)** an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see a gun in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**back to battery:\*\*\* (slang)** an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**backtrack:** (1) go back over a course or path. (2) the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also time track in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**back track: (figurative)** to return over a course or route one travelled earlier. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**backtrack:** return over the same course or route. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**backtrack:\*\*\*** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also **time track** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also **time track** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**backtrack:** the area in time prior to a person's present life. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**backtrack:\*\*\*** the area in time prior to a person's present life. — Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**backtracked:** returned over the same course or route. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**back, turned (one's):** (informal) refused to take any notice of or give support to. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**back up:** retreat; withdrawal. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**backwards and forwards:** (informal) very well. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**backwards and forwards:\*\*\*** thoroughly. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**backwash:** a place regarded as stagnant, backward, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**backwoods:** any remote place with few inhabitants. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Bacon:\*\*\*** Francis Bacon (1561 - 1626), English philosopher and author. He developed a method of thought in which he insisted that investigation must begin with observable facts. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Bacon:** Roger Bacon (1214? - 1294), English philosopher and man of science who experimented in alchemy and optics. Bacon was accused of dealing in black magic and confined in Paris for ten years for heretical writings. Many of his writings were written in secret cipher. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Bacon, Francis:** (1561 - 1626) English philosopher and author. He attended Cambridge University for two years and then left and studied law. His opposition to the dependence upon authority and «logic chopping» of his time, his emphasis on the need for new methods if learning is to advance, and his insistence that investigation should begin with observable facts rather than with theories make him an important figure in the history of scientific thought. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Bacon, Francis:** (1561 - 1626) English philosopher and author. He developed a method of thought in which he insisted that investigation must begin with observable facts. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Bacon, Francis:** (1561 - 1626) English philosopher and author. He developed a method of thought in which he insisted that investigation must begin with observable facts. —HEV Approved Glossary



**Bacon, Francis:** (1561 - 1626) English philosopher and author. He planned a major philosophical work in five parts but only finished two parts of it, the first in 1605 and the other in 1620. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Bacon, Francis:** (1561 - 1626) English philosopher and essayist who insisted that investigation should begin with observable facts rather than with theories. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bacon is served:** a game or prize is won. A variation of the expression bring home the bacon. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Bacon, Roger:** (1214? - 1294) English philosopher and man of science. He was deeply interested in alchemy and wrote upon alchemical subjects as well as various other aspects of the experimental study of nature. In modern times he has been considered of particular interest because of his interest in natural science, in experiments and in observation of phenomena. «It is the intention of philosophy,» he said, «to work out the natures and properties of things.» —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**bacon, saved (someone's):** (slang) saved (someone) from injury; helped (someone) escape from a danger; spared (someone) from loss or harm. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**bacon, saved (someone's):** (slang) saved (someone) from injury; helped (someone) escape from a danger; spared (someone) from loss or harm. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. —3rd South African published apprs gls (14.4.92)

**bacon, saved the:** (colloquial) helped someone to escape from a danger, e.g., of being killed or hurt or a failing to do something. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon which was laid up for winter use from the dogs which frequented their households. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bacon, save (one's):** (slang) save (one) from injury; help (one) escape from a danger; spare (one) from loss or harm. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**bacon, save (one's):** (slang) save (one) from injury; help (one) escape from a danger; spare (one) from loss or harm. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**bacon, save (someone's):** (slang) save (someone) from injury; help (someone) escape from a danger; spare (someone) from loss or harm. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**bacon, save (someone's):** (slang) save (someone) from injury; help (someone) escape from a danger; spare (someone) from loss or harm. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**bacon, saves (one's):** (slang) saves (one) from injury; helps (one) escape from a danger; spares (one) from loss or harm. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**bacon, saves (one's):** (slang) saves (one) from injury; helps (one) escape from a danger; spares (one) from loss or harm. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**bacon, saves (one's):** (slang) saves (one) from injury; helps (one) escape from a danger; spares (one) from loss or harm. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**bacon, saves (someone's):** (slang) saves (someone) from injury; helps (someone) escape from a danger; spares (someone) from loss or harm. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**bacon, saves (someone's):** (slang) saves (someone) from injury; helps (someone) escape from a danger; spares (someone) from loss or harm. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bacon, saves the:** (colloquial) escapes or helps someone to escape from a danger e.g., of being killed or hurt or a failing to do something. From the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**bacon, save the:** (colloquial) escape or help someone to escape from a danger, e.g., of being killed or hurt or a failing to do something. From the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon which was laid up for winter use from the dogs which frequented their households. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**bacon, saving (someone's):** (slang) saving (someone) from injury; helping (someone) escape from a danger; sparing (someone) from loss or harm. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**bacteria:** very tiny and simple plants, so small that they can usually be seen only through a microscope. Certain bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid fever; others do useful things, such as turning cider into vinegar. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**bacteria:** very tiny and simple plants, so small that they can usually be seen only through a microscope. Certain bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid fever; others do useful things, such as turning cider into vinegar. Bacteria consist of single cells that are rod-shaped, spherical or spiral. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**bacteria:** very tiny and simple plants, so small that they can usually be seen only through a microscope. Certain bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid fever; others do useful things, such as turning cider into vinegar. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bacteriae:** a humorous pronunciation of bacteria, the plural of bacterium. See also **bacteria** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bacterial:** caused by bacteria, typically one-celled organisms which can be seen only with a microscope. They occur in three main forms—spherical, rod-shaped and spiral; some bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia and tuberculosis, and others are necessary for fermentation, decomposition, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**baddie:** (slang) a bad or wicked person, especially such a character in a play, movie, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**baddy:** (slang) a bad or wicked person, especially such a character in a play, movie, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**baddy:** (slang) a bad or wicked person, especially such a character in a play, movie, etc. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**badger:** harass or urge persistently; pester; nag. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**badger:** harass or urge persistently; pester; nag. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**bad hats:\*\*\*** (slang) corrupt or worthless persons. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**badlands:** any section of barren land where rapid erosion has cut the loose, dry soil or soft rocks into strange shapes. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**bad light, in a:** with the emphasis on the bad part, e.g., of a person's character. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**bad off:\*\*\*** (informal) in a state of poverty, need or distress; in an unfortunate situation. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**bad off:** in poor or distressed condition or circumstances. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bad off:** \*\*\*in poor or distressed condition or circumstances. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bad off:** in poor or distressed condition or circumstances. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bad off:** in poor or distressed condition or circumstances. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bad off:** in poor or distressed condition or circumstances. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**bad show: (informal)** a bad affair or undertaking. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**baggage:** burdensome, superfluous or outdated ideas, practices, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bag, in a:** ruined; destroyed. From the use of a heavy plastic body bag for handling military and other fatal casualties. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**bag, in the: (colloquial)** for certain; for sure. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**bag, in the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) for certain; for sure. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**bag, in the:** ruined; destroyed. From the use of a heavy plastic body bag for the handling of military and other fatal casualties. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks:** a supply of expedient resources; stratagems. The expression comes from the conjuror's bag in which he carries the various properties and supplies for performing his tricks. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**bag of tricks: (colloquial)** a collection of expedencies. The expression comes from the conjuror's bag in which he carries the various properties and impedimenta for performing his tricks. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (colloquial)** a collection of expedencies. The expression comes from the conjuror's bag in which he carries the various properties and impedimenta for performing his tricks. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (informal)** a group of things used for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (informal)** a group of things used for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (informal)** a group of things used for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (informal)** a group of things used for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (informal)** a group of things used for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bag of tricks: (informal)** a group of things used for a particular purpose. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks:\*\*\*(informal)** things that are needed for a particular pupose, especially when almost magically effective. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**bag of tricks: (informal)** things that are needed for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (informal)** things that are needed for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**bag of tricks: (informal)** things that are needed for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**bail anybody out: (figurative)** release anybody from difficulty. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bailed out: (figurative)** released from difficulty. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bailing (someone) out: (figurative)** releasing (someone) from difficulty. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**bailing (someone) out: (figurative)** releasing (someone) from difficulty. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**bail (oneself) out: (figurative)** release (oneself) from difficulty. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bail (oneself) out: (figurative)** release (oneself) from difficulty. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**bail out: (figurative)** release from difficulty. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bail out:** give up on or abandon something. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bail out:\*\*\*** give up on or abandon something, as to evade a responsibility. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bail out:** (slang) abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc., in order to minimize losses. From the aviation use «to parachute from an aircraft.» —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**bail out:** (slang) abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc., in order to minimize losses. From the aviation use «to parachute from an aircraft.» —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**bail out: (slang)** abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc., in order to minimize losses. From the aviation use «to parachute from an aircraft.» —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bail out:** (slang) abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc., in order to minimize losses. From the aviation use «to parachute from an aircraft.» —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**bail out:** (slang) abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc., in order to minimize losses. From the aviation use «to parachute from an aircraft.» —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**bail out: (slang)** abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc., in order to minimize losses. From the aviation use «to parachute from an aircraft.» —NED Approved Glossary

**bail (someone) out: (figurative)** release (someone) from difficulty. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bail (someone) out: (figurative)** release (someone) from difficulty. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bail (someone) under:** put (someone) in a predicament; a coined expression from bail, meaning escape from a predicament or avoid responsibility, and under, meaning to a lower point or position. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**bail (something) out: (figurative)** release (something) from difficulty. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**bait:\*\*\*** enticement; allurements; temptation. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**baked-up:** (slang) intoxicated with drugs. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Bakelite:** a trademark for any of a group of thermosetting (permanently hardening or solidifying on being heated) plastics having high chemical and electrical resistance and used in a variety of manufactured articles. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**bakeshop:** a place where bread, pies, cakes, etc., are made or sold. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**baking acid:** baking powder, a white powder used in baking cakes, biscuits, etc., to make them rise. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**Balaklava, the six hundred at:** a reference to the famous charge of the Light Brigade (a unit of lightly armed and armored cavalry) at Balaklava, a city in southwestern Russia, during the Crimean War (a war over the domination of southeastern Europe from 1854 to 1856). Owing to a misunderstanding of orders, an English light-cavalry brigade, 670 strong, charged a heavily protected Russian position with utter disregard for the hopelessness of their task. More than two-thirds were killed or wounded. In this lecture Ron makes a play on the similar sounds of Balaklava and balalaika, a Russian stringed instrument

somewhat like a guitar but with a triangular body and usually three strings.  
—SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Balaklava, the six hundred at:**\*\*\* a reference to the famous charge of the Light Brigade (a unit of lightly armed and armored cavalry) at Balaklava, a city in southwestern Russia, during the Crimean War (a war over the domination of southeastern Europe from 1854 to 1856). Owing to a misunderstanding of orders, an English light-cavalry brigade, 670 strong, charged a heavily protected Russian position with utter disregard for the hopelessness of their task. More than two-thirds were killed or wounded. In the lecture Ron makes a play on the similar sounds of Balaklava and balalaika, a Russian stringed instrument somewhat like a guitar but with a triangular body and usually three strings.  
—Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**balance sheets:**\*\*\* summarized statements showing the financial status of a business. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**bald:** (dialect) bold. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**balderdash:** senseless talk or writing; nonsense. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**balderdash:** \*\*\*senseless talk or writing; nonsense. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**balderdash:** senseless talk or writing; nonsense. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**balderdash:**\*\*\* senseless talk or writing; nonsense. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**balderdash:**\*\*\* senseless talk or writing; nonsense. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**balderdash:** senseless talk or writing; nonsense. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**bald-faced:** brazen; shameless. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**baleful:**\*\*\* harmful or threatening harm or evil; ominous; deadly. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**bales:** large bundles or packages prepared for shipping, storage or sale, especially ones tightly compressed and secured by wires, hoops, cords or the like, and sometimes having a wrapping or covering. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**baling wire:** wire used to tightly pack and wrap large bundles, such as cotton, hay or straw, for shipping. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**balk:** a hindrance, check or defeat. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**balk:** obstruct or hinder. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**balk:** stop, as at an obstacle, and refuse to proceed or to do something specified. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Balkans:**\*\*\* countries of the Balkan Peninsula, in southeastern Europe (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and the European part of Turkey) and Romania; also called the Balkan States. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**balked:** blocked by an obstacle; hindered. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**balked:\*\*\*** blocked by an obstacle; hindered. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**ball:** a confusion; a muddle; a mess. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**ball:** (informal) a thoroughly good time. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ball:** (informal) a thoroughly good time. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ball:** (informal) a thoroughly good time. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ball:\*\*\*** (informal) a thoroughly good time. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**ball: (slang)** short for ball-up, a muddle or confusion. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**ball, carry the:\*\*\*** assume full responsibility; bear the burden.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**ball, carry the:** assume the responsibility; bear the burden. The allusion is to the American game of football, to the player to whom, on a given play, the ball is assigned. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**ball, catch the:** do what one should do in that circumstance. Figurative usage from games involving catching a ball. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ball, catch the:** do what one should do in that circumstance. Figurative usage from games involving catching a ball. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**ball, draw the:** remove the metal ball (bullet) from; in reference to an old gun which fired a metal ball. —Editor, from Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**ball, drop a:** fail to handle something correctly or completely. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**ball, dropped the:** (figurative) failed to handle something correctly or completely. An allusion to the American game of football in which a player dropping the ball can result in his team failing to score and the opposing team taking control of the football. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**ball, dropping the:** (figurative) failing to handle something correctly or completely. An allusion to the American game of football in which a player dropping the ball can result in his team failing to score and the opposing team taking control of the football. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**ball, drop the:** (figurative) fail to handle something correctly or completely. An allusion to the American game of football in which a player dropping the ball can result in his team failing to score and the opposing team taking control of the football. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**balled up: (slang)** utterly confused; muddled. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**balled up: (slang)** utterly confused; muddled. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**balled up: (slang)** utterly confused; muddled. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**balled up: (slang)** utterly confused; muddled. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**balled up: (slang)** utterly confused; muddled. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**balled-up: (slang)** utterly confused or muddled. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**balled up:** utterly confused or muddled. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**ball, had a: (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed (oneself) very much. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**ball, had a: (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed (oneself) very much. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**ball, had a: (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed (oneself) very much. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**ball, had a:\*\*\* (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed (oneself) very much. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**ball, had a: (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed oneself very much. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**ball, had a: (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed (oneself) very much. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**ball, had a: (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed (themselves) very much. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**ball, had a: (colloquial)** had great fun; enjoyed (themselves) very much. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**ball, has a: (colloquial)** has great fun; enjoys (oneself) very much. —NED Approved Glossary

**ball, has nothing on the: (colloquial)** is not smart or clever; is not skilled or doesn't have the necessary know-how. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**ball, has nothing on the: (colloquial)** is not smart or clever; is not skilled or doesn't have the necessary know-how. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**ball, have a: (colloquial)** have great fun; enjoy (oneself) very much. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ball, have a: (colloquial)** have great fun; enjoy (oneself) very much. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ball, have a: (colloquial)** have great fun; enjoy (oneself) very much. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**ball, have (something) on the: (colloquial)** are skilled and have the necessary know-how. —NED Approved Glossary

**ball, have (something) on the: (colloquial)** be smart, clever; be skilled and have the necessary know-how. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**ball, having a:\*\*\* (colloquial)** having great fun; enjoying (himself) very much. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**ball, having a: (colloquial)** having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ball, having a:\*\*\* (colloquial)** having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**ball, having a: (colloquial)** having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**ball, having (oneself) a: (colloquial)** having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary



**ball, having (oneself) a:** (colloquial) having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**ball, like a:** (colloquial) with great speed; with considerable effectiveness or success. A variation of like a bomb. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**ball, like a: (colloquial)** with great speed; with considerable effectiveness or success. A variation of like a bomb. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**ball of fire:** (slang) a dynamic person capable of or displaying rapid and highly effective thought, action, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**ball of fire: \*\*\***(slang) a dynamic person capable of or displaying rapid and highly effective thought, action, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**ball, on the:** alert and efficient or effective. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ball, on the:** alert and efficient or effective. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**ball, on the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) alert and efficient or effective. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**ball, on the:** (slang) ability to do one's job, organize, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ball, on the: (slang)** alert and efficient or effective. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**ball, on the: (slang)** alert and efficient or effective. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**ball, on the: (slang)** alert and efficient or effective. —NED Approved Glossary

**ball, on the:\*\*\*** (slang) alert and efficient or effective. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**ball, on the:\*\*\*** (slang) in a condition or state of being alert and efficient, or effective. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**ball, on the: (slang)** in a condition or state of being alert and efficient, or effective. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**ball, on the: (slang)** in a condition or state of being alert and efficient or effective. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**balloon, goes to hell in a:** deteriorates badly; goes downhill. Variation on the phrase goes to hell in a handbasket (or bucket). —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**balloon, goes up in:** (slang) fails or becomes unsuccessful. A variation of the phrase goes up in smoke. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**balloon goes up, that's the way the:** a variation of that's the way the cookie crumbles. See also **cookie crumbles, that's the way the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** a variation on the phrase go to hell in a handbasket, which means «deteriorate badly or rapidly; go downhill.» —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**balloon, going to hell in a:** deteriorating badly; going downhill. A variation on the phrase going to hell in a handbasket. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** deteriorating badly; going downhill. A variation on the phrase going to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** deteriorating badly; going downhill. A variation on the phrase going to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** deteriorating badly; going downhill. Variation on the phrase going to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** deteriorating badly; going downhill. Variation on the phrase going to hell in a handbasket. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorating badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase going to hell in a hand basket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorating badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase going to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorating badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase going to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**balloon, going to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorating badly; going downhill. A variation on the phrase going to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going up in a:** same as going to hell in a balloon. See also **balloon, going to hell in a** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**balloon, going up in a small:** (colloquial) becoming very angry. A variation of the phrase going up in the air. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**balloon, gone to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorated badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase gone to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:** deteriorate badly; go downhill. A variation on the phrase go to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:** deteriorate badly; go downhill. Variation on the phrase go to hell in a handbasket. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:** deteriorate badly or rapidly; go downhill. A variation on the phrase go to hell in a handbasket. —Academy Level III Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorate badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase go to hell in a hand basket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorate badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase go to hell in a hand basket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorate badly; go downhill. A variation of the phrase go to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:** (slang) deteriorate badly; go downhill. Variation on the phrase go to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**balloon, go to hell in a:**\*\*\* (slang) deteriorate badly or rapidly; go downhill. A variation on the phrase go to hell in a handbasket. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**balloonostatics:** a coined word from balloon tire, a broad tire filled with air at low pressure for cushioning the shock of uneven surfaces and used on road vehicles such as bicycles and early automobiles and statics, the branch of mechanics dealing with bodies, masses or forces at rest or in equilibrium. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**balloon, up went the:** (colloquial) the operation, action, battle, affair, excitement, etc. began. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**ball, open the:** lead off the first dance at a ball, hence to begin a matter by taking the lead. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ball, open the:** lead off the first dance at a ball, hence to begin a matter by taking the lead. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**ball, open up the:** lead off the first dance at a ball, hence to begin the matter by taking the lead. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**ballot:** (verb) vote by ballot (a sheet of paper or the like on which a voter marks his choice or choices). —Random House College Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**ballot box:** receptacle for voters to place the slip or sheet of paper, cardboard, or the like, on which his or her vote has been marked, used figuratively. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**balloting:**\*\*\* voting by ballot (a sheet of paper or the like on which a voter marks his choice or choices). —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**ballots:** the places set up to receive votes for candidates running for elections. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**ballparks:** (colloquial) stadiums, outdoor arenas, or other facilities for contests between athletic teams, especially baseball or football teams. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ball, pick up the:** assume responsibility; take command. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**ballpoint:** a pen having a tiny ball as its writing point. Also called a ballpoint pen. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**ballpoints:**\*\*\* pens having a small ball bearing, instead of a point, that picks up its ink by rolling against an ink reservoir. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**ball (someone) up:** (slang) confuse or muddle (someone). —NED Approved Glossary

**ball, takes the:** a variation of carries the ball, assumes the responsibility; bears the burden. The allusion is to the American game of football, to the player to whom, on a given play, the ball is assigned. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ball, the:** full responsibility; the burden. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**ball-up:** (slang) muddle or confusion. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**ball-up:** (slang) muddle or confusion. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**ball-up:** (slang) muddle or confusion. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ball-up:** (slang) muddle or confusion. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**ball up:** (slang) muddle up or confuse. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ball-ups:\*\*\*** (slang) muddles or confusions. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**ball-ups:** (slang) muddles or confusions. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ball with, playing:** (slang) working with; doing business with. This expression first alluded to the necessity for each member of a ball team (baseball or football) to work together with all other members in all possible ways during any game in order to play most effectively and then extended in social and commercial usage in the 1920s. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ball with, playing:\*\*\*** (slang) working with; doing business with. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**ballyhoo:** a clamorous and vigorous attempt to win customers or advance a cause. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**balm:** anything that heals or soothes. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**balmy:\*\*\***(slang) crazy or foolish. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Balooga-uga-uga-stan:** a made-up name for a country. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Baltimore - Ohio:** the first American railroad designed to carry passengers and general freight which started operation in 1830, running west from Baltimore, Maryland. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Baltimore Orioles:** a baseball team from Baltimore, Maryland. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**Baluba:** a member of an African tribe in the Congo. In 1960, while the Congo was trying to win independence from Belgium, the Balubas and a rival tribe within the Congo were fighting with each other. See also Congo in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Baluba:** a member of an African tribe in the Congo. In 1960, while the Congo was trying to win independence from Belgium, the Balubas and a rival tribe within the Congo were fighting with each other. See also Congo in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Balzac:** Honoré de Balzac (1799 - 1850), French novelist. In total, his literary output amounted to about 100 novels, six plays, many pamphlets and a huge amount of correspondence. The romantic and the realistic coexisted in both Balzac's character and his writings. Considered to be the founder of the realistic school, he used vast reams of meticulous detail and faithfully depicted ordinary and undistinguished lives. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**bamboo rattle:** an instrument made of bamboo (any of a number of treelike, semitropical or tropical grasses with springy, jointed, often hollow stems) contrived to make a rattling sound. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**bamboo rattle:\*\*\*** an instrument made of bamboo (any of a number of treelike, semitropical or tropical grasses with springy, jointed, often hollow stems) contrived to make a rattling sound. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**bamboo, under the:** beaten or caned with bamboo. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**ban:** a ban on foreign Scientologists entering the United Kingdom, announced by the British government as a result of political pressure in 1967—an utterly illegal action based on false data and with not even an official inquiry held. The Church's legal actions against these injustices resulted in the lifting of this ban in later years. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**banal:** commonplace; uninteresting. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**banal:** not new or interesting, commonplace. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**banalities:** things which are trite or trivial; commonplace things. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**banality:** anything trite or trivial; a commonplace. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**banana split:** a dessert consisting of two or three scoops of ice cream placed on a banana sliced down its length, covered with whipped cream, sweet fruits or sauces, nuts and other garnishes. Referred to figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**band:** a range. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular range or section of the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**band:** (figurative) range. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**band:** range. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular range or section of the Know to Mystery Scale. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), 5th ACC Glossary Part 1, Final approval 2.12.89

**band:** range. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular range or section of the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**band:** range; level. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**band:** range; level. Used here in reference to a particular range of wavelengths. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**band:** range or portion. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular part of the mind and mental activity. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Bandar-log:** a nation of irresponsible, chattering monkeys described in the book The Second Jungle Book, by Rudyard Kipling. The term comes from India and means literally, «monkey people.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bands:\*\*\*** ranges; levels. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**band saw:** a power saw consisting of an endless toothed steel belt that runs over pulleys. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**band saw:** a power saw consisting of an endless toothed steel belt that runs over pulleys. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bandwagon:** (figurative) a popular, fashionable or winning group, movement or trend. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**bandwagon, on the:** (colloquial) on the popular or apparently winning side, as in an election. The expression comes from the fact that, in the mid-nineteenth

century, it was customary in the United States, especially in the southern states, for a band to play on a wagon through the streets to advertise a forthcoming meeting, political or otherwise. At election time local leaders would show their support of a candidate by climbing on the wagon and riding with the band. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**bane:** cause of death, ruin or harm; curse. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**bane:\*\*\*** death; destruction; ruin. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**bang:** (informal) a sudden or intense pleasure; a thrill; excitement. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bang:** (informal) a thrill; excitement. —NED Approved Glossary

**bang:** (informal) sudden or intense pleasure; thrill; excitement. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bang:\*\*\*** (slang) a thrill; excitement. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**bang-bang:\*\*\*** a made-up word for an unwanted physical condition. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**banged:** (informal) moved suddenly and energetically. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**banging:** dashing; going energetically. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bang, like a:** (colloquial) a variation of like a hot bomb. See **bomb, like a hot** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**bang (one's) head off:** (slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up. A variation of knock (one's) block off. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bangs:\*\*\*** (informal) makes a sudden movement. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bang-shoot: (slang)** the complete, entire lot. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**bang-up:** (informal) very successful; very good; splendid; excellent. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bang-up:** (informal) very successful; very good; splendid; excellent. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**bang, worth a:** (slang) a variation of worth a damn. See **damn, worth a** in this glossary.. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**banjo:** a stringed musical instrument having a long neck and a circular body covered with tightly stretched skin; the strings, usually four or five, are plucked with the fingers or a pick. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**banjo:\*\*\*** a stringed musical instrument having a long neck and a circular body covered with tightly stretched skin; the strings, usually four or five, are plucked with the fingers or a pick. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**bank: see reactive mind** in this glossary.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a `bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**bank:** \*\*\*the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also reactive mind in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bank:\*\*\*** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**bank:\*\*\*** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also reactive mind in this glossary. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**bank:\*\*\*** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also reactive mind in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**bank:\*\*\*** the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also reactive bank and reactive mind in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**bank:\*\*\*** the mental image picture collection of the person—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also mental image pictures and reactive mind in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also pictures in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also mental image picture, preclear and track in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also mental image picture and preclear in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and



significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also **mental image picture** and **preclear** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also **picture** and **preclear** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also **mental image picture** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also **mental image picture** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**bank:** the mental image picture collection of the preclear—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**bank:** the reactive bank of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a «bank.» See also **preclear** and **reactive bank** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**banked:** (of a fire) covered with ashes or fuel to make it burn long and slowly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**banker capitalism:** the economics of living by nonproduction. It by exact definition is the economics of living off interest from loans, which is an extreme of rewarding nonproduction. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**bank holiday:** (British) any of several legal holidays, usually on a Monday, when banks, schools, etc., are closed. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**bank holiday:** (British) any of several legal holidays, usually on a Monday, when banks, schools, etc., are closed. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Bank of England:** the central bank of the United Kingdom, founded in 1694 and located in London. It issues nearly all of the country's bank notes (paper money), handles the nation's foreign exchange operations and cooperates with the British government in influencing business and other financial conditions. It was owned by private stockholders until 1946 when the government bought all its stock. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

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**Bank of England:\*\*\*** the central bank of the United Kingdom, founded in 1694 and located in London. It issues nearly all of the country's bank notes (paper money), handles the nation's foreign-exchange operations and cooperates with the British government in influencing business and other financial conditions. It was owned by private stockholders until 1946 when the government bought all its stock. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

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**bank on:** \*\*\*(colloquial) depend on; rely on. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bankruptcy:** condition of being unable to pay one's debts and having one's property distributed as far as it will go among one's creditors. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**bankruptcy:\*\*\*** the state or an instance of being legally declared unable to pay one's debts (bankrupt). The property of one who is bankrupt is divided among his creditors (those to whom money is owed). Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**banner:** the flags and colors carried by the armies of Europe in the Crusades. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Banquo:** a character in the play Macbeth by William Shakespeare. He is a Scottish general who is murdered by order of Macbeth, who sees Banquo as a threat to his security. Later the ghost of Banquo appears to Macbeth, terrifying him into a public betrayal of his guilt. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**banshee: (Celtic folklore)** a female spirit believed to wail outside a house to warn that someone in the family is about to die. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**banshees: (Celtic folklore)** female spirits believed to wail outside a house to warn that someone in the family is about to die. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**Ban the Bombers:** a made-up name for a group which would get rid of nuclear weapons. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**ban-the-bomb march:** a demonstration against the use of nuclear weapons. This type of demonstration has been held in many countries, including the United States. During 1961 in England there were repeated demonstrations, specifically

against the stationing of United States missile submarines at British bases.  
 —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Bantu:** a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Bantu:** a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial and southern Africa.  
 —NED Approved Glossary

**Bantu:** a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial and southern Africa.  
 —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Bantu:** a member of a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Bantu:** a member of a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Bantu:** a member of a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa. The racial policy in South Africa, implemented in 1949, denied members of this tribe and other nonwhites civic, social and economic equality with whites. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Bantus:** members of a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**bap:** (slang) hit; punch. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**bapped:** (slang) hit; punched. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bapped:** (slang) hit; punched. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**baptism of fire:** experiencing the fire of battle for the first time. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**bar:** obstruct; shut off; close. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**bar:\*\*\*** obstruct; shut off; close. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**bar association:** an organization of members of the legal profession. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Bara, Theda:** stage name of Theodosia Goodman (1890 - 1955), US actress who played parts of evil women in forty films between 1915 and 1919. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Bara, Theda:** stage name of Theodosia Goodman (1890 - 1955), US actress who played parts of evil women in forty films between 1915 and 1919. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**barbarian:** uncivilized, primitive, or savage. In Roman times, a barbarian (an uncivilized person) was a person living outside, especially north of, the Roman Empire. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**barbaric:** not civilized; rough and rude. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**barbaric:** uncivilized, primitive, or savage. In Roman times, a barbarian (an uncivilized person) was a person living outside, especially north of, the Roman Empire. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**barbaric:** uncivilized, primitive or savage. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**barbarism:** a barbarous (uncultured, uncivilized, unpolished) social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**barbarism:**\*\*\* a barbarous (uncultured, uncivilized, unpolished) social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**barbarism:** a savagely cruel or harsh uncivilized state or condition. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**barbarism:** a savagely cruel or harsh uncivilized state or condition. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**barbarism:** a savagely cruel or harsh uncivilized state or condition. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**barbarism:** barbarous (uncultured, uncivilized, unpolished) social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness. Barbarism is the proper opposite of civilization. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**barbed wire:** a wire or strand of wires having small pieces of sharply pointed wire (barbs) twisted around it at short intervals, used chiefly for fencing in livestock, keeping out trespassers, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**barber basin medicine:** refers to the practice of surgery by barbers in earlier centuries. Generally untrained in medical procedures, their «treatments» were very painful with severe infections and often death resulting from unsanitary conditions. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**barber poles:** poles with spiral stripes of red and white, used as a symbol of the barber's trade. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**barber poles, climbing the:** looking for scandal. From ancient Roman times, the barber's shop has been a center for the dissemination of scandal and the talk of the town. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**barbiturates:** substances that are used as sedatives and sleep inducers. Barbiturates, which work by depressing the activity of the central nervous system, are sometimes used in the treatment of illnesses such as epilepsy. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**barbwire:** a wire or strand of wires having small pieces of sharply pointed wire (barbs) twisted around it at short intervals, used chiefly for fencing in livestock, keeping out trespassers, etc. Also called barbed wire. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Barcelona:** a seaport in northeastern Spain. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**Bard of Stratford-on-Avon:** name for William Shakespeare, so called from his birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, a town in southwestern Warwickshire, in central England, on the Avon River. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Bard, Sir Reginald:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Bard, the:**\*\*\* short for Bard of Avon, a title given to William Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. A bard is a poet. See also Shakespeare in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**bare-boned:** irreducible minimum or most essential. —NED Approved Glossary

**bare-boned:** irreducible minimum or most essential. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bareboned:** of only the most essential facts or components. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**bare-bones:** having to do with the irreducible minimum or the most essential components. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**bare bones:** the irreducible minimum or most essential components. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**bare bones:** the irreducible minimum; the most essential components. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bare-breasting your chest to:** \*\*\*meeting or opposing boldly; confronting. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bared:** opened to view; revealed or divulged. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**bargain basement:** a basement area in some stores where goods are sold at prices lower than usual. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Bar Harbor:** a famous summer resort on an island off the coast of southern Maine. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Bar Harbor:**\*\*\* a summer resort town in southeastern Maine. In the lecture LRH pronounces it with an exaggerated New England accent. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**baritone:** in the intermediate range of a male voice. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**barium meal:** a humorous reference to barium sulfate, an odorless, tasteless, white powder that is opaque when swallowed and so helps in the examination of x-rays of the stomach and intestines. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**barium meal:** a humorous reference to barium sulfate, an odorless, tasteless, white powder that is opaque when swallowed and so helps in the examination of x-rays of the stomach and intestines. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**barium meal:** ground or powdered barium (a chemical substance swallowed or injected into the digestive tract when this is to be x-rayed). —Academy Level III Glossary

**barium meals:** a humorous reference to barium sulfate, an odorless, tasteless, white powder that is opaque when swallowed and so helps in the examination of x-rays of the stomach and intestines. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**bark:** (colloquial) scrape some skin off. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**barks:** scrapes some skin off. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**barn dancing:** dancing held in a barn or barnlike building, especially in a rural area. The dancing might include a square dance, a dance in which the couples are arranged in a square or some other set form and have a person calling out the dance steps that they are to perform («Swing your partner,» etc.). —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**barn doors:** (photography) folding hinged doors which are used on the front of studio spotlights to shade the sitter or actors from direct lighting, and sometimes used to give more direct light onto the subject. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**barn doors:** (photography) folding hinged doors which are used on the front of studio spotlights to shade the sitter or actors from direct lighting, and

sometimes used to give more direct light onto the subject. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary

**barn, round Robin Hood's:** (slang) arrive at a result by a roundabout course. —9th  
ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**barnstorming:** (of a pilot) giving exhibitions of stunt flying, participating in airplane races, etc., in the course of touring country towns and rural areas. —The  
Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Barnum:** Phineas Taylor Barnum (1810 - 1891), an American showman famed for his flamboyant publicity. Barnum is mainly known for his circus, «The Greatest Show on Earth.» His side shows were particularly notable, even though many of the «freaks» he advertised turned out to be hoaxes. (A mermaid, for example, was put together from a monkey and a fish.) According to a famous story about Barnum, someone pointed out that many customers had reason to be angry at him, because they paid their admission and then found out that the freaks in his show were fakes. Barnum supposedly replied that he was not worried about losing business because, in his words, «A sucker is born every minute.» —SHSBC  
Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**baron:** a member of the lowest grade of nobility. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved  
Glossary

**baronies:\*\*\*** (British) the domains of barons (a specific order or rank, being the lowest grade of nobility). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Barotse:** a tribe of South Central Africa who worship the sun and the spirits of ancestors. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**barracks:** a building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers. —All About Radiation  
Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**barracks:** a large, plain building, or group of huts, especially within a common enclosure, in which many people live. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**barrages:** curtains of artillery fire laid down to keep enemy forces from moving, or to cover or prepare the way for one's own forces, especially in attack. —9th ACC  
Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**barratry:** fraud or gross negligence of a ship's officer, or seaman, against the owners, insurers, etc. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**barrel, at the bottom of the:** at the lowest or last place or position. From the expression scrape the bottom of the barrel, to make use of or be left with the remaining part or members of something, especially when these are of poor quality. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**barrel, at the bottom of the:** in a bad situation or condition. From the phrase «scrape the bottom of the barrel,» which means to make use of or be left with the remaining part or members of something, especially when these are of poor quality. —Editor, from Longman Dictionary of English Idioms. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**barrel, down to the bottom of that old: (colloquial)** into a situation or condition in which one must make use of or be left with the remaining part or members of something, especially when these are of poor quality. A variation of the phrase «scrape the bottom of the barrel.» —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**barreling along:** (slang) moving along at a high speed. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**barrel, over the:** in a situation in which one must compromise or admit defeat; in another's power. The expression possibly comes from the practice of tying a person about to be flogged over a barrel. Used humorously in this lecture. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**barrel, scraping the bottom of the:** making use of or being left with the remaining part or members of something, especially when these are of poor quality. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**barrel, the amount of pork you can take out of the:** reference to the term pork barrel: an American term applied to legislation which makes available federal funds for local improvements or developments in the district of the congressman who promotes the measure to maintain popularity with the voters. It refers indirectly to old plantation days when slaves assembled at the pork barrel for the allowance of pork reserved for them, and «pork barrel» for the congressman is a reward for service to his political party. —Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. (Slightly edited to substitute for possibly misunderstood terms and for clarity.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**barrel, the bottom of the:** the lowest or last place or position. From the expression scrape the bottom of the barrel, to make use of or be left with the remaining part or members of something, especially when these are of poor quality. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**barre noir:** (French) literally means black bar, a reference to the papal courts of the Dark and Middle Ages where black-robed priests tried people for heresy. Such courts developed into the Inquisition of the thirteenth century, where officials sometimes gained confessions through torture and then turned over those who had confessed to the civil authorities for execution. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**barriers:** things that hold apart, separate or hinder. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**barriers:\*\*\*** things that hold apart, separate or hinder. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**barroom:** \*\*\*a room with a bar at which alcoholic drinks are sold. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**barrooms:** establishments or rooms with a bar for the serving of alcoholic beverages. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Barry:** an auditor in London at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Barrymore:** referring to the Barrymore family, American actors of English-Irish descent, one of the most famous families in the history of the American stage: Maurice Barrymore (1847 - 1905) and his three children—Lionel (1878 - 1954), Ethel (1879 - 1959) and John (1892 - 1942). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bars:** obstructs; shuts off; closes. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**bars:** obstructs; shuts off; closes. —EM9 Glossary - approved 25 Nov 1990

**bar sinister:** a diagonal band or stripe on a shield, from the upper right to the lower left corner (as seen by the viewer). It signifies illegitimate birth in the family line. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bars, lower the:** lock away in prison. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**basal metabolism:** the amount of energy used by a body at rest. Metabolism is the sum of the physical and chemical processes in an organism by which its material substance is produced, maintained and destroyed, and by which energy is made available. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**basal metabolism:** the basic chemical change in the body between oxygen and fuel. Metabolism is the sum of the physical and chemical processes in an organism by which its material substance is produced, maintained and destroyed, and by which energy is made available. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**basal metabolism:** the basic chemical change in the body between oxygen and fuel. The basal metabolism test is done on the E-Meter by having the preclear take a deep breath, hold it for just a moment and then let it out through his mouth. When the sufficiently fed and rested preclear takes in oxygen, it combines with the fuel and you will see a surge of physical energy on the meter. The needle will give a fall. For further information on basal metabolism, read the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**basalt:** a dark, tough volcanic rock occurring in lava flows. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**base:** a center of operations or source of supply; headquarters, as of a government, navy, army, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**base:** a center of operations or source of supply; headquarters, as of government, navy, army, etc. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**base:** having or showing little or no honor, courage or decency; contemptible. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**baseball:** a game where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball with a wooden bat. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**baseball:** the round, hide-covered ball used in the game of the same name, played with the ball and a bat by two opposing teams of nine players each, on a field with four bases forming a diamond. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**baseball bats:** wooden bats used in baseball, a game where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball with a wooden bat. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Base Order:** Sea Org issue type which originally began coming out in 1967 from the Base Organization which was the controlling organization of the Sea Project (now known as the Sea Organization). Base Orders have been used interchangeably with Flag Orders. See also **FO** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**basest:** of the most menial or degrading kind. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**bash:\*\*\*** (colloquial) strike with a violent blow; smash. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**bash: (informal)** strike with a smashing blow; hit very hard. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**bash:** (informal) strike with a smashing blow; hit very hard. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**bashed:** (colloquial) stricken or smashed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bashed:** (informal) struck with a smashing blow; hit very hard. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bashed in:** (colloquial) struck with a violent blow; smashed. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**bashed into:** (informal) met by chance. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**bashing:** (informal) striking with a smashing blow; hitting very hard. —NED Approved Glossary

**basic:** of the first engram on any chain of similar engrams; basic is simply earliest. See also **engram** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**basic:** the earliest engram on an engram chain. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**basic:** the first engram on any chain of similar engrams; basic is simply earliest. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**basic:** the first experience recorded in mental image pictures of a particular type of pain, sensation, discomfort, etc. The first engram on any chain of similar engrams. Basic is simply earliest. See also **chain; engram** in this glossary. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**basic area:** the time track from the first recording on the sperm or ovum track to the first missed menstrual period of the mother. See also **sperm and ovum sequence** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**basic-basic:** the first engram of the first chain of engrams. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**basic-basic:** the first engram of the first chain of engrams. See also **engram** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**basic-basic:** the first engram of the first chain of engrams. See also **engram** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**basic-basic:** the first engram of the first chain of engrams. See also **engram** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**basic-basic:** the first moment of pain, anaten or discomfort in the current life of the individual. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**basic-basic:** the first of a chain of similar circumstances repetitive through a person's whole track. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**basic-basic:** the first of a chain of similar circumstances repetitive through a person's whole track. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**basic-basic:** the first of a chain of similar circumstances repetitive through a person's whole track. —Academy Level III Glossary

**basic-basic:** the first of a chain of similar circumstances repetitive through a person's whole track. See also **whole track** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**basic engrams:** the first engrams on given chains of engrams. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**basic personality:** the individual himself. The basic individual is not a buried unknown or a different person, but an intensity of all that is best and most able in the person. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**basic personality:** the individual himself. The basic individual is not a buried unknown or a different person, but an intensity of all that is best and most able in the person. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**basic personality:** the individual himself. The basic individual is not a buried unknown or a different person, but an intensity of all that is best and most able in the person. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Basic Staff Hat:\*\*\*** Org Exec Course Volume 0. It consists of basic HCO Policy Letters on how an org operates and gives the basic information necessary to a staff member to operate properly as one. See also hat, OEC and Org Exec Course Volumes in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**bask:** lie in or expose oneself to a pleasant warmth or atmosphere; used figuratively meaning to take pleasure or enjoyment (in). —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Basques:** people of northern Spain and southwestern France. They are probably the oldest ethnic group in Europe. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bas-relief:** \*\*\*a kind of carving or sculpture in which the figures are raised a few inches from a flat background to give a three-dimensional effect. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bassackwards:** (slang) an alteration of the expression «ass-backwards,» which means backwards; reverse. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**bass drum:** the largest of the orchestral drums, consisting of a wooden shell, almost three feet in diameter, which is covered with skin. It is held vertically when it is played. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**bass drum:\*\*\*** the largest of the orchestral drums, consisting of a wooden shell, almost three feet in diameter, which is covered with skin. It is held vertically when it is played. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**bastard:** (slang) a person regarded with contempt, hatred, pity, resentment, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bastardizing:\*\*\*** lowering in condition or worth; debasing. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Bastille:** a prison in Paris, France where many political and other offenders were held and tortured. In 1789, it was attacked, the prisoners released and the building demolished. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**bastion:** something serving as a stronghold. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bastions:** projections from a fortification to give the defenders a wider firing range. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bastions:** projections from a fortification to give the defenders a wider firing range. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bat:** (informal) strike or hit, as with a bat or club. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**batfur:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Bath Street:** a made-up name for a street. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**bathtub gin:** a strong liquor made under makeshift conditions (often illegally) and flavored to resemble gin. —edited from Webster's Third International Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Batista:** Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar (1901 - 1973), Cuban dictator (1933 - 1944, 1952 - 1959). As an army sergeant, he took part in a military coup in 1933 and became the de facto ruler of Cuba and later its elected president from 1940 to 1944. He retired to Florida with his wealth after a period of stability, reform and corruption. In 1952 he seized power again and had himself elected president (1954, 1958). His corrupt rule caused popular discontent, and he fled the country in 1959 during the Castro revolution. See also **Castro** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Batman:** the name of the main character in a comic strip created by Bob Kane in 1939. After his parents are killed by a gangster, Bruce Wayne vows to avenge their deaths by spending the rest of his life fighting crime. He becomes a master scientist and constructs the world's greatest crime lab underneath his home. He then adopts the guise of a mysterious caped crusader, «Batman,» to fight the sinister forces of evil. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**bat, off (one's) own:** (colloquial) without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**bat, off (one's) own:** (colloquial) without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**bat, off (one's) own:** (colloquial) without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**bat, off (one's) own:** (colloquial) without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bat, off the:** without hesitation; immediately; quickly. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bat, off the end of your:** immediately; without delay. A variation of right off the bat. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**bat, old:** a gossipy or bad-tempered old woman. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bat, old:** a gossipy or mean old woman. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**bat (one's) head out:** try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. A variation of beat (one's) brains out. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bat one thousand:** do the right or correct thing each and every time. From the sport of baseball where the percentage of hits of the ball by the batter is kept in 3 figures (e.g., if a batter hit the ball fifty percent of his times at bat his percentage would be written .500 and would be said «five hundred» in the language of the sport). Thus for a person to hit 100 percent of the time (1.000) would be to bat «one thousand.» —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**bat one thousand:** do the right or correct thing each and every time. From the sport of baseball where the percentage of hits of the ball by the batter is kept in 3 figures (eg. fifty percent would be written .500 and would be said «five hundred» in the language of the sport). Thus a person hitting 100 percent of the time

(1.000) would be batting «one thousand.» —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bat, on its own:** (colloquial) without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**bat, on its own:** (informal) on its own initiative; without help from others; single-handedly. A variation of off one's own bat. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bat, on (one's) own:** (colloquial) without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

«**batosis**»: a coined word for a mental condition from bat, to hit with or as if with a club or bat and -osis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**bat, right off the:** (informal) immediately; without delay. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bat, right off the:** (informal) immediately; without delay. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**bats:** (slang) insane; crazy. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bats, blind as six:** quite blind. This expression comes from the fact that bats normally sleep during daylight hours and emerge at night to forage for food. If they are frightened out of their nests when it is bright outside, they have trouble seeing. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bat (something) out:** (slang) create or compose (something) quickly or hastily. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**bats out:**\*\*\* (slang) creates or composes quickly or hastily. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**battalion:** the command post or headquarters of a battalion, a large group of soldiers arrayed for battle. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**battalion commander:** the commissioned officer in charge of a military ground force unit composed of a headquarters and two or more companies or similar units. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**battalions:** large groups of soldiers arrayed for battle. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn:** a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are Pepsico, Inc.; Polaroid; Campbell's Soup and Federal Express. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn:** a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are Pepsico, Inc.; Polaroid; Campbell's Soup and Federal Express. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn:** a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are Pepsico, Inc.; Polaroid; Campbell's Soup and Federal Express. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn:** a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are

Pepsico, Inc.; Polaroid; Campbell's Soup and Federal Express. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn:** a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are Polaroid, Campbell's Soup and Federal Express. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**batteries:** series of tests yielding a single total score, used for measuring intelligence, personality, etc. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**battering ram:** an ancient military machine having a heavy wooden beam for battering down gates, walls, etc. Its iron end was sometimes shaped like a ram's head. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**battering ram:** an ancient military machine having a heavy wooden beam for battering down gates, walls, etc. Its iron end was sometimes shaped like a ram's head. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**batterproof:** a made-up word. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**battery:** 1) a group of similar things arranged, connected or used together; set or series; array. Also refers to the personnel who operate such equipment. 2) a tactical unit of artillery, usually consisting of six guns together with the artillerymen, equipment, etc. required to operate them. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**battery:** a group of big guns on a warship. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**battery:** a group of similar things arranged, connected or used together; set or series; array. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**battery:\*\*\*** any set of similar or connected things, as a series of tests. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**battery:** any set of similar or connected things. —World Book Dictionary. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89

**battery:** (electrical) a connected group of cells, or a single cell, storing an electrical charge and capable of supplying a current. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**battery:** (military) an emplacement or fortification equipped with heavy guns. Used humorously in this lecture. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**battery:** (military) a tactical unit of artillery, usually comprising six guns and the personnel and equipment to operate them. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**battery, back to:\*\*\*** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**battery, reverts to:** (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to revert to (go back to) battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who will be fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will be over. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**battery, reverts to:** (slang) a variation of back to battery. See **back to battery** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**battery, snapped up to:** (slang) variation of back to battery, which is an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody or something that is now fixed up; will be all right for something, or what it has had wrong will now be over. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**Battery, the:** a park in New York City, United States. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**battier:** (slang) insaner; crazier; more eccentric. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**battiest:** (slang) most insane; craziest; most eccentric. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**batting high:** (figurative) doing well; achieving a high rate of success. From baseball, where a player's rate of success in batting is recorded as a specific figure, known as his batting average; a player with a high figure is said to be «batting high.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**batting its brains out:** (colloquial) spending a lot of time in thinking or worrying over a subject. A variation of beating (one's) brains out. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**batting its brains out:\*\*\*** (colloquial) spending a lot of time in thinking or worrying over a subject. A variation of beating its brains out. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Battleboof, Professor:** a made-up name for a professor. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**battlements:** low walls, as on top of a tower, with open spaces for shooting. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Battle of Actium:** a decisive battle (31 b.c.) in the civil war between Octavian (the first Roman emperor) and Marc Antony (Roman politician and soldier who is most famous as the lover and husband of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt) in which Antony was defeated. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Battle of Gettysburg:** a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by the Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Battle of Jutland:** the largest naval engagement of World War I, fought between the British and German main fleets about seventy-five miles off the Danish coast of Jutland on 31 May and 1 June 1916. The result was a decisive victory for the British. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Battle of Waterloo:** a battle in the town of Waterloo, Belgium in 1815 in which the British defeated the French under Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon abdicated (gave up formally) as emperor a few days after this final defeat, and a few weeks later he was captured and sent into exile. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**battle plan:\*\*\*** a list of doable targets in written form to be executed in the immediate short-term future that will implement and bring into reality some

portion of an overall plan for a large field of operation or sector. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**battle quarters:** the time period when the men on board are called to their assigned stations for battle on a warship. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**battleship:** any of a class of warships that are the most heavily armored and are equipped with the most powerful armament. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**battleship:** any of a class of warships that are the most heavily armored and are equipped with the most powerful armament. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**battleship:** any of a class of warships that are the most heavily armored and are equipped with the most powerful armament. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**battleship Missouri:** the US battleship on which the final documents of surrender were signed by the Japanese on 2 September 1945, ending the fighting of World War II. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**battle that was lost all for the loss of a horseshoe nail:** refers to a proverb about a battle during which the loss of a nail in a horseshoe leads to the loss of a horse, which leads to the loss of the rider, which leads to the loss of the battle, which in turn leads to the loss of a whole kingdom. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —NED Approved Glossary

**batty:\*\*\*** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**batty:** (slang) insane; crazy. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Bavaria:** a state of southwestern Germany. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Bavaria:** a state of southwestern Germany. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Bavaria:** a state of southwestern Germany where Adolf Hitler began his rise to power in 1923. See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bawled (me) out:\*\*\*** scolded (me) angrily. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bawled out:** (informal) scolded vigorously. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bawled out:** (informal) scolded vigorously. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**bawling out:** scolding angrily. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bawling out: (slang)** scolding angrily. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**bawl out:** instance of being scolded angrily. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**bawl out:** scold angrily. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bawl (someone) out:** (informal) scold (someone) vigorously. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bawls (you) out:** scolds (you) angrily. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**bay:** a reddish-brown color. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**bay:\*\*\*** a stall or other compartment, as one at which automobiles are serviced. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Bayazid the Thunderer:** (1347 - 1403) sultan of the Turks (1389 - 1402) who greatly extended the Turkish territories through military conquest. He was known as the Thunderbolt because of the rapidity of his military tactics. When his expansion presented a threat to Europe, Sigismund (1368 - 1437), the king of Hungary and Germany, organized a crusade against Bayazid. In 1396, Bayazid defeated this large army composed of Hungarians, Poles, Germans, French, English and Venetians and extended his area of control even further. At the same time, a threat was developing in his rear from Tamerlane, who defeated and captured Bayazid in 1402. Bayazid died in March 1403 while still a prisoner in Tamerlane's camp. See also **Tamerlane** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Bay Head, New Jersey:\*\*\*** a city on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, USA. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Bay Head, New Jersey:** a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Bay Head, New Jersey:** a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States where LRH was living in the winter of 1949 when he wrote the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Bay Head, New Jersey:** a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States where LRH was living in the winter of 1949 when he wrote the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Bay Head, New Jersey:** a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States where LRH was living in the winter of 1949 when he wrote the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —NED Approved Glossary

**bayonet:** a knife that can be attached to the end of a rifle and used in hand-to-hand fighting. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**bayonets:** daggerlike blades put on rifles for hand-to-hand fighting. Used in this lecture with the figurative meaning of «military force.» —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**bayou:** in some parts of the southern US, a sluggish, marshy inlet or outlet of a lake, river, etc. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Bayswater:** a wide, busy street in London, England, near where this lecture was given. —Editor, from consultation with an ex-resident of London. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**bazooka:** a weapon of metal tubing, for aiming and launching electrically fired, armor-piercing rockets. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89



- bazwaz:** a made-up word meaning «nonsense.» —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- B&O Railroad:** short for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: the first American railroad designed to carry passengers and general freight which started operation in 1830, running west from Baltimore, Maryland. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- B&O Railroad:** short for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: the first American railroad designed to carry passengers and general freight which started operation in 1830, running west from Baltimore, Maryland. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- B-47s:** US jet bombers built by Boeing Airplane Company. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- B-52:** a large all-weather intercontinental strategic heavy bomber built by Boeing Airplane Company. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. One of its radio networks is famous for its extremely erudite (learned, scholarly) programing. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. One of its radio networks is famous for its extremely erudite (learned, scholarly) programing. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout Great Britain. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout Great Britain. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- BBC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. One of its radio networks is famous for its extremely erudite (learned, scholarly) programing. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

- BBC:** abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation, the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which at one time held a monopoly on radio and television broadcasting throughout Great Britain. —NED Approved Glossary
- BBC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for the British Broadcasting Company: the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- BBC: \*\*\*British Broadcasting Company:** the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- BBD:** abbreviation for Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. See also **Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- BB gun:** an air rifle that is used to fire a shot measuring .18 inch (.46 cm) in diameter. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- B.C.:\*\*\*** abbreviation for before Christ. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- B, C, D and E parts:** alternate techniques of CCH processes which had been issued prior to this lecture. See also **CCH** in this glossary and HCO Training Bulletin of 6 February 1957 in the appendix of this volume for further data. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- B complex:** see **vitamin B complex**. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- BD:** abbreviation for blowdown, a Tone Arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial. It is associated with a vanishment of mental mass or energy in the mind of the preclear. It is a period of relief and cognition to the preclear while it is occurring and for a moment after it stops. See also **TA action** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- BD:** abbreviation for blowdown, a tone arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial. It is associated with a vanishment of mental mass or energy in the mind of the preclear. It is a period of relief and cognition to the preclear while it is occurring and for a moment after it stops. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- BD:** abbreviation for blowdown, a tone arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial. It is associated with a vanishment of mental mass or energy in the mind of the preclear. It is a period of relief and cognition to the preclear while it is occurring and for a moment after it stops. See also **tone arm** in this glossary. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- BD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for blowdown, a Tone Arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial. It is associated with a vanishment of mental mass or energy in the mind of the preclear. It is a period of relief and cognition to the preclear while it is occurring and for a moment after it stops. See also **TA** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- be:** the condition of being is defined as the assumption of a category of identity. It could be said to be the role in a game and an example of beingness could be one's own name. Another example would be one's profession. Another example

would be one's physical characteristics. Each or all of these things could be called one's beingness. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to one's self, or is attained. For example, in the playing of a game each player has his own beingness. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**beaches:** runs (a boat or ship) ashore. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**beachhead:\*\*\*** a position gained as a secure starting point for any action; foothold. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**bead on, take a:** take careful aim at. A variation of draw a bead on. A bead is a small, round knob of metal on the front of a rifle or a gun, used for sighting. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**beads, telling their:** saying prayers using a rosary (a string of beads for keeping count in saying a series of prayers). —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**beagled on:** (slang) pried into or about (something), such as a beagle is supposed to do. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**beam:** an energy flow. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**beam:\*\*\*** an energy flow. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**beam:** an energy flow. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**beam:** an energy flow. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**beam:** an energy flow. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**beam-end:** tip so far to the side as to be in danger of overturning. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beams:** energy flows. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**beanbag:** any of several children's games in which a small cloth bag filled with dried beans is tossed. —HEV Approved Glossary

**beanie:** (colloquial) a small, brimless cap. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beans, full of:** (informal) overflowing with vitality. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**beans, full of:** (slang) mistaken; in error. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**beanshooter:** a peashooter; a toy consisting of a tube through which dried peas, beans, etc., are blown, as at a target. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**beans or buttons, isn't worth:** (slang) is not worth much; is not worth anything. A coined expression from beans, nothing; a minimal amount and buttons, things of very small value. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**bear, bring (pressure) to:** concentrate (pressure) on with a specific purpose. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bearcat:** (colloquial) something remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**bearcat:** (colloquial) something remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bearcat: (informal)** a person or thing that fights or acts with force or fierceness. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bearcat: (informal)** a person or thing that fights or acts with force or fierceness. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**bearcat: (informal)** a person who fights or conducts himself with force and fierceness. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bearcat: (informal)** a person who fights or conducts himself with force and fierceness. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bearcat:** something remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**beard, pull a long, gray:** act the sage, or wise man. Beards have traditionally indicated age and experience. The image of this expression is that of a man who tugs or strokes his long, gray beard as he gives forth his wisdom. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**beard, pull a long, gray:** act the sage, or wise man. Beards have traditionally indicated age and experience. The image of this expression is that of a man who tugs or strokes his long, gray beard as he gives forth his wisdom. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**beard, pull (one's) long gray:** act the sage or wise man. Beards have traditionally indicated age and experience. The image of this expression is that of a man who tugs or strokes his long, gray beard as he gives forth his wisdom. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Bear goals:** goals implanted between 83 trillion trillion trillion years ago to about 40.7 trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. They were given in an amusement park setting, and the goal items were implanted with fantastic motion and raw electric sprays. The symbol of a bear was always present in the setting (either a mechanical or live bear was used). See also **implanted** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Bear implant:** goals implanted between 83 trillion trillion trillion years ago to about 40.7 trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. They were given in an amusement park setting, and the items were implanted with fantastic motion and raw electric sprays. The symbol of a bear was always present in the setting (either a mechanical or live bear was used). See also **implant** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Bear Implants:** goals implanted between 83 trillion trillion trillion years ago to about 40.7 trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. These implants were given in an amusement park setting with either a mechanical or live bear present. See also **goal** and **implant** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**bearing:** a friction-absorbing and load-supporting device found between two moving objects. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bearing:** relevant meaning; application; relation. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**bearing right down:** working quite hard at; giving complete, full strength and attention to. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bear it out:** show it to be true; support it or confirm it. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bears out:**\*\*\* shows to be true; supports or confirms. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**beast:** (slang) anything which is new or complicated, especially something that strikes one as dangerous and fickle. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**beast, any (thing) known to man or:** any (thing) possible; any (thing) that one can think of or imagine. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**beast, any (thing) known to man or:** any (thing) possible; any (thing) that one can think of or imagine. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**beast, any (thing) known to man or:** any (thing) possible; any (thing) that one can think of or imagine. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**beast, every (thing) known to man or:** every (thing) possible; every (thing) that one can think of or imagine. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**beat:** \*\*\*the appointed round of a policeman or newspaper reporter; the area covered by this. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**beat:** the appointed round of a policeman or newspaper reporter; the area covered by this. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**beat:** the appointed round of a policeman or newspaper reporter; the area covered by this. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**beaten path, stray from the:** (figurative) do something novel, uncommon or out of the ordinary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**beater-on-the-drummer:** a humorous variation of drumbeater, one who supports a cause, especially vehemently. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**beating a dead horse:** (colloquial) trying to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. From a person who beats a horse to make it go even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**beating a dead horse to death:** (colloquial) continuing to try to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. From a person who beats a horse to make it go even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**beating it: (slang)** going away. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**beating (one's) chops and (one's) brains out:** a coined expression from batting (one's) chops, talking idly but volubly and beating (one's) brains out, laboring strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**beating (something) to death:** (colloquial) dealing with or discussing (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

- beating that to death:** doing, acting or saying the same thing so often that it becomes boring. A variation of do to death. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- beating the drum:** (informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- beating the drum:** (informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- beating the drum:** (informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- beating the drum:** (informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —Academy Level IV Glossary
- beating the drum:\*\*\*** (informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- beating up:** giving a hard beating to; hitting hard and much; thrashing; whipping. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91
- beating up the brush:** (informal) trying very hard to find or get something. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91
- Beatles:** a British rock group popular in the 1960s and 70s. They were the biggest-selling recording artists of all time; each of their records sold over a million copies. A few months before this lecture (August 1966), one of the Beatles made a statement to the press that the Beatles were more popular than Jesus Christ. At that time, a number of radio and television stations banned the Beatles' records in the USA and other countries. Some even proposed bonfires where listeners might incinerate Beatle disks, books and memorabilia. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Beatles:\*\*\*** a British rock group popular in the 1960s and 70s. They were the biggest-selling recording artists of all time; each of their records sold over a million copies. A few months before this lecture (August 1966), one of the Beatles made a statement to the press that the Beatles were more popular than Jesus Christ. At that time, a number of radio and television stations banned the Beatles' records in the USA and other countries. Some even proposed bonfires where listeners might incinerate Beatle disks, books and memorabilia. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- beatnik:** a member of the «beat» movement, a group of young people in the United States in the 1950s who rebelled against conventional attitudes, dress, speech, etc. Beatniks frequently rejected middle class American values, customs and tastes in favor of radical politics and exotic jazz, art and literature. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- beatnik:** a member of the «beat» movement in the United States in the 1950s. Beatniks frequently rejected middle class American values, customs and tastes in favor of radical politics and exotic jazz, art and literature. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- beatnik:\*\*\*** a person who acts and dresses with pointed, often exaggerated disregard for what is thought proper and who is given to radical and extravagant social criticism or self-expression. —Beatniks also commonly do not bathe regularly, don't shave or cut their hair, wear old and worn-out clothes, etc. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**beat, off the:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc.; variation of offbeat. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**beat (one's) brains out:** try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**beat (one's) brains out:** try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**beat (one's) brains out:** try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**beat (one's) brains out:** try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**beat (one's) head against a wall:** (colloquial) try to do or obtain something difficult with very little hope of success. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**beat (something) to death:** (colloquial) deal with or discuss (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flog to death. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

«**Beat the Clock**»: a former television game show where contestants, usually married couples, would attempt to perform stunts and beat the amount of time shown on a ticking sixty-second clock. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Beatty, Clyde:** (1903 - 1965) a circus performer known for his acts with wild jungle animals. He was the featured attraction at every show he appeared in for more than 40 years. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**beat up:** (slang) give a beating to; thrash. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**beat up:\*\*\*** (slang) give a beating to; thrash. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**beat your brains out: (colloquial)** spend a lot of time in thinking or worrying over a subject. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**beat your head against a wall:** (colloquial) try to do or obtain something difficult with very little hope of success. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**beaucoup:** (French) much. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**beaucoup:** (French) very much, very many. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**beaucoup: (French)** very much, very many. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**beaucoup:** (French) very much, very many. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**beautiful sadness:** an emotional concept consisting of beauty, (a wavelength closely resembling theta) and sadness. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beautiful sadness:** an emotional concept consisting of beauty, (a wavelength closely resembling theta) and sadness. See also wavelength and **theta** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beautiful sadness:** an emotional concept consisting of beauty, (a wavelength closely resembling theta) and sadness. See also wavelength and **theta** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Beaux Arts:\*\*\*** short for École des Beaux Arts (French, meaning school of fine arts), the French national school of fine arts in Paris, founded in 1648. It includes three departments: painting and graphic arts, sculpture and architecture. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**beaver:** a large rodent with soft, brown fur, webbed hind feet, and a flat, broad tail; it can live on land or in water. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**beaver:\*\*\*** a large rodent with soft, brown fur, webbed hind feet, and a flat, broad tail; it can live on land or in water. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**beaverboard:** a light, semirigid building material of compressed wood pulp, used for walls and partitions. [From the former trademark Beaverboard.]—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**beaver, busy little:** (colloquial) one who works very eagerly and quickly. Variation of the phrase work like a beaver. Beavers are small animals that build dams using mud, sticks, etc., with great speed and skill. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**beaver, busy little:** one who works very eagerly and quickly. Variation of the phrase work like a beaver. Beavers are small animals that build dams using mud, sticks, etc., with great speed and skill. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**beaver in:** work very hard or industriously. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**beavers, worked like: \*\*\***(colloquial) worked very eagerly and quickly. Beavers are small animals that build dams using mud, sticks, etc., with great speed and skill. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**becomingness:\*\*\*** the state, quality or an instance of becoming. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**bedazzle:** dazzle thoroughly; bewilder. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bedevilment:** the act of plaguing diabolically; torment; harassment. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Bedford:** a brand name of a truck manufactured in Britain. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Bedford:** the brand name of several types of large commercial trucks first manufactured in Bedford, England, including flatbed trucks, eighteen-wheel trucks, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Bedlam:** an old insane asylum (in full, St. Mary of Bethlehem) in London, infamous for the brutal ill-treatment inflicted upon the insane. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Bedlam:** a popular name for the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, which served as a lunatic asylum from about 1400. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**bed of spikes, made (one's) own:** (informal) chose a particular course of action and so were forced to accept the results of it. A variation of made (one's) bed and had to lie in it. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**bed, put to:** (colloquial) put away, as from one's mind. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**bedrock:\*\*\*** the fundamental principles, as of a teaching, belief or science. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bedside manner:** the attitude, approach, and deportment of a doctor with patients. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bedside manner:** the attitude, approach, and deportment of a doctor with patients. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)



**bee, busy little:** (colloquial) a very busy person. —NED Approved Glossary

**beef:** (colloquial) a complaint. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**beef:** human flesh or muscle. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**beef:** (slang) a complaint. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**beef:** (slang) a complaint. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**beef:** (slang) a complaint. Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**beef:** (slang) muscle; strength. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beefed up:** having an increasing number of levels (on the Prehav Scale) becoming active on each successive assessment (thus not being able to obtain one reacting level). See also **Routine 3** and **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**beefs in:** (slang) a variation of beefs up, gets stronger as by adding units. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to adding units of charge. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**beefs up:\*\*\*** (slang) enlarges; becomes greater or more extensive. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**beefs up:** (slang) gets stronger as by adding units. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to adding units of charge. —NED Approved Glossary

**beefs up:** (slang) makes stronger as by adding units. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to adding units of charge. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**beef-up:** an instance of increasing solidity of masses in the mind. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**beef up:** (Routine 3 nomenclature) cause an increasing number of levels on the Prehav Scale to become active on each successive assessment (thus not being able to obtain one reacting level). See also **Routine 3, Prehav Scale** and **Prehav assessment** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**beef up:** (slang) strengthen; reinforce. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**beefy:** \*\*\*(slang) powerful. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**beefy:** solid; heavy. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bee in (one's) bonnet, have a:\*\*\*** to be obsessed with one idea. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bee on (someone), put the:** ask (someone) for money. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**beep meter:** a machine developed by Volney Mathison for chiropractors from a model furnished him by a chiropractor. Called a beep meter because when the electrode was put onto a painful spot on a person's body, the machine would beep. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Edited from Technical Dictionary

**beep meter:** a machine developed for chiropractors. Called a beep meter because when the electrode was put onto a painful spot on a person's body, the machine would beep. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Beery, Wallace:** (1889 - 1949) American film actor and comedian. —The Movies (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Beethoven:** Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770 - 1827); famous German composer of symphonies. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Beethoven:** Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827), famous German composer of symphonies. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Beethoven:** music composed by Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827), famous German composer of symphonies. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Beethoven:** the music of Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770 - 1827), famous German composer of symphonies. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Beethoven:\*\*\*** the music of Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770 - 1827), famous German composer of symphonies. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Beetle:** the title character in the comic strip Beetle Bailey, started in 1950 by Mort Walker (1923 - ) which depicts characters in the army and aspects of army life. Beetle is a private who continually seeks the easy way out and tries to avoid work. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**beetroot:** (same as beet) a reddish colored root vegetable. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**befall:** happen to, especially by chance or fate. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**befog:** envelop in fog or obscurity; confuse by irrelevancies or distractions. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Before and After Solids:** the name of a Scientology process in which the auditor has the preclear select an engram from mid-life, then find a picture before it that isn't an engram. Then the auditor has the preclear make the picture solid. The same procedure is then done, selecting a picture after the selected time, ensuring that that picture isn't an engram or painful incident and making it solid. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**befraught:** thoroughly filled or charged (with something). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**befuddlement:** confusion; muddle. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**begatrons:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**beget:** bring into being; produce. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**begets:** brings into being; produces. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**begets:** causes; produces as an effect. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**begetteth:** a humorous variation of the word begets (brings into being; produces), adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**begetting:** procreating; generating. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**begged off:** requested or obtained release from an obligation, promise, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**begging, go:** (*figurative*) remain open or available, as a position that is unfilled or an unsold item. Used **in this context; in this book** to mean that the problem of man's imperfection would remain without a solution. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**begging, going:\*\*\*** (*informal*) unclaimed; having no owner. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**begging, going:** remaining open or available, as a position that is unfilled or an unsold item. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**begging, going:** remaining open or available, as a position that is unfilled or an unsold item. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**begging, gone completely:** (*figurative*) remained completely open or available but not used or taken advantage of, as a position that is unfilled or an unsold item. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**beginner's luck:** the good fortune that sometimes allows a novice to outdo an expert, as in fishing or certain games. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**beginning rud:** short for beginning rudiments, a series of rudiments questions, asked prior to the main body of the session as a part of the model session procedure, which set goals for the session and life or livingness, cleared up any difficulty with the auditing environment and the pc's willingness to talk to the auditor about his difficulties, and included handling the withholds and present time problem rudiments. —Academy Level III Glossary

**beg-off:** an instance of asking to be excused (from some action or activity). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**beg off:** request or obtain release from an obligation, promise, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**begorra and begods:** a humorous made-up phrase with no particular meaning. Begorra is an Anglo-Irish alteration of by God, a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Begod is an obsolete term meaning «to make a god of or deify.» —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**behaviorist:** one who believes in behaviorism, the doctrine that observed behavior provides the only valid data of psychology; it rejects the concept of mind and consciousness. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**behaviorist:** one who practices behaviorism, the doctrine that observed behavior provides the only valid data of psychology; it rejects the concept of mind and consciousness. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**behold:** observe; look at; see. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**behooves:** is necessary for or a duty or obligation of. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**behooves:** is necessary for or a duty or obligation of. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**being certainness:** state, quality or instance of being certain or having no doubt; state of being sure or positive. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**beingness:** (1) condition or state of being; existence. (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's

profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness. —Academy Level III Glossary

**beingness:** (1) condition or state of being; existence. (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beingness:\*\*\*** (1) condition or state of being; existence. (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**beingness:** (1) condition or state of being; existence. (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**beingness:** as used here, it simply means «an entity that exists.» Beingness also refers to the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** as used here, it simply means «an entity that exists.» Beingness also refers to the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** condition or state of being; existence. Beingness also refers to the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**beingness:** condition or state of being; existence. Beingness is a supposed or actual control of the environment. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**beingness:** condition or state of being; existence. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**beingness:** condition or state of being; existence. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**beingness:** condition or state of being; existence. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** see **be** in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness

would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these things could be called one's beingness. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness

would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**beingness:\*\*\*** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**beingness:** the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**Beingness Processing:** See Advanced Course Data Sheet in the Appendix, page \_\_\_\_. —Editor (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**beleaguered:** attacked; harassed. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**belfry:** a bell tower, either attached to a church or other building or standing apart. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**belfry:** a slang term meaning the head. In the lecture, LRH is making an allusion to the phrase have bats in one's belfry, which means to be crazy in the head (bats here referring to the winged creature and belfry referring to a tower for bells, usually attached to a church or other building). —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**belfry:** \*\*\*(slang) the head. In the lecture, LRH is making an allusion to the phrase have bats in one's belfry, which means to be crazy in the head (bats here referring to the winged creatures and belfry referring to a tower for bells, usually attached to a church or other building). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**belfry:** (slang) the head. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**belfry:** (slang) the head. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**belfry:** (slang) the head. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**belfry, have a bug in (one's):** a variation of have bats in (one's) belfry, have crazy ideas; behave insanely. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**belfry, have a bug in (one's):** a variation of have bats in (one's) belfry, have crazy ideas; behave insanely. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**belfry, racking around in (one's):\*\*\*** (slang) going around in (one's) head. A variation of the phrase racking one's brains, trying very hard to remember or think of something, and belfry, a tower for bells, usually attached to a church or other building. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Belgian Congo:** a former colony of Belgium located in central Africa on the equator. In 1960 the colony gained independence from Belgium and became the republic of Zaire. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Belgian Congo:** a former colony of Belgium located in central Africa on the equator. In 1960 the colony gained independence from Belgium and became the republic of Zaire. —Webster's New World Dictionary and Random House (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Belgian police:** reference to a Belgian sheepdog, one of a breed of dogs originally raised in Belgium for herding sheep. In the early twentieth century, some of the first Belgian sheepdogs to come to America were used in police work; in fact, some authorities credit it as the first breed to be thoroughly trained for such exacting duties. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Belisarius:** (505? - 565) general of the Eastern Roman Empire under the Emperor Justinian I. In 533 - 34, he led an expedition which overthrew the kingdom existing in Africa at that time. —Webster's Biographical Dictionary. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Belisarius:** (ca. 505 - 565) general of the Eastern Roman Empire under the Emperor Justinian I. In 533 - 534, he led an expedition which overthrew a kingdom existing in Africa at that time. See also Justinian in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Belknap, Burke:** an early Dianeticist and auditor. He was on the first professional course for auditors given in 1950. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Belknap, Burke:** an early Dianeticist and auditor. He was on the first professional course for auditors given in 1950. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Bell, Alexander Graham:** (1847 - 1922) Scottish-born American inventor; patented the first telephone (1876). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Bell, Alexander Graham:** (1847 - 1922) Scottish-born American inventor; patented the first telephone (1876). —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**bell begins to toll, the:** (slang) something begins to sound familiar or starts to remind one of something. A variation of rings a bell. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**bell, book and candle:** everything; the totality of resources. This expression comes from the excommunication ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church. After pronouncing sentence, the officiating cleric closes his book, quenches the candle by throwing it to the ground and tolls the bell as for one who has died. The book symbolizes the book of life, the candle that the soul is removed from the sight

- of God as the candle from the sight of man. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- bell buoy:** a buoy with a bell rung by the movements of the waves. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- bell, Clear as a:** (colloquial) very definitely Clear; without aberration. From the expression clear as a bell, very clear; very easy to hear or understand. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Bell Company:** reference to the American Bell Telephone Company: the first national telephone company in the United States. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Bellevue Hospital:** a large hospital in New York City that has a psychiatric division and mental health clinic. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- bellhop:** a person who is employed, especially by a hotel, to carry guests' luggage, run errands, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- belligerent:** showing readiness to fight or quarrel. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Bell Laboratories:** short for Bell Telephone Laboratories: a large research organization, which is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The laboratories employ scientists, engineers and technicians who do research and development in communications. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Bell Labs:** one of the world's largest research organizations, which is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The laboratories employ scientists, engineers and technicians who do research and development in communications. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), World Book Encyclopedia
- Bell Labs:** short for Bell Telephone Laboratories: a large research organization, which is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The laboratories employ scientists, engineers and technicians who do research and development in communications. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Bell Labs:** short for Bell Telephone Laboratories: a large research organization, which is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The laboratories employ scientists, engineers and technicians who do research and development in communications. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Bell Labs:** short for Bell Telephone Laboratories: a large research organization, which is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The laboratories employ scientists, engineers and technicians who do research and development in communications. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- bell, like a:** (colloquial) a coined expression meaning perfectly clear. From clear as a bell: very clear, very easy to hear or understand (especially of a sound or situation), and like a dream: perfectly. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- bells:** see engine room telegraphs in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- bell, saved by the:** (colloquial) saved or freed from an awkward situation at the last possible moment. The expression comes from the sport of boxing. If a fallen boxer does not rise after 10 seconds have been counted, he is declared the loser. However, a former practice in boxing allowed the count to be interrupted by the ringing of the bell which signaled the end of a three-minute period in the boxing match. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary



**bell tolls, do not send to find for whom:** reference to a part of the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**bellyache:** pain in the abdomen or bowels. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bellyful:** (informal) all that a person can tolerate. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**belly laugh:** (colloquial) a hearty laugh. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**belly laugh:** (colloquial) a hearty laugh. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**belly laughs:** (colloquial) hearty laughs. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**below:** anywhere on board a ship, below the level of the upper deck. To «go below» means go below the deck, downstairs. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Belsen:** a Nazi concentration camp in Germany during World War II. See also **Auschwitz** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Belsen:** Nazi concentration camp in West Germany during World War II. This and similar Nazi camps such as Auschwitz were the sites for detention of many millions who the Nazis labelled undesirable (most notably the bulk of the Jews of Europe). More than six million people were eventually exterminated in these camps. Those who were not killed outright were ill treated, many subjected to cruel experimentation and torture, and great masses died of disease or starvation. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**bemazement:** (archaic) a state of being muddled, confused or dazed. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**bemoaned:** grieved over. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Benadryl:** (trademark) a brand of antihistamine (a synthetic drug to handle allergic conditions). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**bench:** a seat occupied by an official, especially a judge. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bench:** the place where judges sit in a court. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**bench, on a:** presiding in a law court; serving as a judge. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**bend, around the:\*\*\*** (British colloquial) insane; crazy. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bend, around the: (British slang)** insane; crazy. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bend, around the:\*\*\*** (British slang) insane; crazy. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (**British slang**) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (**British slang**) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (**British slang**) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (**British slang**) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**bend, around the: (British slang)** insane; crazy. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**bend, around the:** insane; crazy. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bend, round the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —3rd South African published apprgls (14.4.92)

**bend, round the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —3rd South African unpublished Apprgls (19.3.92)

**bend, round the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bend, round the:\*\*\*** (British slang) insane; crazy. A shortened form of around the bend. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**bend, round the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**bend, round the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**bend, round the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**bend, round the:** (British slang) insane; crazy. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**bends, the:** a condition caused by the formation of nitrogen bubbles in the blood or body tissues as the result of a sudden lowering of atmospheric pressure, as in deep-sea divers returning to the surface too quickly: it is characterized by tightness in the chest, by pains in the joints, and by convulsions and collapse in severe cases. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Benedict Arnold:** (1741 - 1801) American general of the Revolutionary War. He performed notably in the early days of the war, but became bitter over several setbacks to his career. After receiving command of the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to betray it to the British. The plan was revealed when the American forces captured Major John André of the British army, who was carrying messages between Arnold and the British. Arnold escaped to England and continued a military career, but was widely scorned by the English. See also **American Revolution** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**benefactor:\*\*\*** one who gives financial or other aid. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**beneficent:** doing good or causing good to be done; conferring benefits; kindly in action or purpose. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**beneficent monarchy:** a form of government in which a king, queen, emperor or empress is the supreme ruler and rules for the good of the people. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**benevolent:** wishing to do good to others, kindly and helpful. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Benfax Consolidated Construction Company:** a made-up name for a company. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**Bengal:** a region in the northeastern Indian peninsula. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Bengal:** a region in the northeast Indian peninsula. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**benighted:** intellectually or morally ignorant; unenlightened. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**benign:** of a kind disposition, gracious, kindly. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**benign:** tending to promote well-being; beneficial. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**benign monarchy:** a form of government in which a king, queen, emperor or empress is the supreme ruler and rules for the good of the people. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**benign monarchy:\*\*\*** a form of government in which a king, queen, emperor or empress is the supreme ruler and rules for the good of the people. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**benign monarchy:\*\*\*** a form of government in which a king, queen, emperor or empress is the supreme ruler and rules for the good of the people. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Bennington:** a battle of the American Revolutionary War in which U.S. troops defeated the British. It was fought in 1777 near Bennington, Vermont. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Bennington:** a battle of the American Revolutionary War in which US troops defeated the British. It was fought in 1777 near Bennington, Vermont. See also American Revolution in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Bennington, battle of:** a battle of the American Revolutionary War in which US troops defeated the British. It was fought in 1777 near Bennington, Vermont. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Bennington, Battle of:** a battle of the American Revolutionary War in which US troops defeated the British. It was fought in 1777 near Bennington, Vermont. —NED Approved Glossary

**bent:** (British slang) abnormal; perverted. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**bent:** determined; set; resolved. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**bent:** determined; set; resolved. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Bentley:** a high-quality automobile first manufactured in the early twentieth century by Bentley and Bentley, a company started in 1912 by Walter Owen Bentley (1888 - 1971). —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Bentley:** a sports car manufactured in the early twentieth century by Bentley and Bentley, a company started in 1912 by Walter Owen Bentley (1888 - 1971). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bent one's elbow:** drank alcoholic beverages. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**bent one's elbow:** drank alcoholic beverages; drank to excess. —World Book Dictionary. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89

**Benzedrine:** (trademark) a brand of amphetamine. See also amphetamine in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

- Benzedrine:** (trademark) an amphetamine, a drug used as a stimulant. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- benzene:** a colorless, flammable liquid obtained chiefly from coal tar. It is used for removing grease stains and in making dyes and synthetic rubber. Benzene can cause leukemia and chromosome damage in people exposed to it. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- benzene:** a colorless, flammable liquid obtained chiefly from coal tar. It is used for removing grease stains and in making dyes and synthetic rubber. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Benzene:** a made-up name for a dictator. Benzene is a colorless, flammable liquid obtained chiefly from coal tar. It is used for removing grease stains and in making dyes and synthetic rubber. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Beowulf:\*\*\*** an epic (a long narrative poem in a dignified, formal style, about the deeds of a traditional or historical hero or heroes) in Old English, estimated as dating from as early as the eighth century; the earliest long work of literature in English. The critical events are the slaying of the monster Grendel and Grendel's mother by the hero Beowulf, and Beowulf's battle with a dragon, in which he is mortally wounded. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- bequeathment:** a giving or leaving (especially money or property) by a will. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- bereft:** deprived or robbed; dispossessed. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- bereftment:** state or condition of deprivation. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Bergson:** Henri Louis Bergson (1859 - 1941), French philosopher. He is best known for his theory which holds that the world contains two opposing tendencies, the life force (élan vital) and the resistance of matter against the life force. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Bergson, Henri:** (1859 - 1941) French philosopher. Awarded Nobel Prize for literature (1927). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Beria:** Lavrenty Pavlovich Beria (1899 - 1953), Soviet secret police chief (1938 - 1953) under Soviet premier and dictator Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953). After the death of Stalin in March 1953, Beria was promoted to a top government position. In July, however, he was removed from his post, arrested and placed on trial for «criminal and anti-state activities.» In December 1953, it was announced on Russian radio that Beria had confessed to «subversive activities» and had been executed. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Bering:** short for Bering Sea, part of the northern Pacific Ocean which is located between northeastern Siberia and Alaska. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Bering:** short for Bering Sea, part of the northern Pacific Ocean which is located between northeastern Siberia and Alaska. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Berkshire:** a county in southeastern England. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91
- Berkshire:** a county in southeastern England. It is chiefly agricultural. Windsor Castle, the main residence of English sovereigns, is in the eastern part of the county. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Berkshire:** a county in southeastern England. It is chiefly agricultural. Windsor Castle, the main residence of English sovereigns, is in the eastern part of the county. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Berlin thing:** a reference to Berlin being divided into English, French, British and Russian sectors by the Allies after World War II. The Russian sector came to be known as East Berlin, and the other sectors were called West Berlin. In 1961 a wall was erected by East Germany which divided the city into a communist section and a noncommunist section (just as Germany was similarly divided between East [communist] and West [noncommunist]) to keep East Berliners from defecting to the West. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Berlin thing:** a reference to the Berlin Wall, the fortified barrier of concrete and wire erected in the city of Berlin, Germany in 1961 which divided the city into a communist section and a noncommunist section just as Germany was similarly divided between East (communist) and West (noncommunist) to keep East Berliners from defecting to the West. The wall was finally torn down in 1990 and free passage between the two sections of the city was allowed once again. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Berner:** Charles Berner, a person declared suppressive for illegal use of R6 materials. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**berserk:** in or into a mad rage or frenzy. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**berthing:** space beside a pier or in a harbor for a ship to anchor conveniently or safely. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**berthings:** the places where people sleep on board a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Bertillon, Monsieur:** Alphonse Bertillon (1853 - 1914), French criminologist. The scientific son of an anthropologist, he introduced a system of identifying criminals by a series of body measurements (anthropometry). In 1892 nearly 700 French criminals were identified by this method, later replaced by that of fingerprint comparison. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Bertillons:** persons similar to Alphonse Bertillon (1853 - 1914), French criminologist. The scientific son of an anthropologist, he introduced a system of identifying criminals by a series of body measurements (anthropometry). In 1892 nearly 700 French criminals were identified by this method, later replaced by that of fingerprint comparison. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**beset:** encompassed; surrounded; assailed; possessed detrimentally: said of the difficulties, perils or obstacles which surround an action, work or course. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**beset:\*\*\*** encompassed; surrounded; assailed; possessed detrimentally: said of the difficulties, perils or obstacles which surround an action, work or course. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**beset:** hem in; surround. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**besieged:** hemmed in by armed forces, especially for a sustained attack. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Bessarabia:** a region in the southwest Soviet Union, on the western shore of the Black Sea. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Bessie Ann:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Bessie, Aunt:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**bested:** got the better of; defeated; beat. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**bestial:** brutal; inhuman; without reason or intelligence. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**bestial:** without reason or intelligence; brutal; inhuman. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**best-laid auditors:** a humorous allusion to the poem «To a Mouse» by Robert Burns (1759 - 1796), Scottish national poet. A well-known quote from the poem is: / «The best-laid schemes of mice and men / Gang aft agley (often go astray).» —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**best possible people in the best of possible worlds, the:** reference to the line «all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds» reiterated by Dr. Pangloss, the old tutor to the hero in the satire Candide, (subtitled «Optimism») by Voltaire (French philosopher, poet, dramatist and author, 1694 - 1778). Dr. Pangloss' great point was his incurable and misleading optimism which did him no good and brought him all sorts of misfortune. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**bet:** (figurative) a satisfactory choice; the person, thing, or course most likely to succeed. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Beta Centauri:** a bluish-white star, the second in apparent brightness in the constellation Centaurus. It is over 1,000 times the brightness of the sun. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**betcha:** (colloquial) bet you. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**betcha:** (colloquial) bet you. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**betcha, you:** (informal) of course; surely. A variation of you bet. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**betcha, you:** (informal) of course; surely. Variation of you bet. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**betcha, you:** (informal) of course; surely. Variation of you bet. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**bête noire:** (French) someone or something that is the bane of a person or his life; an insufferable person or thing; an object of aversion. In French, this literally means black beast. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Betelgeuse:** a very large, red star, second brightest in the constellation Orion, which is in the northern sky. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Bethany:** a village of Biblical Palestine, two miles west of Jerusalem, where, according to the Bible, Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Bethesda:** a city in central Maryland; residential suburb of Washington, DC. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Bethesda, Aunt:** a made-up name for a person. Bethesda is a city in central Maryland and a residential suburb of Washington, DC. A well-known naval hospital is located there. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Bethesda Naval Hospital:** hospital located in Bethesda, Maryland (US) which is operated by the US Navy. —LA Community Access Library (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Bethesda Naval Hospital:** hospital located in Bethesda, Maryland (US) which is operated by the US Navy. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**betokens:** gives evidence of; indicates. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**bet (one's) bottom dollar:** be absolutely assured of; count on. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Betsy Jo Ann:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Better Business Bureau:** any of a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business firms, whose stated function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Better Business Bureau:** any of a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business firms, whose function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Better Business Bureau:** any of a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business, whose stated function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices. The American Medical Association heavily subsidize the Better Business Bureaus and furnishes them with pamphlets to promote their monopoly on the field of healing. See also American Medical Association in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Better Business Bureau:** any of a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business firms, whose function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Better Business Bureau:** any of a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business firms, whose function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Better Business Bureau:** one of the organizations in a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business, whose function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Better Business Bureaus:** a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business, whose function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Better Dead Club:** a made-up name for a club. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**between lives:** reference to the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he «reports in,» is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. See also thetan in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**between-lives area:** reference to one of the locations of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he «reports in,» is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a



new body just before it is born. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**between-lives area:** reference to one of the locations of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he «reports in,» is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**between-lives area:** the experiences of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he «reports in,» is given an implant to make him forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**between-lives area:** the experiences of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he «reports in,» is given an implant to make him forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth. —Academy Level III Glossary

**between-lives area:**\*\*\* the experiences of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he «reports in,» is given an implant to make him forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**between-lives areas:** reference to the locations of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he «reports in,» is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**betwixt:** (archaic) between. —HEV Approved Glossary

**bet your life, you:** (slang) yes; certainly; surely. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**(B-forty-sevens)B-47s:** US jet bombers built by Boeing Airplane Company. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**biannuated:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**bias:** a particular tendency or inclination, especially one that prevents unprejudiced consideration of a question; prejudice. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bias:** a particular tendency or inclination, especially one that prevents unprejudiced consideration of a question; prejudice. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**bibido:** a made-up word rhyming with libido. See also **libido** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Bible Belt:** \*\*\*an area of the US, chiefly in the South and Midwest, noted for its religious fundamentalism (the belief that the Bible must be read and interpreted in a literal way). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Bible Belt:** an area of the US, chiefly in the South and Midwest, noted for its religious fundamentalism. (Fundamentalism: a movement in American Protestantism that arose in the early part of the 20th century that stresses the infallibility of the Bible not only in matters of faith and morals but also as a literal historical record holding as essential to Christian faith belief in such doctrines as the creation of the world, the virgin birth, physical resurrection, atonement by the sacrificial death of Christ, and the Second Coming. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary)

**Bible Belt:** an area of the US, chiefly in the South and Midwest, noted for its religious fundamentalism (fundamentalism: a movement in American Protestantism that arose in the early part of the 20th century and stresses the infallibility of the Bible not only in matters of faith and morals but also as a literal historical record, holding as essential to Christian faith belief in such doctrines as the creation of the world, the virgin birth, physical resurrection, atonement by the sacrificial death of Christ, and the Second Coming.) —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Bible Belt:** an area of the US, chiefly in the South and Midwest, noted for its religious fundamentalism. (Fundamentalism: a movement in American Protestantism that arose in the early part of the 20th century that stresses the infallibility of the Bible not only in matters of faith and morals but also as a literal historical record holding as essential to Christian faith belief in such doctrines as the creation of the world, the virgin birth, physical resurrection, atonement by the sacrificial death of Christ, and the Second Coming). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Bible Belt:** an area of the US, chiefly in the South and Midwest, noted for its religious fundamentalism. (Fundamentalism: a movement in American Protestantism that arose in the early part of the 20th century that stresses the infallibility of the Bible not only in matters of faith and morals but also as a literal historical record holding as essential to Christian faith belief in such doctrines as the creation of the world, the virgin birth, physical resurrection, atonement by the sacrificial death of Christ, and the Second Coming). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Bibles, give (someone) a stack of:** (slang) ask (someone) to make a very solemn pledge of one's honesty. A variation of the phrase swear on a stack of Bibles. Official oaths are sometimes taken with one hand on a Bible. This phrase implies that more Bibles make an even stronger oath. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Bibles, lay (one's) paw on a stack of:** affirm with absolute confidence and considerable vehemence. A variation of swear on a stack of Bibles. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**bibliophile:** a lover of books, especially one who likes to collect books. From the Greek biblíon, book, and phílos, friend. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**bibliophile:** a person who loves or collects books, especially as examples of fine or unusual printing, binding or the like. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**biceps:** the large muscles in the front part of the upper arm, which bend the forearm. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**bichloride of mercury:** also known as mercuric chloride, a very poisonous, white crystalline compound. —Webster's New World Second College Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**bichloride of mercury:** a very poisonous, white, crystalline compound used in photography and as an antiseptic, insecticide, etc. Also known as mercuric chloride. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bichromate:** a chemical compound whose molecules have two atoms of chromium. Combined with potassium, it is used in the development of negatives in photography. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bickering:** angry, petty disputing or quarreling. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bid:** invitation. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Bide-a-wee:** \*\*\*a made-up name. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Bide-a-Wee Biscuit Company:** a made-up name for a company. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Biscuit Company:** a made-up name for a company. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Biscuit Company:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Cemetery:** a made-up name for a cemetery. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Club:** a made-up name. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Club:** a made-up name for a club. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Cocktail Bar:** a made-up name for a bar. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Construction Company:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Golf Club:**\*\*\* a made-up name. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Bide-a-Wee Hotel:** a made-up name for a hotel. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Bide-a-Wee Hotel:** a made-up name for a hotel. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Insane Asylum:** a made-up name for an insane asylum. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Bide-a-Wee Soap Company:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Bide-A-Wee Social Agency:** a made-up name for an organization engaged in welfare work (granting aid to those suffering from poverty, unemployment, etc.). —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Bide-a-Wee Summer Camp:** made-up name for a camp. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bid fair:** seem likely (to be or do something). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**biff:** a blow; a hit. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**big-bad-wolf:** having a cruel, ferocious or rapacious disposition. The Big Bad Wolf was a character in a children's story about three pigs who each build a house to be safe from the wolf. When the wolf arrives at the door of each house, he

boasts, «I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down.» The wolf blows down the first two houses that are made out of straw and sticks, and the first two pigs take refuge in the brick house built by the third pig. In some versions of the story, the wolf eats the first two pigs. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Big Ben:** the bell and clock in Parliament tower in London. Installed in 1856, it was named for a government official, Sir Benjamin Hall. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Big Ben:** the bell and clock in Parliament tower in London. Installed in 1856, it was named for a government official, Sir Benjamin Hall. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

«**Big Brother is watching you**»: a warning that appears on posters throughout Oceania, the fictional dictatorship described by English novelist George Orwell (1903 - 1950), in his book 1984. The term Big Brother is used to refer to any ruler or government that invades the privacy of its citizens. See also 1984 in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Big Dipper:**\*\*\* a dipper-shaped group of stars in the northern sky. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bigheadedness:** (informal) self-importance; conceitedness. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**bighorn sheep:** a wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains in the western US, with large, curving horns. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**bighorn sheep:**\*\*\* a wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains in the western US, with large, curving horns. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**big house:** (slang) a penitentiary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**big house:** (slang) a penitentiary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Big John:** a made-up name for a larger than average or giant man. In a song called «Big Bad John» which was released in the early 1960s, «Big Bad John» is the name of a very large miner who holds up the ceiling in a collapsing mine long enough for his fellow miners to escape before he himself is killed. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**big-league:** (colloquial) reference to the major (highest level) leagues in professional baseball. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**big mid ruds:** short for big middle rudiments, a middle rudiments package more extensive than that used prior to their development in early 1963. See also «since» mid ruds in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**big mid ruds:** short for big middle rudiments, a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds, «careful of,» etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. The term big refers to using nine rudiments questions. —Academy Level III Glossary

**big mid ruds:**\*\*\* short for big middle rudiments, a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds, «careful of,» etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a

- session. The term **big** refers to using nine rudiments questions. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Big, Mr.:** (slang) the chief or most important person. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- big thetan theory:\*\*\*** the idea that there is a «big thetan» (e.g., a deity) who is the cause of all things and upon whom things can be blamed. The case level of such a theory is no responsibility. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Big Thetan theory:\*\*\*** the idea that there is a «big thetan» (e.g., a deity) who is the cause of all things. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- bigwig:** (colloquial) of or pertaining to an important and influential person. From the large wigs once worn by judges and others of distinction. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Bikini:** an island in the north Pacific where atomic bomb tests were conducted in 1946. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Bikini:** an island in the north Pacific where atomic bomb tests were conducted in 1946. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Bilco, Sergeant:** a character on an American TV show in the late 50s which was a satire of army life. Sergeant Bilco had different schemes where he would manipulate the US Army for his own personal benefit. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- bilge:** the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull, the part either side of the keel (the chief timber or steel piece along the entire length of the bottom of a ship or boat) which is most nearly horizontal. It is consequently the area where any internal water collects. The areas on either side of the keel are known together as the bilges. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- bilge:** the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull, the part either side of the keel which is most nearly horizontal. It is consequently the area where any internal water collects. The areas on either side of the keel are known together as the bilges. See also keel in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- bilge:** the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull, the part either side of the keel which is most nearly horizontal. It is consequently where waste water and seepage collect, and the areas on either side of the keel are known together as the bilges. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- bilge pumps:** pumps located in the bilges (the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull, the part either side of the keel which is most nearly horizontal) to drain the water that collects there. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- bilge pumps:** pumps located in the bilges to drain the water that collects there. See also bilge in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- bilges:** the bottommost interior part of a ship. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91
- bilge water:** water accumulated in the bilges of a ship. This has to be routinely pumped out or it would begin to flood the bottom of the ship. See also bilge in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- bilious:** like bile; extremely unpleasant or distasteful. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bill:** (1) a piece of paper money worth a specified amount. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89 (2) a proposed law presented to a lawmaking body for its approval. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Bill:** a nickname for «William» in reference to William Shakespeare. See Shakespeare in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**bill:** a proposed law to be voted on by a lawmaking body. In the United States Congress, a bill may be introduced in either the House or the Senate. For a bill to become law, it has to go through a very precise procedure. First it is assigned a number and then is printed. If the bill is introduced in the House, it first has to be approved through a House committee and then passed by the whole House. It then is sent to the Senate, where it goes through the same procedure. If the Senate makes any amendments to the bill, then it has to go back to the House to be reapproved. When a bill is finally approved by both the House and Senate, it is sent to the President for his signature. See also House and Senate in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**billennia:** a coined word meaning a very large number of years. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**billennia:** a coined word meaning a very large number of years. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**billiard ball:** a small, solid ball used in the game of billiards which is knocked into other balls by a long, tapering stick called a cue. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**billiard ball:** a small, solid ball used in the game of billiards which is knocked into other balls by a long, tapering stick called a cue. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**billiard-balled:** turned into a billiard ball (a small solid ivory ball used in the game of billiards which is knocked into other balls by a long, tapering stick called a cue). Used figuratively here to mean the planet being reduced to nothing. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**billiard-balled:** turned into a billiard ball (a small solid ivory ball used in the game of billiards which is knocked into other balls by a long, tapering stick called a cue). Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**billiard-balled:** turned into a billiard ball (a small solid ivory ball used in the game of billiards). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**billiard balls:** hard, round balls used in the game of billiards. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**Billikins:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Billings:** a city in southern Montana, in the northwest United States. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bill of goods, bought a: (colloquial)** been persuaded by deception or misrepresentation to accept, believe or do something. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bill of particulars:** a written and signed appointment of a Committee of Evidence naming (1) the chairman, secretary and members of the committee, (2) the interested party or parties, (3) the matter to be heard and summary of data to hand. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Bill of Rights:** a formal statement of the fundamental rights of the people of the United States of America, made part of the Constitution as Amendments 1 - 10. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Bill of Rights:** a formal statement of the fundamental rights of the people of the United States of America. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Bill of Rights:** a formal statement of the fundamental rights of the people of the United States, incorporated in the Constitution, and in all state constitutions. See also **Constitution** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Bill of Rights:\*\*\*** a formal statement of the fundamental rights of the people of the United States of America, made part of the Constitution as Amendments 1 - 10. **See also Constitution** in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Bill of Rights:** the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, added in 1791. Among other provisions, they protect the freedoms of speech, religion, assembly and the press; restrict governmental rights of search and seizure and list several rights of persons accused of crimes. **See also Constitution** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Bill the Bastard:** a made-up name for the first king of England, whose name was William. «Bill» is a nickname for «William.» **See also William** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Bill the Bastard:\*\*\*** a made-up name for the first king of England, whose name was William. **See also William** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**billy:** a club or heavy stick, especially one carried by a policeman. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**billycan:** (Australian) any container in which water may be carried and boiled over a campfire, ranging from a makeshift tin can to a special earthenware kettle; any pot or kettle in which tea is boiled over a campfire. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**billy-o:** (colloquial) a euphemism for devil used in phrases such as like the devil, what the devil, etc. **See also devil, the** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**billy-o:** (colloquial) a euphemism for devil used in phrases such as like the devil, what the devil, etc. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**billy-o:** (slang) something characterized by great vigor or speed. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**billy-o:\*\*\*** (slang) with great vigor or speed. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**billy-o, gives (someone):** (colloquial) gives (someone) trouble; makes (someone's) life unpleasant. A variation of gives (someone) hell. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**billy-o, like:** (colloquial) a variation of like the devil. **See also devil, like the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**billy-o, like:** (colloquial) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. A variation of like the devil. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**billy-o's sake, for:** (colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. A variation of for goodness sakes. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Billy the Kid:** William H. Bonney (1859 - 1881), an outlaw of the late nineteenth century in New Mexico, who claimed to have killed over twenty people before he was gunned down himself at the age of twenty-one. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bimph:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**binary digit:** one of the numerals in a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The binary system uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number 20 would be written as 10100 in this system. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**binary digits:** the numerals of a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The binary system uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number twenty would be written as 10100 in this system. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**binary digits:** the numerals of a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The binary system uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number twenty would be written as 10100 in this system. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

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**binary digits:** the numerals of a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The binary system uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number 20 would be written as 10100 in this system. —HEV Approved Glossary

**binary digits:** the numerals of a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The binary system uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number 20 would be written as 10100 in this system. —NED Approved Glossary

**binary digits:\*\*\*** the numerals of a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The binary system



uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number twenty would be written as 10100 in this system. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**binaural:** involving the use of both ears. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**bind:** (colloquial) a difficult or restrictive situation. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bind: (informal)** a difficult situation. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**bind: (informal)** a difficult situation. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**bing-bing: (British colloquial)** heap or pile. Used figuratively in this lecture. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**Bingblatt, Jing:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**binged out of me bean:** \*\*\*binged is a Scottish slang word which means went. Bean is a slang word meaning head. As used figuratively in the lecture, the expression means exteriorized. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**binged out of me bean:** exteriorized. Binged is an obsolete word which means «went.» Me is dialect meaning «my.» Bean is a slang word meaning «head.» —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Binghamton, New York:** a city in southern New York. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**binging:** (colloquial) thumping; banging. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bingo:** an exclamation used to express sudden, swift action or change. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bingo!:** an exclamation used to express sudden, swift action or change. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**bingo!:** an exclamation used to express sudden, swift action or change. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**bingo:** (slang) sudden, swift. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**biochemical:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to the interaction of life forms and chemical substances. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**biochemical:** relating to the chemical substances occurring in living organisms. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**biochemically:** in a manner relating to the chemical substances occurring in living organisms. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**biochemist:** a person skilled in biochemistry, the branch of chemistry that deals with plants and animals and their life processes. —HEV Approved Glossary

**biochemistry:** the chemistry of living organisms. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**biologist:** a specialist in biology, the science of life or living matter in all its forms and phenomena, especially with reference to origin, growth, reproduction, structure and behavior. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**biologist:** a specialist in biology, the science of life or living matter in all its forms and phenomena, especially with reference to origin, growth, reproduction, structure and behavior. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**biology:** the science of living things; study of plant and animal life. See also **science** in this glossary. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**biology:\*\*\*** the science of living things; study of plant and animal life. See also science in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**biology:** the science of living things; study of plant and animal life. Specialists in biology study the origin, structure, functioning, activities and distribution of plant and animal life. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**biophysics:** the branch of biology that applies the methods of physics (the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force) to the study of biological structures and processes. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**biophysics:** the branch of biology that applies the methods of physics (the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force) to the study of biological structures and processes. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**bioplasma:** a dietary supplement taken to replenish depleted supplies of various mineral salts naturally found in the body. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**biotin:** a vitamin important in protein, carbohydrate and unsaturated fatty acid metabolism, normal growth and maintenance of skin, hair, nerves, bone marrow and various glands. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**bird: (slang)** a person. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bird: (slang)** a person. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bird: (slang)** a person, especially one having some peculiarity. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bird: (slang)** a person, especially one having some peculiarity. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bird:\*\*\* (slang)** a person, especially one having some peculiarity. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**bird:\*\*\* (slang)** a person, especially one having some peculiarity. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**bird: (slang)** a person. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bird: (slang)** a person. —HEV Approved Glossary

**bird: (slang)** a person. —NED Approved Glossary

**bird: (slang)** a person. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bird: (slang)** a person. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bird: (slang)** a person. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**bird:\*\*\* (slang)** person. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**bird-dog:** search out diligently or pursue doggedly. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition

**bird-dog:** search out diligently or pursue doggedly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bird-dogged: (colloquial)** being searched out diligently or pursued doggedly. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**bird-dogged: (colloquial)** being searched out diligently or pursued doggedly. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**bird-dogged:** infiltrated by a bird dog, somebody sent in by an enemy to mess things up. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**bird dogs:** persons sent in by an enemy to mess things up. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990

**bird, free as a:** (colloquial) very free; with no limits. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**bird, give (a person) the:** (slang) make an obscene gesture of contempt toward (a person). —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**birds: (slang)** people. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**birds: (slang)** people, especially ones having some peculiarity. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**birds: (slang)** people. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**birds: (slang)** people. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**birds: (slang)** people. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**birds: (slang)** people. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**birds: (slang)** people. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**birds: (slang)** people. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**birds: (slang)** persons. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**birds, for the:** (slang) of no worth; without value or importance. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**birds, for the:** (slang) of no worth; without value or importance. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**birds, for the:** (slang) of no worth; without value or importance. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**birds, for the:** (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**birds, for the:** (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**birds, for the:** (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**birds, for the:** (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**birds, for the:\*\*\*** (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**bird, the:** scoffing or ridicule. The phrase comes from theatrical slang, used to describe an actor being hissed by the audience. The «bird» referred to is a goose, which makes a hissing noise when angry. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**bireme:** a galley of ancient times, having two rows of oars on each side, one under the other. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**Birmingham:** a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Birmingham:** a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

- Birmingham:** a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Birmingham:** a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Birmingham:** a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Birmingham:** a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Birmingham:** a city in central England. It is the second largest British city and an important industrial and transportation center. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Birmingham:** the second largest British city and a major industrial and transportation center. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Birmingham:** \*\*\*the second-largest city in England and industrial center about 100 miles northwest of London. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Birmingham Burying Society:** a made-up name for a society. Birmingham, located in central England, is the country's second-largest city after London. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- bishops:** persons who supervise a number of churches; members of the highest order of ministry. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Bismarck:** a large German battleship completed in 1940. In May of that year, the Bismarck engaged in a battle with several British ships, among them the Hood. The Hood was sunk; the Bismarck was hit three times but remained afloat. See also **Hood** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Bismarck:** Otto von Bismarck (1815 - 1898), German political leader. After a war with France had brought many small German states together as allies against France, Bismarck persuaded them to unite in a single German empire under a kaiser, with Bismarck as first chancellor (chief of government) from 1871 - 1890. In 1862 Bismarck remarked that «the great questions of the day will not be decided by speeches and resolutions of majorities□.□.□.□but by blood and iron.» —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Bismarck:** Otto von Bismarck (1815 - 1898), German political leader. After a war with France had brought many small German states together as allies against France, Bismarck persuaded them to unite in a single German empire under a kaiser, with Bismarck as first chancellor (chief of government) from 1871 to 1890. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Bismarck:**\*\*\* Otto von Bismarck (1815 - 1898), German political leader and first chancellor (chief of government) from 1871 - 1890. Bismarck was called the «iron chancellor»; he fought wars with Denmark, Austria and France as part of his plans to unify Germany. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- Bismarck:** Otto von Bismarck (1815 - 1898), German political leader and the first chancellor (chief of government) of the country from 1871 - 1890. —HEV Approved Glossary

**bison:** any of several mammals of the ox family, with a shaggy mane, short, curved horns, and a humped back, as the American buffalo. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**bison:\*\*\*** any of several mammals of the ox family, with a shaggy mane, short, curved horns, and a humped back, as the American buffalo. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**Bispicks:** a made-up name for a product. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Bispicks:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**bisulfite:** short for sodium bisulfite, a chemical compound used as a preservative in photographic developer to keep the solution clear. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bit-and-piece:** having to do or dealing with stray or small articles, or odds and ends. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bitch:** (slang) something regarded as outstanding of its kind, especially in unpleasantness. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**bit, champing at the:** being restless and difficult to control because impatient to do something. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bitch kitty:** (colloquial) a difficult or disagreeable task. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**bitch kitty:** (slang) a difficult or disagreeable task. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**bitch (something or someone) up: (slang)** spoil (something or someone) by clumsy work or action; botch (something or someone). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**bitch (something or someone) up:** spoil (something or someone) by clumsy work or action; botch (something or someone). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**bite:** an effect. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bite:** create or cause an effect. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**bite:** have an effect. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bite:** have an effect. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bite:** have an effect. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bite:** have an effect. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**bite:** have an effect. —NED Approved Glossary

**bite:\*\*\*** have an effect on. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**bite:** have an effect on. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bite:** have an effect (on). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**bite:** have an effect. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**bite:** sharpness; incisiveness; effectiveness. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**bite:** take firm hold or act effectively on. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**biteability:** a coined word meaning «the ability to bite.» Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**bites:** has an effect. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**bits:** removable drilling or boring tools for use in a brace (a revolving tool used for boring), drill press, etc. See also **drill press** in this glossary. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition and Concise Oxford Dictionary (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**bits, chopped to:** destroyed or defeated completely. A variation of the phrase cut to pieces. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bitten the dust:** suffered defeat; been unsuccessful; failed. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**bitter end, to the:**\*\*\* until the end, however difficult or distressing. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bitter end, to the:** until the end, however difficult or distressing. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**bitter end, to the:** until the end, however difficult or distressing. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**bitter end, toward the:** a variation of to the bitter end: until the end, however difficult or distressing. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**bit the dust:** (slang) suffered defeat; was unsuccessful; failed. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**bitty:** (informal) tiny. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bituminous zinc:** a made-up phrase. Bituminous means containing or made with bitumen (any one of a number of minerals that will burn, such as asphalt, petroleum, etc.). Zinc is a bluish-white, metallic chemical element, used as a protective coating for iron, in electric batteries, in alloys, and (in the forms of salts) in medicine. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**bivalve:** any mollusk whose shell consists of two parts hinged together so that it will open and shut like a book. Oysters and clams are bivalves. See also **mollusk** in this glossary. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**bizarre:** that which is markedly unusual in appearance, style or general character and often involving unexpected elements; something that is outrageously or whimsically strange; odd. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**black-and-blue:** \*\*\*discolored, as by bruising. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Black and White:** a process in which the auditor gets the preclear to get a current flow to run. The preclear can see the flow. As long as it's flowing, it's white, and when it is not flowing anymore, it looks black. So you flow it in one direction as long as it will flow white. And then it turns around and flows back as long as it will flow white. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Black and White:** short for Black and White Processing: processing in which the auditor gets the preclear to get a current flow to run. The preclear can see the flow. As long as it's flowing, it's white, and when it is not flowing anymore, it looks black. So you flow it in one direction as long as it will flow white. And then it turns around and flows back as long as it will flow white. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Black and White:** short for Black and White Processing: processing in which the auditor gets the preclear to get a current flow to run. The preclear can see the flow. As long as it's flowing, it's white, and when it is not flowing anymore, it looks black. So you flow it in one direction as long as it will flow white. And then it turns around and flows back as long as it will flow white. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Black and White Aesthetic Running:** Black and White Running with attention to running out the aesthetic wave from an incident. For more information, see the book Scientology 8-80. See also **Black and White Running** and **aesthetic** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Black and White Processing:** a process in which the auditor gets the preclear to get a current flow to run. The preclear can see the flow. As long as it's flowing, it's white, and when it is not flowing anymore, it looks black. So you flow it in one direction as long as it will flow white. And then it turns around and flows back as long as it will flow white. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Black and White Processing:** processing in which the auditor gets the preclear to get a current flow to run. The preclear can see the flow. As long as it's flowing, it's white, and when it is not flowing anymore, it looks black. So you flow it in one direction as long as it will flow white. And then it turns around and flows back as long as it will flow white. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Black and White Processing:** processing in which the auditor gets the preclear to turn energy flows black and white, the two extreme manifestations of perception on the part of the preclear. For more information, read the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Black and White Processing:** processing in which the auditor gets the preclear to turn energy flows black and white, the two extreme manifestations of perception on the part of the preclear. For more information, read the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Black Bart:** a made-up name for a gunfighter (a person who engaged in gun duels) in the late nineteenth century US West. Gunfights were notoriously carried out in the main street of the town «at sunset.» Referred to as «Black» as in early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Black Bart:** a made-up name for a gunfighter (a person who engaged in gun duels) in the late nineteenth century US West. Gunfights were notoriously carried out in the main street of the town «at sunset.» Referred to as «Black» as in early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Black Bart:** a made-up name for a villain in the nineteenth century US West. Referred to as «Black» because in early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**blackbird pie:** reference to a children's nursery rhyme: / «Sing a song of sixpence, / Pocket full of rye, / Four and twenty blackbirds, / Baked in a pie; / When the pie was opened, / The birds began to sing, / Was not that a dainty dish, / To set before a king?» / From the occasional sixteenth century practice on festive occasions of imprisoning live birds in a pie so that they could fly forth and add to the excitement when the pie was cut. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**black case:** a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) which is characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**black case:** See **black five** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Black Death:** a form of bubonic plague which spread across Europe in the 14th century and killed an estimated quarter of the population. It was called the «black death» because the dying victim's skin would turn to a dark blue. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Black Dianetics:** any evil, wicked or harmful use of data concerning the mind. This especially includes such things as implanting suggestions in the minds of others by the use of pain, drugs or hypnosis. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Black Dianetics:** any evil, wicked or harmful use of data concerning the mind. This especially includes such things as implanting suggestions in the minds of others by the use of pain, drugs or hypnosis. See also **implant** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**black dog of Carnac:** a black dog or bête noire (French for black beast), meaning a person or thing that is the bane of a person or his life; an insufferable person or thing; an object of aversion. Carnac is a village in northwestern France noted for the thousands of ancient stone monuments marking burial sites in its vicinity. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**Black Dragon Society:** a Japanese nationalistic group. In the early twentieth century this group, made up of the more extreme militarist and nationalist elements of the country, advocated state socialism over capitalism and supported the annexation of Korea and Manchuria. During the 1930s, the military party extended its control over the government and brought about an increase in armaments, and later economic and political penetration of China. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Black Dragon Society:** a Japanese patriotic group founded to promote Japanese expansion. —Academy Level III Glossary

**black-edged letter:** a note, letter, etc., written on paper with a black border to signify that a person is in mourning. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**black eight:** a humorous, made-up designation for a case in very bad condition. See also **black five** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**black eighteen:** a humorous, made-up designation for a case in very bad condition. See also **black five** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**black energy:** nonflowing energy in the preclear's vicinity, which can be perceived by him as being black. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Blackfeet Indians:** members of an American Indian tribe, many of whom live on Indian reservations in Montana. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**black field:** some part of a mental image picture where the preclear is looking at blackness. It is part of some lock, secondary or engram. In Scientology it can occur (rarely) when the pc is exterior, looking at something black. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**black field:** some part of a mental image picture where the preclear is looking at blackness. It is part of some lock, secondary or engram. In Scientology it can



occur (rarely) when the pc is exterior, looking at something black. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**black five:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of SOP 8, wherein the auditor tests the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear can do and begins processing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the process was called a «Case V.» This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness. See also SOP 8 and **blackness** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**black five:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began processing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the procedure was called a «Case V.» For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**black five:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of a process wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began processing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the process was called a «Case V.» This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness. See also mock-up in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**black five:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began processing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the procedure was called a «Case V.» For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**black five:** a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) which is characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term came from application of a process wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began auditing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the process was called a «Case V.» This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness, hence black five. See also mocking up and **auditing** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**black five cubed:** a humorous, made-up term for a black five in extremely bad condition. Cubed is a mathematical term meaning that a number is multiplied by itself, then the result multiplied by the original number. Example: «3 cubed» would mean 3 multiplied by itself, giving 9, then 9 multiplied by 3 to get 27. Use of cubed is meaningless as applied to the condition of a black five other than to emphasize the seriousness of his condition. See also black five in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**black fives:** heavily occluded cases characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began processing at that step. A preclear

who had to be started at Step V of the process was called a «Case V.» This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness. See also **blackness** and **mock up** in this glossary. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Blackfoot:** a member of a North American Indian tribe. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Black Friday:** in the United States, 24 September 1869, when many speculators were ruined by the government's release of gold into the open market in order to bring down the price, which had been forced up by stock manipulators. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blackguard:** a low, contemptible person; scoundrel. Historically, blackguard referred to the lowest servants in a large household, in charge of pots and pans. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**black hat, cowboy in the:** a villain or bad guy. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the hero always wore a white hat while the villain always wore a black hat. Audiences knew that whenever they saw a cowboy in a black hat he was one of the bad guys. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**black hats:** villains or bad guys. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the hero always wore a white hat while the villain always wore a black hat. Audiences knew that whenever they saw a cowboy in a black hat he was one of the bad guys. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**black hats, cowboys in the:\*\*\*** villains or bad guys. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the hero always wore a white hat while the villain always wore a black hat. Audiences knew that whenever they saw a cowboy in a black hat he was one of the bad guys. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**black hats, cowboys in the:** villains or bad guys. The term comes from early black-and-white American cowboy movies, in which the hero always wore a white hat while the villain always wore a black hat. Audiences knew that whenever they saw a cowboy in a black hat he was one of the bad guys. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**blackjack:** a small, leather-covered club with a flexible handle, used as a hitting weapon. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**blackjack:** of or pertaining to something which forces (a person) to do something, as if with a blackjack (a small, leather-covered bludgeon with a flexible handle). Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**blackjacked:** forced (a person) to do something by threatening, as if with a blackjack (a small, leather-covered bludgeon with a flexible handle). —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blacklisted:** put on a blacklist, a list privately exchanged among employers, containing the names of persons to be barred from employment because of untrustworthiness or for holding opinions considered undesirable. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**blackmail:** the crime of threatening to tell something harmful about someone unless he pays some money. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**Black Maria:** a police van used for the conveyance of prisoners. It is suggested that the name is derived from that of Maria Lee, a black woman in Boston in the early 1800s who kept a lodging-house for sailors, but cooperated with the police in the arrest of any lodger who became unruly or violated the law. She was of such great size that when the police required help they sent for Black Maria, who soon collared the refractory men and led them to the lock-up. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Black Maria:** (slang) a small enclosed truck used by the police in transporting prisoners. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blackness:** a state or condition of being black, in terms of facsimiles or masses the preclear is looking at. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**blackness:** heavily occluded state in which a person is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore—he only sees blackness in front of him. See also mental image pictures in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**black or invisible field:** some part of a mental image picture where the preclear is looking at blackness or invisibility. It is part of some lock, secondary or engram that is black or invisible. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**blackout:** the extinguishing or concealment of all visible lights in a city, usually as a precaution against air raids. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**black panther mechanism:** one of the five ways in which a human being reacts toward a source of danger. The term derives its name from an example given in the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. A particularly black-tempered black panther is sitting on the stairs and a man named Gus is sitting in the living room. Gus wants to go to bed. But there is the black panther. The problem is to get upstairs. There are five things that Gus can do about this panther: (1) he can go attack the black panther; (2) he can run out of the house and flee the black panther; (3) he can use the back stairs and avoid the black panther; (4) he can neglect the black panther; and (5) he can succumb to the black panther. These are the five mechanisms: attack, flee, avoid, neglect or succumb. All actions can be seen to fall within these courses. —Basic Dictionary of Dianetics and Scientology (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**black panther mechanism:** one of the five ways in which a human being reacts toward a source of danger. The term derives its name from an example given in the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. A particularly black-tempered black panther is sitting on the stairs and a man named Gus is sitting in the living room. Gus wants to go to bed. But there is the black panther. The problem is to get upstairs. There are five things that Gus can do about this panther: (1) he can go attack the black panther; (2) he can run out of the house and flee the black panther; (3) he can use the back stairs and avoid the black panther; (4) he can neglect the black panther; and (5) he can succumb to the black panther. These are the five mechanisms: attack, flee, avoid, neglect or succumb. All actions can be seen to fall within these courses. —Academy Level III Glossary

**black PR:\*\*\*** short for black propaganda: (black = bad or derogatory, propaganda = pushing out statements or ideas) propaganda that is used to destroy reputation or public belief in persons, companies or nations. It is a common tool of agencies who are seeking to destroy real or fancied enemies or seek dominance in some field. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**black propaganda:\*\*\*** (black = bad or derogatory, propaganda = pushing out statements or ideas) propaganda that is used to destroy reputation or public belief in persons, companies or nations. It is a common tool of agencies who are seeking to destroy real or fancied enemies or seek dominance in some field. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**black screens:** parts of mental image pictures where the preclear is looking at blackness. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**black screens:** parts of mental image pictures where the preclear is looking at blackness. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Black Sea:** a sea south of the USSR and north of Turkey. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Black's Physics:** an elementary textbook on physics. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Black's textbook on physics:** an elementary textbook on physics. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**black sun:** (astronomy) an object (also known as black hole) so massive that nothing, not even light, can escape its gravitation. Black holes were given their name because they absorb all the light that falls on them. The existence of black holes was first predicted by the general theory of relativity, which states that gravity increases in proportion to mass and mass increases in proportion to density. Black holes are thought to arise from the death of very massive stars. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**black thetan:** a heavily occluded case; a thetan who will not perceive anything at all because he conceives himself to be surrounded by blackness and is not sure whether the blackness has a substance or is simply empty, and he has a timidity to discover which. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**blacktop:** a type of material used for paving roads, parking lots, playgrounds, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Black V:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. This is a «Step V» in early procedures such as Standard Operating Procedure 8. —The Phoenix Lectures. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Black V:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of SOP 8 (Standard Operating Procedure 8), wherein the auditor tests the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear can do and begins processing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at step V of the process was called a «Case V.» This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness, hence «black V.» —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Black Watch Mary:** reference to Death Watch Mary Mackleforth, a nurse in the novel Oh, Doctor! by Harry Leon Wilson. See also **Oh, Doctor!** and **Wilson, Harry Leon** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**blah:** (slang) dull, lifeless, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bland:** unemotional, indifferent or casual. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**blandly:** in an unemotional, indifferent or casual manner. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**blanketing:** throwing oneself as a thetan over another thetan or over a mest body. Blanketing is done to obtain an emotional impact or even to kill. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**blanketing:** throwing oneself as a thetan over another thetan or over a mest body. Blanketing is done to obtain an emotional impact or even to kill. See also thetan and mest in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**blanketing:** throwing oneself as a thetan over another thetan or over a mest body. Blanketing is done to obtain an emotional impact or even to kill. See also thetan and mest in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**blanketing:** throwing oneself as a thetan over another thetan or over a mest body. Blanketing is done to obtain an emotional impact or even to kill. See also thetan and mest in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**blankety-blank:** (informal) a euphemism for unprintable or unspeakable words. From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**blankety-blank:** (informal) a euphemism for unprintable or unspeakable words. From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**blankety-blank:** (informal) a euphemism for unprintable or unspeakable words. From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. —NED Approved Glossary

**blankety-blank:** (informal) damned, darned (used to imply an omission of an unprintable or unspeakable word). From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**blankety-blank:** (slang) a humorous euphemism for a strong expletive. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**blankety-blank-blank:** (informal) a euphemism for unprintable or unspeakable words. From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**blankety-blank-blank:** (informal) a euphemism for unprintable or unspeakable words. From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**blank verse:**\*\*\* verse (poetry) consisting of unrhymed lines. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**blasé:**\*\*\* bored or unimpressed through overfamiliarity; insensitive. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**blasé:** indifferent to or bored with life; unimpressed as or as if from an excess of worldly pleasures. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blaspheme:** be abusive or contemptuous toward God or sacred things. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blasphemous:** pertaining to words or actions showing disrespect or scorn for God or anything held sacred. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**blasphemy:** abuse of or contempt for God or sacred things. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**blasted:** damned; cursed. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**blaster:** a weapon that emits a destructive blast. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**blaster:** a weapon that emits a destructive blast. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**blaster:\*\*\*** a weapon that emits a destructive blast. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**blast furnaces:** furnaces in which ores are smelted (fused or melted in order to separate the metal contained in them), by blowing air under pressure into the furnace from the bottom to make an intense heat. —World Book Dictionary and Random House College Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**blast gun:** a weapon that emits a destructive blast. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**blasting:** (informal) criticizing severely. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**blast pistol:** a weapon that emits a destructive blast. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**blasty:** characterized by severe or violent outburst or the like. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blather:** foolish talk. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blazes: (informal)** hell. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**blazes, let (something) go to:** do nothing about (something). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**blazes, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**blazes, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**blazes, madder than:** exceedingly angry. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**bleary eyed:** having blurred or dimmed eyes, as from sleep or weariness. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bleed:\*\*\*** drain or draw sap, water, electricity, etc., from (something). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bleed:** (figurative) drain or draw (something) from. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**bleeding:** draining or drawing sap, water, electricity, etc., from (something). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bleeding:\*\*\*** (slang, British) used as a substitute for a strong expletive. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**bleeding:** the operation of letting blood; a procedure that was used to cure diseases. A vein of the arm was cut and a small amount of blood was withdrawn. Sometimes leeches were used to draw out the blood. George Washington had contracted a severe cold and so bleeding was attempted to cure it. I don't think bleeding will help him, it may not be the proper treatment. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**bleed off:** drain away or escape. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bleed off:** drain off sap, water, electricity, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blessed:** (slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**blessed:** (slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**blessed:** (slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**blessed:** (slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**blessed:** (slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**blessed:** (slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**blessed:** word used to give emphasis to the following word or words. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bless them: (colloquial)** an expression of fondness, gratefulness, kind feelings, etc. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**blew: (colloquial)** moved as if carried or impelled by the wind. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**blew: (informal)** caused the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blew: (informal expression)** departed suddenly. The pc blew the session. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**blew: (informal)** suddenly departed. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief; or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be or just ceasing to be audited. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary

**blew:** suddenly departed. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief; or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —Academy Level III Glossary

**blew:** suddenly dissipated (vanished). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**blew down:\*\*\*** made the meter react (read) so much that it became necessary to move the tone arm to keep the needle on the dial. This is a sign of the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, which registers on the meter by movement of the needle and the TA (tone arm). See also meter, read and TA in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**blew (someone's) cool:** (slang) caused (someone) to lose his composure or self-control. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**blew (something) out:** burst, melted, burned out or destroyed (something) by exploding, overloading, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**blew the lid off:** (informal) suddenly revealed the truth about a matter. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Bligh:** William Bligh (1754 - 1817), a famous English naval officer and colonial governor. In 1787, he was assigned to the ship Bounty. His severity and harsh discipline as a commanding officer were cited as the causes of a mutiny by his crew against him in 1789. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Bligh, Captain:** William Bligh (1754 - 1817), a famous English naval officer and colonial governor. In 1787, he was assigned to the ship Bounty. In 1789, while sailing from Tahiti to the West Indies, he and eighteen of his crew were overpowered by a mutiny and set adrift in a small boat in the Pacific Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Bligh, Captain:** William Bligh (1754 - 1817), a famous English naval officer and colonial governor. In 1787, he was assigned to the ship Bounty. His severity and harsh discipline as a commanding officer were cited as the causes of a mutiny by his crew against him in 1789. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**blighters:** (British slang) men; fellows. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**blighting:** disappointing or frustrating. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**blighting:** disappointing or frustrating. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**blimey:** (British slang) short for gorblimey, an interjection used to express surprise or excitement. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**blimey:** (British slang) short for gorblimey, an interjection used to express surprise or excitement which is derived from «God blind me.» —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**blind:** without guidance or forethought. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blind alley:\*\*\*** any undertaking, idea, etc., that leads to nothing. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**blind alley:** a road, alley, etc., that is open at only one end. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**blind alley:** a road, alley, etc., that is open at only one end. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**blind alley:** (informal) an undertaking that is mistaken or fails to produce results. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**blind eye, turn the:** take no notice (of something). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**blind staggers:** any of several nervous diseases of horses, cattle, etc., that make them stagger or fall suddenly. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**blind staggers:** any of several nervous diseases of horses, cattle, etc., that make them stagger or fall suddenly. Used figuratively in the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**blind turn:** a turn in a road where what is ahead is concealed from view. —Academy Level III Glossary

**blinked out:** gone out suddenly. —Oxford English Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**blink in:** a coined expression meaning become more alert. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary



**blinking: (British slang)** used as a substitute for a strong expletive. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**blinking: (British slang)** used as a substitute for a strong expletive. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**blinking: (slang, British)** used as a substitute for a strong expletive. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**blinking:\*\*\*** (slang, British) used as a substitute for a strong expletive. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Blink, Joe:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Blink, Joe:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Blink, Professor:** a made-up name for a professor. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**blinks out:** a coined expression meaning goes unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**blip:\*\*\*** (loosely) any small spot of light on a display screen. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**blithely:** in a manner without thought or regard; in a carefree way; heedlessly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**blitherin' ass:** (colloquial) a despicable or contemptible person. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Blitz:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Blitz:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Blitz and Company:** \*\*\*a made-up name for a company. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Blitz and Company:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Blitzen Company:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Blitzen, Henry:** a made-up name. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Blitz, George Q.:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Blitz, Joe:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**blitzkrieg:** warfare in which the offensive is very rapid, violent and hard to resist. In German it literally means lightning war. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**blitzkrieg:** warfare in which the offensive is very rapid, violent and hard to resist. In German it literally means lightning war. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**Blitzkrieg, Joe:** a made-up name for a pc. Blitzkrieg is warfare in which the offensive is very rapid, violent and hard to resist. In German it literally means lightning war. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**block:** (slang) a person's head. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blockbuster:** an aerial bomb containing high explosives and weighing from four to eight tons, used as a large-scale demolition bomb. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**block knocked off, getting (one's):** (slang) getting hit very hard; getting beat up. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**block off, knock (someone's):** (slang) a variation of knock (someone's) head off. Block is slang for a person's head. See also 'ead off, knocking (someone's) in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**block off, knock (someone's):** (slang) give a beating to (someone); thrash (someone). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**blocks off, knocking (his):**\*\*\* (slang) giving a beating to (him); thrashing (him). Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**blocks off, knocking (someone's):** (slang) giving a beating to (someone); thrashing (someone). Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**blocks off, knocking (someone's):** (slang) giving a beating to (someone); thrashing (someone). Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bloke:** (British informal) a man; a fellow. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bloke:** (British informal) a man; a fellow. —NED Approved Glossary

**bloke:** (British informal) a man; a fellow. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bloke:\*\*\*** (British slang) man; fellow. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**bloke:\*\*\*** (chiefly British, informal) man; fellow. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**bloke:** (slang, chiefly British) a man; a fellow. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**blokes:** (chiefly British, informal) men; fellows. —Academy Level III Glossary

**blokes:\*\*\*** (chiefly British, informal) men; fellows. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**blonk:** a made-up name for a body part. —NED Approved Glossary

**blonk:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Blood and Sand:** title of a silent movie featuring Rudolph Valentino. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**blood-and-thunder magazines:** (informal) magazines specializing in violence. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**blood-and-thunder magazines:** magazines specializing in violence. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blood brother:** a person or thing usually associated with or thought to exist inseparably from some other person or thing. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**blood brother:** \*\*\*someone usually associated with or thought to exist inseparably from someone else. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**blood brother:** something usually associated with or thought to exist inseparably from another thing, quality, circumstance, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**blood brothers:** persons bound to one another by a ceremony of mixing their blood. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** as though one's life depended on it, for real. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:\*\*\*** as though one's life depended on it, for real. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**blood, for:** as though one's life depended on it; for real. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** as though one's life depended on it; for real. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** as though (one's) life depended on it; for real. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** as though one's life depended on it; for real. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** as though one's life depended on it; for real. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** as though one's life depended on it; for real. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** as though one's life depended on it; for real. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**blood, for:** (informal) as though one's life depended on it; for real. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**blood on (one's) hands:\*\*\*** responsibility for (someone's) death. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**blood on (one's) hands:** the responsibility for the death of others. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**blood poisoning:** a diseased condition of the blood caused by toxins, bacteria, etc., and characterized by chills, sweating, fever and extreme physical exhaustion. —edited from World Book Dictionary and Random House College Edition; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**blood sugar:** glucose (a kind of sugar found in plant and animal tissues that is used as a source of energy) in the blood. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**blood, sweat and tears of the Churchills:** a reference to a statement made by the English statesman, soldier and author, Sir Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965) upon becoming prime minister of Britain: «I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.» —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**bloody:\*\*\*** (slang) cursed; damned. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**bloody-minded:** inclined to bloodshed; bloodthirsty, cruel. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**blooey, go:\*\*\*** (slang) break down; collapse. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**blooey, go:** (slang) end abruptly in failure or disaster; break down; collapse. Blooey is an echoic imitation of an explosion. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**blooey, go:** (slang) go totally out of commission; break down completely. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**blooey, goes:** (slang) goes totally out of commission; breaks down completely. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**blooey, goes:** (slang) goes totally out of commission; breaks down completely. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**blooey, goes: (slang)** goes totally out of commission; breaks down completely. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**blooey, going:** (slang) going totally out of commission; breaking down completely. —HEV Approved Glossary

**blooey, going to: (slang)** breaking down; collapsing. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Blooga-uga-uga-uga-stan:** a made-up name for a country. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bloomer:** (slang) a blunder; a goof. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bloomer: (slang)** a blunder; a goof. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**bloomer:** (slang) a blunder; a goof. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**bloomin':** (British slang) confounded, damned (used as a mild oath). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**bloomin':\*\*\*** (British slang) confounded, damned (used as a mild oath). Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**bloom, in full:** \*\*\*in a flourishing or thriving condition. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bloom, in full:** in a flourishing or thriving condition. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**bloom, in full:** in a flourishing or thriving condition. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**bloom, in full:** in a flourishing or thriving condition. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**blooming:** (chiefly British slang) blasted, bloody, darn. Used as an intensifier. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**blooming:** (chiefly British slang) blasted, bloody, darn. Used as an intensive. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**bloom, in high:** in a flourishing or thriving condition. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**blooper:** a foolish or stupid mistake; blunder. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**blossom:** begin to thrive or develop. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**blossoming:** beginning to thrive or develop. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**blotter:** a piece of blotting paper used to absorb excess ink, to protect a desk top, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blotter:** soft, absorbent paper, used to protect a desk top from ink, etc. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**blotto:** (slang) unconscious because of drinking too much. The term is derived from blotting paper, a porous material used to absorb liquids. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**blow:\*\*\*** (1) an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. (2) (slang) bungle and fail in. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**blow:\*\*\*** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart; cease to be where one should really be, or just cease to be audited. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**blow:\*\*\*** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**blow:\*\*\*** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to

be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**blow:** an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**blow:** an informal expression meaning to suddenly depart or for a sudden departure. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**blow:\*\*\*** an instance of a person giving up studying a subject and leaving a course or class. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**blow: (informal)** spend recklessly. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**blow:** (slang) bungle and fail in. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**blow-back:** (figurative) the act or process of blowing back, specifically in firearms, removal by the force of an explosion. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**blow (charge) off:** cause (charge) to suddenly dissipate, disperse, or vanish. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**blowdown:\*\*\*** E-Meter tone arm motion having been made to the left to keep the needle on the dial. A blowdown when auditing indicates that charge or mass has been blown. Read the book Understanding the E-Meter for more information on how the E-Meter works. See also auditing, blowing, E-Meter, mass and **tone arm** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**blowdown:\*\*\*** E-Meter tone arm motion having been made to the left to keep the needle on the dial. A blowdown when auditing indicates that charge or mass has been blown. Read the book Understanding the E-Meter for more information on how the E-Meter works. See also mass and **blow** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**blowdown:** E-Meter tone arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial. —Academy Level III Glossary

**blowdowns:** E-Meter tone arm motions to the left, made to keep the needle on the dial. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**blowers:** machines or fans for forcing air into a building, furnace, mine, etc. In this case, the large fans on the Apollo which supplied air for the ship's engine room and ventilation system. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**blow fuses:\*\*\*** overload an electric circuit so as to burn out a fuse (a protective device in an electric circuit). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**blow fuses:** (slang) cause tempers to be lost. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blowing:\*\*\*** (informal) releasing charge from; causing to erase or disappear. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**blowing:** releasing charge from; causing to erase or disappear. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blowing:** suddenly dissipating (vanishing). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**blowing off:** (slang) goofing off or wasting time. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**blowing (one's) head off:** (slang) killing (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**blowing out oil wells:** «shooting» oil wells; breaking up the oil-retaining rock formations in oil wells by blasting them with nitroglycerine. The person who performs this function is known as a «shooter.» —Academy Level III Glossary

**blowing (something's) head off:** (slang) killing (something) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**blowing the living pants off of:** a coined phrase meaning completely getting rid of; utterly defeating. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**blowing up:** (colloquial) losing one's temper. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. Also used to mean any man; the average man. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. Also used to mean any man; the average man. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. Also used to mean any man; the average man. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Blow, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**blowlamp:** a lamp used in soldering that is designed to give a condensed hot flame, directed by air pressure or gas on the spot to be heated. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**blowlamp:** a lamp used in soldering that is designed to give a condensed hot flame, directed by air pressure or gas on the spot to be heated. —NED Approved Glossary

**blow me down:** (colloquial) an expletive used to express surprise, annoyance, etc. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Blow, Mr.:** a made-up name for a person. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**blown:** past tense of blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blown:** past tense of blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**blown:** past tense of blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**blown:\*\*\*** past tense of blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**blown:** past tense of blow. See **blow** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**blown away:** (slang) killed; assassinated; gotten rid of. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**blown gaskets:** violent or enraged upsets. —Academy Level III Glossary

**blown (something's) brains out:** (slang) killed (something) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**blown the fortune: (slang)** spent all the money. —edited from Webster's New World Dictionary Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**blown up:** (informal) exploded. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**blow off:** (informal) suddenly dissipate, disperse, or vanish. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**blow off:** (informal) suddenly dissipate, disperse or vanish something. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**blow off:\*\*\*** suddenly dissipate, disperse, or vanish. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91



**blow-offs:** a colloquialism (informal expression) for sudden departures. It is usually used to describe someone leaving or ceasing to be where he should really be. [Reference: Technical Bulletin: «Blow-Offs»]

**blow-offs:\*\*\*** a colloquialism (informal expression) for sudden departures. It is usually used to describe someone leaving or ceasing to be where he should really be. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**blow (one's) brains out: (slang)** kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**blow (one's) head off: (slang)** a variation of blow (one's) brains out. See **blow (one's) brains out** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**blow (one's) top:\*\*\*** (slang) lose one's temper. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**blowout:** a sudden bursting or rupture of an automobile tire. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**blowout:** a sudden bursting or rupture of an automobile tire. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**blows:** an informal expression meaning causes the sudden departure of someone or something. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**blows:\*\*\*** an informal expression meaning sudden departures or, as a verb, suddenly departs. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**blows:** causes (something) to suddenly dissipate (vanish). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**blows:\*\*\*** (slang) spends (money), especially foolishly and all at once. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**blows:** spends recklessly. —Formulas For Success Glossary, Final approval 16/9/89

**blows:** suddenly dissipates (disperses; vanishes). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**blows:** suddenly dissipates (vanishes). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**blows off:** suddenly dissipates (disperses; vanishes). —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**blows off:** suddenly dissipates (disperses; vanishes). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**blow (someone) out of his head:** (informal) cause (someone) to exteriorize (move out of the body; place distance between himself and his body). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone) out of his head:** (informal) cause (someone) to exteriorize. See **exteriorization** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone) out of the water:** (slang) defeat (someone); thwart or ruin (someone's) efforts. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone) out of the water:** (slang) defeat (someone); thwart or ruin (someone's) efforts. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone) out of the water:** (slang) defeat (someone); thwart or ruin (someone's) efforts. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone) out of the water:** (slang) defeat (someone); thwart or ruin someone's efforts. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone) out of the water:** (slang) defeat (someone); thwart or ruin (someone's) efforts. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone's) brains out:** (slang) kill (someone) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**blow (someone's) head off:** (slang) get rid of (someone); utterly defeat (someone). A variation of the term blow (someone) away. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**blow (someone's) head right off:** (slang) kill (someone) without delay by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**blows (one's) brain out:** (slang) kills (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**blows (one's) stack:** loses (one's) temper; becomes violently angry. —Academy Level III Glossary

**blows (someone) out of the water:** (slang) defeats (someone); thwarts or ruins (someone's) efforts. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**blow the head off:\*\*\*** (slang) get rid of; defeat utterly. A variation of the term blow (someone) away. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**blow (their heads) off:\*\*\*** remove (their heads) by the force of an explosion. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**blowtorch:** an apparatus that produces an extremely hot gasoline flame, used especially in metalworking. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**blowtorch:** to burn, as with a blowtorch (an apparatus that produces an extremely hot gasoline flame, used especially in metalworking). Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blow up:\*\*\*** (colloquial) lose (their) temper or poise. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**blow up:** (informal) explode. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**blowy:** tending to blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**blowy:\*\*\*** tending to blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or

someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**blowy:** tending to blow. See also **blow** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**blue and pink:** colors customarily used to designate whether a baby is a boy or a girl. In ancient times, the color blue was considered a precaution against evil spirits, since blue was the color of the heavenly sky. Dressing a baby boy in blue protected him from the evil spirits who wanted to cause him harm. Since girls were considered inferior, it was assumed that evil spirits would not bother with them, and they were dressed in any color. Much later, people became conscious of the lack of a special color for girls, and pink became standard for them. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**blue baby:** an infant born with a bluish skin caused by a defective heart. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**blue blazes:** (slang) hell. From the blue flames of hell. A euphemism occurring in many oaths and exclamations. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**blue blazes:** (slang) hell. From the blue flames of hell. A euphemism occurring in many oaths and exclamations. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**blue flash:** a suddenly obtained piece of insight, as if there had just been a flash of lightning. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**bluefly:** short for bluebottle fly, a fly with a large bluish body. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bluefly:** short for bluebottle fly, a fly with a large bluish body. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**blue, into the:\*\*\*** into the remote distance; out of sight and knowledge. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**blue, into the:** into the remote distance; out of sight and knowledge. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**blue, into the:** into the remote distance; out of sight and knowledge. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**blue laws:** puritanical laws that forbid certain practices, especially drinking or working on Sunday, dancing, etc. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**blue moon, in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**blue moon, once in a:** (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —3rd South African published apprgls (14.4.92)

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**blue moon, once in a: (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. Possibly from an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» —Academy Level IV Glossary

**blue moon, once in a:\*\*\* (informal)** extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. Possibly from an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a «blue moon.» —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**blue moon, once in a:** once in an indefinitely long period; very rarely. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**blue, out in the:** out in the sky. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blue, out of the:** as if from the sky; from an unknown place. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**blue, out of the:** sudden and unexpected. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**blue, out of the:** suddenly and unexpectedly. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**blue, out of the:\*\*\*** suddenly and unexpectedly.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**blue, out of the:** suddenly and unexpectedly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**blue pencil:** a pencil (traditionally blue), used to make corrections, deletions, etc., as in editing a manuscript. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**blueprint:** a photographic print that shows white outlines on a blue background or blue outlines on a white background. The process of making blueprints is used especially to copy original drawings of building plans, mechanical drawings and maps. Used figuratively in this book to mean a detailed plan for doing anything. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Blues and the Greens:** two opposing chariot racing teams in ancient Rome distinguished by the colors which their drivers and horses wore. Rivalry between the two teams and between their supporters became very intense. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Blues and the Greens:** two opposing chariot racing teams in ancient Rome. Each team was very popular, with roughly half of the Roman population supporting one team and the rest supporting the other. Rivalry between the two teams and between their supporters became very intense. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Blues and the Greens:** two opposing chariot racing teams in ancient Rome. Interest centered on the victory of the color (team) rather than in the skill of the drivers or the quality of the horses. Eventually political and even religious significance came to be attached to the colors. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**blue sky:** something that has no sound factual basis; something recklessly imaginative. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**blue-sky:** (US informal) not practical or concrete; theoretical. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**blues, the:** depressed spirits; melancholy. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**blue streak, in a:\*\*\*** (colloquial) much and rapidly. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**blue, the:** the remote distance. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**bluffing:\*\*\*** (colloquial) misleading or seeking to mislead by a false, bold front. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**blumjum:** a made-up name for a body part. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**blumjum:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**blunted:** made dull or insensitive. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**blunted:\*\*\*** made less effective; weakened. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**BMA:** abbreviation for British Medical Association: the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. See also AMA in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**BMA:** abbreviation for British Medical Association: the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. See also AMA in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**BMA:** abbreviation for British Medical Association: the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. See also American Medical Association in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**BMA:** abbreviation for British Medical Association. See also British Medical Association in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**BMA:** abbreviation for British Medical Association, the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. See also AMA in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**BMA:** short for British Medical Association, the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. See also AMA in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**BMR:** abbreviation for Basal Metabolism Rate: the rate at which the chemical change in the body between oxygen and fuel takes place. See also basal metabolism in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**BMRs:** an abbreviation for big middle rudiments, a middle rudiments package more extensive than that used prior to their development in early 1963. See also middle rudiments in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**BMRs:** an abbreviation for big middle rudiments. See also big mid ruds in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**brace and bit:** a tool for boring, consisting of a removable drill (bit) in a rotating handle (brace). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**brace (someone) up:** (informal) correct (someone's) attitude or conduct. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**brace up:** (informal) summon up one's courage; become determined and unwavering. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**bracket:** a classification or grouping. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bracket:** a classification or grouping. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bracket:** a classification or grouping. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bracket:** a classification or grouping. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bracket:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology processing, running something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, and to run it happening to others because of the individual, and to have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit



over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**bracket:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology processing, to run something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, to run it happening to others because of the individual, and to run it happening to others by others. An example of running Help in five-way brackets would be: (1) How could you help another person? (2) How could another person help another person? (3) How could another person help you? (4) How could you help me? (5) How could I help you? —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bracket:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology processing, to run something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, to run it happening to another because of the individual, and to run it happening to others by others. An example of a five-way bracket using change would be: (1) How have you changed something? (2) How has something tried to change you? (3) How has something changed another? (4) How has another changed something? (5) How has something changed? —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bracket:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology auditing, to run something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, to run it happening to another because of the individual, and to run it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. See also auditing in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**bracket:** a word taken from the field of artillery. You fire over and under, to make sure you hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and you eventually hit the target. In Scientology processing bracket means you run something happening to the individual, and you run it happening to others because of the individual, and you have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bracket:** a word taken from the field of artillery. You fire over and under, to make sure you hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and you eventually hit the target. In Scientology processing, «bracket» means you run something happening to the individual, and you run it happening to others because of the individual, and you have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bracket:\*\*\*** a word taken from the field of artillery. You fire over and under, to make sure you hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and you eventually hit the target. In Scientology processing bracket means you run something happening to the individual, and you run it happening to others because of the individual, and you have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**bracketed:** of a target, having had its range determined by placing shots both short of the target and beyond it. Used figuratively. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**brackets:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology processing, running something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, and to run it happening to others because of the individual, and to have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**brackets:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology processing, running something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, and to run it happening to others because of the individual, and to have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**brackets:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology processing, running something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, and to run it happening to others because of the individual, and to have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**brackets:** a word taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and one eventually hits the target. In Scientology processing, running something in brackets means to run something happening to the individual, and to run it happening to others because of the individual, and to have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**brackets:** a word taken from the field of artillery. You fire over and under, to make sure you hit the target. Over and under, over and under, and you eventually hit the target. In Scientology processing, running something in brackets means you run something happening to the individual, and you run it happening to others because of the individual, and you have it happening to others by others. For example: (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**brackets:\*\*\*** marks ([ ]) used in dictionaries: (a) to enclose additional information or directions, etc. Example: She said «I wuv [love] you.» (b) sometimes to enclose examples given in the dictionary. Example: house 1. a building in which people live [They are in their house.] (c) to enclose the derivation of a word. Example: pen [from Old French penne, from Latin penna, feather]. See also derivation in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**brackish:** somewhat salty, as the water of some marshes near the sea. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Bradbury, Ray:** (1920 - ) American science fiction writer. He is noted for his unearthly, fantastic tales, many of which have appeared in short-story anthologies. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Bradley, General:** Omar Nelson Bradley (1893 - 1981), American general. From 1949 to 1953, he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (a high-level military advisory board in the United States government, composed of high-ranking representatives of the army, navy, air force and marines that is responsible for formulating military policy and recommending action regarding issues of national security and international relations). General Bradley's personal pilot was audited during the Philadelphia Doctorate Course. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Bradmorol:** a brand of mouthwash. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Brady:** Mathew B. Brady (1823? - 1896), an American photographer who accompanied troops during the Civil War (1861 - 1865) and took pictures which became the basis for the pictorial history of the war. See also Civil War in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Brady:** Mathew B. Brady (1823? - 1896), an American photographer who accompanied troops during the Civil War (1861 - 1865) and took pictures which became the basis for the pictorial history of the war. See also American Civil War in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Brady, Mr.:** Mathew B. Brady (1823? - 1896), an American photographer who accompanied troops during the Civil War (1861 - 1865) and took pictures which became the basis for the pictorial history of the war. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

«**Brahma Be with Us**»: a made-up name for a song. Brahma is the name for God in the Hindu religion. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Brahms:** Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Brahms:** Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. His works include symphonies, choral works and nearly 200 songs. He wrote in every field of music except opera. Typical of his best loved works is «Cradle Song» (also known as «Lullaby»). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Brahms:** Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. Typical of his best known works is «Cradle Song» (also known as «Lullaby»). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Brahms:** Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. Typical of his best known works is «Cradle Song» (also known as «Lullaby»). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Brahms:** music composed by Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. His works include symphonies, choral works and nearly 200 songs. He wrote in every field of music except opera. Typical of his best loved works is «Cradle Song» (also known as «Lullaby»). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Brahms:** music composed by Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. His works include symphonies, choral works and nearly 200 songs. He wrote in every field of music except opera. Typical of his best loved works is «Cradle Song» (also known as «Lullaby»). Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Brahms:** music composed by Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. His works include symphonies, choral works and nearly 200 songs. He wrote in every field of music except opera. Typical of his best loved works is «Cradle Song» (also known as «Lullaby»). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Brahms:** music composed by Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. His works include symphonies, choral works and nearly 200 songs. He wrote in every field of music except opera. Typical of his best loved works is «Cradle Song» (also known as «Lullaby»). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Brahms:** music composed by Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897), German composer. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**braid:** a woven band of cloth, tape or ribbon, etc., used to bind or decorate clothing. Braid is used on naval uniforms to indicate rank. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**brain, had (something) on the:** thought about (something) constantly; had an obsession about (something). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**brain, on the:** (slang) filling one's thoughts; having too much thought about; almost always in mind. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**brainpan:** the skull. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**brains, beating (one's):** trying very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tiring (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**brains; beating (one's) brains out:\*\*\*** (colloquial) laboring strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**brains; blow (one's) brains out:\*\*\*** (informal) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**brains; blow (one's) brains out:\*\*\*** (informal) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**brains, blow out (one's):** (slang) kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**brains out, bang (one's):** try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**brains out, bat (one's):** labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. A variation of beat (one's) brains out. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**brains out, beat his:** \*\*\*labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**brains out, beating (one's):** (colloquial) laboring strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**brains out, beating (one's):**\*\*\* (colloquial) laboring strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**brains out, beating (one's):** (informal) trying very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tiring (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**brains out, beating (one's):** (informal) trying very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tiring (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**brains out, beating (one's):** (informal) trying very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tiring (oneself) out by thinking. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**brains out, beating (one's):** trying very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tiring (oneself) out by thinking. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**brains out, beat (one's):** (informal) try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blew (one's):** (slang) killed (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**brains out, blew (their):** (informal) killed (themselves) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**brains out, blowing (one's):** (informal) killing (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**brains out, blowing (one's):**\*\*\* (informal) killing (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**brains out, blowing (one's): (slang)** causing (one) to work very hard; causing (one) to overwork. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blowing (one's):** (slang) killing (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blowing (one's):** (slang) killing (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blowing (one's):** (slang) killing (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blowing (one's):** (slang) killing (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**brains out, blowing (one's):** (slang) killing (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NED Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**brains out, blow (one's): (slang)** kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**brains out, blow (someone's): (slang)** kill (someone) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**brains out, blow (their): \*\*\* (informal)** kill (themselves) by a shot through the head. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**brains out, blow their:\*\*\* (informal)** kill themselves by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**brains out, knock (one's): (colloquial)** labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**brains out, knock their: (colloquial)** labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**brains out, knock their:\*\*\* (colloquial)** labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**brains, picking (somebody's): (slang)** getting information, ideas, etc., from (somebody) for one's own use. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**brains, pick (someone's): (slang)** get information, ideas, etc., from (someone) for one's own use. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**brains, racking his:\*\*\*** trying hard to remember, understand or solve something. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**brains, racking his:** trying hard to remember, understand or solve something. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**brains to pieces, beat your: (colloquial)** labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**brain to the bone, work (one's):** work very hard. A variation of work (one's) fingers to the bone. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**brainwash:** subject a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime. —HCOPL 20 Dec 69 VIII. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**brainwashed:** (colloquial) subjected to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting an individual to change his views or to confess to a crime. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**brainwashed:** (colloquial) subjected to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting an individual to change his views or to confess to a crime. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**brainwashed:** subjected (a person) to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime. Used figuratively in this lecture. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**brainwashing:** (colloquial) subjecting a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**brainwashing:** (colloquial) subjecting a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**brainwashing:** subjecting a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**brake fluid:** a liquid used to transmit force through brake lines. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**brake lining:** the material, usually asbestos combined with other materials, that is pressed against the metal drum or disc to achieve braking force in a brake system. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**brakes, put on the:** (informal) reduce the rate or speed at which something is done. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**brakes, put on the:** (informal) reduce the rate or speed at which something is done. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**brakes, put on the: (informal)** reduce the rate or speed at which something is done. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**brakes, turns on the:** (informal) a variation of puts on the brakes, reduces the rate or speed at which something is done. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**brambles:** any rough, prickly shrubs. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**brand:** a metal rod heated and used for branding. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**branding iron:** a long-handled metal rod with a stamp at one end, used for branding livestock, especially cattle, with a registered or recognized symbol or character to indicate ownership. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**branding iron:** a long-handled metal rod with a stamp at one end, used for branding livestock, especially cattle, with a registered or recognized symbol or character to indicate ownership. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**branding iron:** a long-handled metal rod with a stamp at one end, used for branding livestock, especially cattle, with a registered or recognized symbol or character to indicate ownership. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**brandishing:** shaking or waving, as a weapon. —The Random House College Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Brando, Marlon:** (1924 - ) an American film actor noted for the naturalism of his acting. He was one of the top stars of movies in the late 1950s. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Brando, Marlon:** (1924 - ) an American film actor noted for the naturalism of his acting. He was one of the top stars of movies in the late 1950s. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Brand, Smokey:** HCO Area Secretary in Washington, DC in 1961. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Brandywine:** a creek in southeastern Pennsylvania. In 1777, a battle of the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783) in which the British defeated the Americans was fought there. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**brass:** 1. a metal alloy consisting chiefly of copper and zinc. Brass is usually yellow in color and harder and stronger than copper. 2. (informal) any very important officials. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**brass:** fraudulent; deceptive. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**brass:** (informal) any very important officials. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**brass:\*\*\*** (informal) very important jobs. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**brass:** (informal) very important jobs. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**brass:\*\*\*** (slang) a military officer of high rank. So called from the gold braid often on the cap. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**brass:** (slang) a military officer of high rank. So called from the gold braid often on the cap. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**brassard:** an arm band with a distinctive design that identifies the wearer in some way. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**brass-band:** in a manner of or like promoting something loudly and resoundingly, as with bands (such as military bands) made up of brass and percussion instruments. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**brass-banded:** loudly and resoundingly promoted, as with bands (such as military bands) made up of brass and percussion instruments. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**brass knuckles:** a metal device worn over the knuckles to protect them and increase the injury done by a blow. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**brass ring:** (slang) a chance for riches or success. The phrase comes from the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever caught a brass ring received a free ride. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary



**brass ring as the merry-go-round goes around, get the:** reference to the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever caught a brass ring received a free ride. The expression catching the brass ring has come to mean gaining wealth, success or a prestigious position considered as a goal or prize. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**brass ring, caught the:** (informal) gained wealth, success or a prestigious position considered as a goal or prize. From the practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever caught a brass ring received a free ride. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**brass ring for (someone) to catch:** (slang) a chance for (someone) to gain riches or success. The phrase comes from the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever selected a brass ring received a free ride. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**brass ring, grab the:** (informal) do something that leads to success. From the practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever selected a brass ring received a free ride. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**brass ring, grab the:** (informal) gain wealth, success or a prestigious position considered as a goal or prize. From the practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever caught a brass ring received a free ride. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**brass ring on the merry-go-round, catching the:** reference to the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever caught a brass ring received a free ride. The expression catching the brass ring has come to mean gaining wealth, success or a prestigious position considered as a goal or prize. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**brass tacks, got right down to:** (colloquial) concerned oneself with basic facts or realities. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Brave New World:** a satirical novel by Aldous Huxley that depicts the potential horrors of life in the twenty-fifth century. It is a grim picture of the world which Huxley thinks our scientific and social developments have already begun to create. Human embryos are developed in bottles and conditioned to collectivism and passivity. See also **Huxley, Aldous** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**brawn:** muscular strength. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**brawnier:** characterized by more muscle or muscular strength. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Editor, from Oxford English Dictionary (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**brays:** utters loudly and harshly. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**breach:** a breaking or neglect. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**bread:** means of living; livelihood. Bread is also slang for money. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**breadbasket:** (slang) the stomach or abdomen. —NED Approved Glossary

**breadboard:** (electronics) an experimental model, especially of an electric circuit; prototype. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**breadboarded: (electronics)** constructed (an experimental circuit) for the purpose of feasibility tests. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**breadboarded: (electronics)** constructed (an experimental circuit) for the purpose of feasibility tests. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**breadboarded: (electronics)** constructed (an experimental circuit) for the purpose of feasibility tests. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**breadboarded:\*\*\* (electronics)** constructed an experimental model of. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**breadboarded: (electronics)** constructed an experimental model of. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**breadth:** lack of narrowness or restriction. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**break: (slang)** a chance piece of luck. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**break: (slang)** a chance piece of luck. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**break: (slang)** an opportunity or stroke of fortune, especially a lucky one. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**break: (slang)** chance; opportunity. —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**break, give (someone) a: (colloquial)** stop treating (someone) harshly, critically, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**breaking up:** dissolving; having an end put to them. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**break (one's) back:** overburden (one); crush (one). —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**break (one's) heart:** cause one to become overcome with grief or disappointment. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**breaks:** opportunities or strokes of fortune, especially lucky ones. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**break (someone's) backs:** overcome (someone); defeat (someone). From the idea that a person's back is what supports him; therefore to break or crack the back of someone would be to destroy his support. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**break (something) down: (informal)** separate (something) into its constituent parts. —NED Approved Glossary

**breaks (one's) heart:** becomes overcome with grief or disappointment. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**break the back of:** overcome; defeat. From the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**break the back of:** overcome; defeat. From the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**break the back of:** overcome; defeat. From the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to break or crack the back of something

would be to destroy its support. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**break the back of:** overcome; defeat. From the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**break up:** **\*\*\***(colloquial) laugh. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**breakwater:** a wall or barrier to break the force of waves, especially one to form or protect a harbor. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**break your heart:** **\*\*\*** become overcome with grief or disappointment. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**breast:** meet or oppose boldly; confront. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**breasting:** meeting or opposing boldly; confronting. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**breather:** (colloquial) a pause as for rest. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**breath of an eye, in the:** (colloquial) within a very short time; very quickly. A variation of in the twinkling of an eye. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**breath test:** a test done by an auditor using the E-Meter to measure the preclear's basal metabolism: the basic chemical change in the body between oxygen and fuel. The test is done by having the preclear take a deep breath, hold it for just a moment and then let it out through his mouth. When the sufficiently fed and rested preclear takes in oxygen, it combines with the fuel and you will see a surge of physical energy on the meter. The needle will give a fall. For further information, read the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**brech:** the part of a gun behind the barrel. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**brech:** the part of a gun behind the barrel. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**brech:** the rear part of the bore of a gun, especially the opening and associated parts that permit insertion of ammunition. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**brech:** the rear part of the bore of a gun, especially the opening and associated parts that permit insertion of ammunition. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**brechcloths:** cloths worn to cover the loins; loincloths. Also brechcloths. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**breeder reactor:** a nuclear reactor generating atomic energy and creating additional fuel by producing more fissionable material than it consumes. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Breeding:** Don Breeding, a person who did research and helped LRH on development of the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) a type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —HEV Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**breed of cat:\*\*\*** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example:\*\*\* The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**breed of cat:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**breed of feline: (informal)** type; sort; variety. Humorous alteration of the phrase «breed of cat.» —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**breeds of cat:\*\*\*** (informal) types; sorts; varieties. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**breeze: (colloquial)** an easy thing to do. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**breeze: \*\*\***(colloquial) an easy thing to do. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**breeze: (colloquial)** an easy thing to do. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**breeze, bat the:** (slang) talk aimlessly; chat. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**breeze, like a:** (colloquial) very easily. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**breeze, like a: (colloquial)** very easily. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**breeze, like a:** (informal) easily; with little effort. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**breeze, like a:** (informal) easily; with little effort. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**breeze, like a:** (informal) easily; with little effort. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Br'er Bear:** a character in several stories by the writer Joel Chandler Harris (1848 - 1908). Many of the characters in these works, such as Br'er Bear, are animals

endowed with human qualities. Br'er is Southern US dialect for brother. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Br'er Rabbit:** a character in several novels by the writer Joel Chandler Harris (1848 - 1908). Many of the characters in these works, such as Br'er Rabbit, are animals endowed with human qualities. Br'er is Southern US dialect for brother. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Br'er Rabbit:** a character in several novels by the writer Joel Chandler Harris (1848 - 1908). Many of the characters in these works, such as Br'er (Brother) Rabbit, are animals endowed with human qualities. Br'er is Southern US dialect for brother. See also **Uncle Remus** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Breuer:** Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Breuer:** Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. See also **Freud** and **hysteria** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Breuer:** Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Breuer:** Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**Breuer:** Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Breuer:** Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Breuer:** Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies in which he used hypnosis as a means of relieving hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**Brfrumph of Wuf:** a made-up name for a year. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bric-a-brac:\*\*\*** literally means miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bric-a-brac:** literally, miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**bric-a-brac:** literally, miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bric-a-brac:** literally, miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bric-a-brac:** miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bric-a-brac:** miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bric-a-brac:** miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bric-a-brac:\*\*** miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**bric-a-brac:** odds and ends of any sort. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bric-a-brac:** odds and ends of any sort. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**brickbat:** a piece of brick used as a missile. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**brickbat:** a piece of brick used as a missile. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**brickbat:** a piece of brick used as a missile. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**bricks, came down on (someone) like a ton of:** (informal) turned the full force of one's anger against (someone), usually as a punishment. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bricks, like a ton of:** (informal) with great speed, weight and force. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**brick wall datum:\*\*** a datum which, like a brick wall, is unrelenting, unyielding or hard to change. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**bridge:** an elevated platform built crosswise above the upper deck of a ship, with a clear view all around, from which a ship is normally navigated and from where all activities of the ship are controlled by the captain or officer of the watch. The bridge of a modern ship is normally totally enclosed by glass screens or windows to give protection from the weather. The main compasses are normally situated on the bridge, together with the steering wheel, a chart table for chart work and the ship's radar. The term may also refer to those who control the vessel from the bridge. See also chart in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**bridge:** a raised structure on a ship, usually in the forward part, from which it is controlled while underway. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bridge:\*\*** a raised structure on a ship, usually in the forward part, from which it is controlled while underway. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**bridge, a lot of water's gone under the:** (informal) much time has passed and many different things have happened. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**bridge, a lot of water's gone under the:** (*informal*) much time has passed and many different things have happened. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Bridge, the:** the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as «The Bridge to Total Freedom.» The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. For further information see the Scientology Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also **Clear, Grade Chart** and **OT** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Bridge, the:\*\*\*** the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as «The Bridge to Total Freedom.» The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. For further information see the Scientology Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also **Clear, Grade Chart** and **OT** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Bridge, the:\*\*\*** the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as «The Bridge to Total Freedom.» The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. For further information see the Scientology Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also **Clear, Classification and Gradation Chart** and **OT** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Bridge, the:\*\*\*** the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as «The Bridge to Total Freedom.» The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. Also called the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. See also **Clear, OT** and **Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart** in this glossary. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Bridge, The:** the route to Clear and OT, which we call the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. It is a term originating in early Dianetics days to symbolize travel from unknowingness to revelation. See also **Grade Chart** in this glossary.—Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**brief (hold a brief for):** support or defend by argument; endorse. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Briefing:** short for Mission Briefing Unit, a unit in the Action Branch which is responsible for ensuring that all the information concerning a mission about to fire is available and in writing, that the missionaries have this information and that they study it and are fully briefed on the mission they are to do. See also **Action Branch** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**brigadier admiral:** a humorous term for an imaginary military rank. A brigadier general is a military officer with an insignia of one star, ranking above a colonel and below a major general, and an admiral is a naval officer of the highest rank. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor (no definition of brigadier admiral exists -- this appears to be a combination of «brigadier general» and «rear admiral» or some such)

**brigandage:** plundering by brigands (bandits, referring especially to roving bands of bandits or robbers). —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**bright and shining and bushy-tailed: (colloquial)** very cheerful and lively. A variation of bright-eyed and bushy-tailed which is in reference to cats whose tails become



much thicker when they are angered or excited. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**bright, bushy-tailed:** (colloquial) very cheerful and lively. A variation of bright-eyed and bushy-tailed which is in reference to cats whose tails become much thicker when they are angered or excited. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Brighton:**\*\*\* seaside resort in southern England on the English Channel. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bright side, look on the:** (informal) think of the advantages and not the disadvantages in a situation. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**brindle:** having a gray or tawny (brownish-yellow) coat streaked or spotted with a darker color.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**bring (him) up standing: (figurative)** return (him) to good condition. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bring home to:** impress upon or make clear to. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Bring to understanding:** (as a step from the Dissemination Drill) Once the person is aware of the ruin, you bring about an understanding that Scientology can handle the condition found in 3. This is done by simply stating Scientology can, or by using data to show how it can. It's at the right moment on this step that one hands the person a selection slip, or one's professional card, and directs him to the service that will best handle what he needs handled. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**brink:** point just short of. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Brisbane:** (1) the capital and principal seaport of Queensland, Australia, situated in the southeast near the Pacific Ocean. (2) a river in southeast Queensland, Australia on which the city of Brisbane is located. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Brisbane:** the capital, principal seaport and largest city of Queensland, Australia, situated in the southeast near the Pacific Ocean. At the time of this lecture there was no Scientology org there. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**Brisbane River:** a river in southeast Queensland, Australia. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**brish-brash:** a coined word from brash, a mass or pile of rubble or fragments, as of floating ice. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**brisket:** the breast of an animal. The breast has been conceived of as the center of emotion. Used figuratively in this lecture. It's either the living he's had or the auditing he's had isn't sitting well on his reactive brisket, which can be corrected, or he should be doing the next grade. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**brisket:** the chest. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**Britannia:** the Latin name for what is now England, Wales and Scotland. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**British Associates:** early members of Scientology in the United Kingdom, who delivered training and processing services. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

- British Broadcasting Company:** the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom. Often abbreviated as BBC. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- British Columbia:** a province in western Canada on the Pacific Coast. The northern part of the province is bordered on the west by Alaska. See also Alaska in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- British Empire:** (British historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territory or country), colonies, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- British Empire:** (British historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territory or country), colonies, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- British Empire:** (British historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territory or country), colonies, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- British Empire:** (British historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territory or country), colonies, etc. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- British Empire:** (British historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territories or countries), colonies, etc. —NED Approved Glossary
- British Empire:\*\*\*** (British historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territory or country), colonies, etc. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- British Empire:\*\*\*** (British Historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territory or country), colonies, etc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- British Empire:** (British historical) the United Kingdom and the British dominions (governed territories or countries), colonies, etc. At the Empire's greatest extent (around 1900) it included Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, vast portions of Africa and many smaller territories throughout the world. Several of these nations, including India and parts of Africa, became independent after World War II. See also World War II in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- British Empire:** the empire of Britain, which began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of colonies in North America and ended in the twentieth century as dozens of nations, formerly British possessions, became independent. At the Empire's greatest extent, around 1900, it included Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, vast portions of Africa and many smaller territories throughout the world. The phrase «the Empire on which the sun never sets» was applied to the British Empire in its heyday. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)
- British Empire:** the empire of Britain, which began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of colonies in North America, and ended in the twentieth century as dozens of nations, formerly British possessions, became independent. At the Empire's greatest extent, around 1900, it included Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, vast portions of Africa and many smaller territories throughout the world. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

- British Guyana:** country in northeastern South America: formerly a British colony, it became independent and a member of the Commonwealth in 1966. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Britishism:** a word, phrase or usage originating in or peculiar to the British. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- British Mark IV:** an E-Meter model which looked similar to and was the predecessor of the Mark V E-Meter. The British Mark IV was released in 1961, at which time it became the only meter allowed in Scientology Academies. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91
- British Medical Association:** the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. It is a professional physicians' organization with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- British Medical Association:** the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. See also **American Medical Association** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- British Medical Association:** the British counterpart of the American Medical Association. See also **American Medical Association** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- British Museum Library:** a national depository in London, England housing a collection of exhibits related to art, literature and science. Originally the museum was planned to hold natural history objects and manuscripts; however, the increasing number of gifts of manuscripts, etc. necessitated the need for more divisions. In 1881, the natural history department was moved to the Natural History Museum to allow extra space for manuscripts in the British Museum. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- British parliament:\*\*\*** the national legislative body of Great Britain. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- British Parliament:** the national legislative body of Great Britain. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- British Silver Trust:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- British Tea Services, Limited:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- British thermal unit:** (physics) the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- British thermal units: (physics)** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- British thermal units:** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- British Vice-Consul:** the British official in a country who is subordinate to or a substitute for a consul (an official appointed by the government of one country to look after its commercial interests and the welfare of its citizens in another country). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Briton:** a native or inhabitant of Great Britain, especially of England. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Brize-Norton:** a Royal Air Force base in England, north of London. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**broad:** (slang) a woman. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Broad Street:** one of the main streets in the center of downtown Philadelphia. It runs north - south, is 113 feet wide and is one of the longest straight streets in the world. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Broadway:** a street in New York City, famous for its theaters, restaurants and bright lights. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Broadway:** a street in New York City, famous for its theaters, restaurants and bright lights. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Broadway:** a street in New York City, famous for its theaters, restaurants and bright lights. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Broadway and 42nd Street:** a busy street corner in the heart of New York City. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Brobdingnagians:** inhabitants of Brobdingnag (a land inhabited by giants about 60 feet tall). From the book Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Brobdingnagians:\*\*\*** inhabitants of Brobdingnag (a land inhabited by giants about 60 feet tall). From the book Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**broil:** a confused disturbance, tumult or turmoil. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**broke:** (colloquial) without money. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**broke:** (slang) without money. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**broke bread:** ate a meal, especially in companionable association with others. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**broke down:** (informal) became ineffective; failed. —NED Approved Glossary

**broke, go for:** exert all of one's efforts; give everything one has. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**broke, go for:** exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**broke, go for:\*\*\*** exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**broke, go for:** (slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**broke, go for:\*\*\*** to exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**broke, going for:** (slang) exerting oneself or employing one's resources to the utmost. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**broke, going for:** (slang) exerting oneself or employing one's resources to the utmost. —NED Approved Glossary

**broken:** slang used in the wise of «breaking a case,» meaning that one breaks the hold of the preclear on a nonsurvival facsimile. Used in greater or lesser magnitude such as «breaking a circuit» or «breaking into a chain» or «breaking a computation.» Never breaking the preclear or his spirit, but breaking what is breaking the preclear. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**broken-dramatization locks:** locks in which the chief factor is that the individual has been prevented from completing the dramatization of a restimulated engram. These are most abundant at the 1.5 level. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**broke (someone's) backs:** overcame (someone); defeated (someone). From the idea that a person's back is what supports him; therefore to break or crack the back of someone would be to destroy his support. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**broke the back of:** overcame; defeated. From the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**broke the ice:** overcame reserve, awkwardness or formality within a group. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**broke, went for:\*\*\*** (slang) exerted oneself or employed one's resources to the utmost. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**broke, went for:** (slang) exerted oneself or employed one's resources to the utmost. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bromine:** a chemical element that is combined with other elements to produce bromide, a white crystalline substance used in medicine as a sedative (a medicine with the property of lessening excitement, nervousness or irritation). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**bromoil:** (photography) a very involved and complicated process for developing photographs that uses oil pigments. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Bromo Seltzer:** brand name for a compound sold to relieve headaches and upset stomachs. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Bromo Seltzer:** brand name for a compound sold to relieve headaches and upset stomachs. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Bromo Seltzer:** \*\*\*brand name of a compound of potassium bromide, which has a sedative effect, and sodium bicarbonate, which causes it to fizz and bubble as it dissolves. Bromo Seltzer is used to relieve headaches and upset stomachs and as a sedative. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Bromo Selzer:** brand name for a compound sold to relieve headaches and upset stomachs. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bronchial:** of or pertaining to the bronchi, any of the major passageways of the lungs; especially either of the two main branches of the trachea, or windpipe. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**bronchitis:** an illness in which the lining of the bronchial tubes (the two large, main branches of the windpipe and their branching tubes), is inflamed and there is painful coughing. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**broncos:** wild or partly tamed horses of western North America. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Bronx:** the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, New York. It is over ten miles from the heart of the city to the Bronx. See also 42nd and Broadway in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Bronx:** the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, New York. It is over ten miles from the heart of the city to the Bronx. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Bronx:\*\*\*** the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, USA. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Bronx, the:** one of the five administrative divisions of New York City. —Random House College Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Bronx Zoo:** a zoo located in Bronx Park in New York City which is also known as the New York Zoological Gardens. It houses more than 1,000 species of wild and rare animals, some of which roam freely in a replica of the African veld (open grassy country). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**brook:** put up with; endure. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Brooklyn Bridge:** a suspension bridge over the East River in New York City, connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn. Work was started on the bridge in 1867 and completed in 1884. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Brooklyn Bridge:** a suspension bridge over the East River in New York City, connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn. Work was started on the bridge in 1867 and completed in 1884. The Brooklyn Bridge is mentioned in several common expressions about sale of the bridge by one person to another (the bridge is actually public property). For example, a person who «could sell someone the Brooklyn Bridge» is persuasive; a person who «would agree to buy the Brooklyn Bridge» is gullible. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Brooks Brothers:** a very exclusive, expensive men's store in New York City. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**broom (new broom sweeps clean):** a person who has just been put in charge of an area who starts with great vigor to make many changes to improve its effectiveness. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**broom sweeps clean, the new:** a person who has just been put in charge of an area will always start with great vigor to make many changes to improve its effectiveness. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**brot:** **\*\*\***(German) bread. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**brot:** (German) bread. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**brothels:** houses of prostitution. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**brother:** (slang) an exclamation of emphasis; often used to preface one's remarks. —Academy Level III Glossary

**brother:** (slang) an exclamation of emphasis, often used to preface one's remarks. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**brother:** (slang) an exclamation of emphasis, often used to preface one's remarks. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**brother:** (slang) an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**brother:** (slang) an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**brother:** (slang) an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**brother:** (slang) an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**brother: (slang)** an expression of disappointment, disgust or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**brother:\*\*\*** (slang) man, fellow, guy. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Brotherhood of the Snake:** an incident concerning a group on Earth which was involved in an effort towards total religious conquest of the Near East, India and some of Europe. The conflict between them and those fighting against them was extremely violent. See also **incident** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Brothers Karamazov, The:** a novel which is considered to be the best work of Feodor Dostoevski. The main plot involves a father and his four sons. The father

and one of the sons are rivals for the affections of the local siren. Violent quarrels over her and over the son's disputed inheritance ensue until the father is killed and the son arrested and brought to trial for the crime. See also Dostoevski in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Brothers of the Snake:** a group on Earth around 1216 b.c. which was involved in an effort towards total religious conquest of the Near East, India and some of Europe. The conflict between them and those fighting against them was extremely violent. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Brothers of the Snake:** a group on Earth around 1216 b.c. which was involved in an effort towards total religious conquest of the Near East, India and some of Europe. The conflict between them and those fighting against them was extremely violent. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**brought to bar:** held accountable. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Broun, Heywood:** (1888 - 1939) American journalist and novelist. In the early twentieth century, while working for several New York newspapers and magazines, he wrote a widely read newspaper column in which he reviewed plays. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**B routing:\*\*** the form of routing which goes via channels. With this routing, the communication is sent via your seniors and then over and down through the seniors of the terminal the comm is intended for. For example, if the Dissemination Secretary (head of Division 2) were to use B routing to send a comm to the Director of Communication (head of Department 2, Division 1), the routing on the comm would be via the HCO Executive Secretary (his senior) to the HCO Area Secretary (head of Division 1, and the Director of Communication's senior) to the Director of Communication. The other forms of routing are A, C and D routing. «A routing» goes directly across from your own post to the same post in another org—no other vias are added. «C routing» goes up the channels in your own org (and doesn't go outside the org unless one's org seniors so reroute it). «D routing» goes inside your own org directly to anyone else in the org. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**brow, by the sweat of the:** through hard work or effort. —Longman Dictionary of English Idioms (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Brown, Charles Brockden:** (1771 - 1810) American novelist and editor. Regarded as the first professional American author, he became well known for writing Gothic novels (stories using grotesque and supernatural elements and often medieval settings or details to produce horror and romance). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Brown Derby:** a famous restaurant in Hollywood, California. In the early days of Hollywood and the motion picture industry, especially the 1940s, the Brown Derby was a popular meeting place for Hollywood stars. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Brown Derbys:** restaurants similar to the Brown Derby, a famous restaurant in Hollywood, California, USA. In the early days of Hollywood and the motion picture industry, especially in the 1940s, the Brown Derby was a popular meeting place for Hollywood stars. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Browne, Sir Thomas:** (1605 - 1682) English scholar, physician and author. He is considered one of the greatest stylists of English prose. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary



**Brownian movements:** the constant, random, zigzag movements of small particles dispersed in a fluid medium, caused by collision with molecules of the fluid. First observed by Scottish botanist Dr. Robert Brown (1773 - 1858) in examination, under a microscope, of liquids containing very small particles which were just large enough to be visible. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition and Collier's Encyclopedia (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Brownie box camera:** a simple camera shaped like a box, having a fixed focus and, usually, a single shutter speed. It was made in the first half of the twentieth century by Eastman Kodak under the brand name of Brownie. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Brownie box camera:** brand name of a simple camera shaped like a box, having a fixed focus and, usually, a single shutter speed. It was made in the first half of the twentieth century by Eastman Kodak. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Brownie camera:** brand name of a simple camera shaped like a box, having a fixed focus and, usually, a single shutter speed of about 1/30 or 1/40 a second. It was made in the first half of the twentieth century by Eastman Kodak. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Browning machine gun:** a machine gun (an automatic gun, usually with a cooling apparatus, firing a rapid stream of bullets fed into it by a belt) which was developed by the famous American gun designer, John Moses Browning (1855 - 1926). Under tests in 1917, one of these guns fired over 600 rounds of ammunition per minute. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Brown, Professor:** Thomas Benjamin Brown (1892 - 1962), chairman of the Physics Department at George Washington University (a large university located in Washington, DC, capital of the United States) when L. Ron Hubbard was studying engineering there in the 1930s. —HEV Approved Glossary

**brown study:** a condition of being deep in thought. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Brumpville:** a made-up name for a town. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**brung up:** (dialect) brought up (cared for in childhood; educated; trained). —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**brush and a promise:** a variation of lick and a promise, a hasty job; a cursory performance. (From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest.) —NVRD Approved Glossary

**brush country:\*\*** sparsely settled country, covered with wild scrub growth. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**brush country:** sparsely settled country, covered with wild scrub growth. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**brushed off:** dismissed as unimportant; made light of. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**brushed off:** dismissed as unimportant; made light of. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**brushes:** close approaches, especially to something undesirable or harmful. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**brushfire war:** a war which arises suddenly and is limited in scale or area. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**brushing (someone) up:** refreshing (someone's) memory or skill. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**brushing (them) up:\*\*\*** refreshing (their) memory or skill. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**brush (it) off:\*\*\*** dismiss (it) as unimportant; make light of (it). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**brushoff:** a brief contact or encounter, not a full treatment or handling of a subject or situation. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**brush-off:** \*\*\*a dismissal as unimportant or inconsequential. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**brushoff:** a dismissal as unimportant or inconsequential. —NED Approved Glossary

**brushoff:** a dismissal as unimportant or inconsequential. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**brush (something) off:** dismiss (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; make light of (something). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**brush wars:\*\*\*** warfare carried out by guerrillas (small defensive forces of irregular soldiers, usually volunteers, making surprise raids). —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**brush wars:** warfare carried out on by guerrillas (small defensive forces of irregular soldiers, usually volunteers, making surprise raids). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Brussels:** the capital and largest city of Belgium, located in the central part of the country. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**brute:** an animal without power to reason. Used figuratively in the lecture. —World Book Dictionary (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**brute:** a stupid, cruel or coarse person. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**brute force:** purely physical force. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**BS:** abbreviation for Beginning Scientologist: the certificate one receives for completing the Beginning Scientologist Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists at the time of the lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**BS:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Beginning Scientologist:\*\*\* the certificate one receives for completing the Beginning Scientologist Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists at the time of the lecture. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**B.S.:** abbreviation for Beginning Scientologist. An introductory course in Scientology resulting in a Beginning Scientologist certificate. This course is also called the PE (personal efficiency) Course. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**BScn Course:\*\*\*** short for Bachelor of Scientology Course, a course offering an advanced level of professional auditor certification at the time of the lecture. Also called the Hubbard Clearing Scientologist Course.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Btfsplk, Joe:** a character in the American comic strip L'il Abner, drawn by cartoonist Al Capp. The character was known as «Joe Btfsplk, the world's worst jinx,» and

was always portrayed with a small black cloud hanging over him; wherever he went, trouble and misfortune followed. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**Btu:** abbreviation for British thermal unit. Used in this lecture with no particular meaning. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Bu 1:** short for Bureau 1. See **Bureau 1** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**bu:** short for bureau. See **bureau** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**bubble:** an illusion or delusion. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**bubonic plague:** a very dangerous contagious disease, accompanied by fever, chills and swelling of the lymphatic glands. It is carried to humans by fleas from rats or squirrels. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bubonic plague:** a very dangerous contagious disease, accompanied by fever, chills and swelling of certain glands in the body. It is carried to humans by fleas from rats or squirrels. —LCDH Approved Glossary

## **BUC -**

**buck:\*\*\*** (colloquial) resist stubbornly. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**buck:** (informal) resist or oppose. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**buck:** (slang) a dollar. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**buck:** (slang) a dollar. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**buck: (US slang)** a dollar. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**buck:** (US slang) a dollar. —HEV Approved Glossary

**buck:\*\*\*** (US slang) a dollar. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**buck:** (US slang) a dollar. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**buck:** (US slang) a dollar. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**buckboard:** an open, flat-bottomed, four-wheeled carriage. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**bucked:** forced a way through or proceeded against (an obstacle). —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**bucked in to:** (figurative) brought up against; opposed to. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**bucket, drop in the:** (colloquial) a very small amount, especially when compared with the larger amount that remains or is needed. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**bucketing:** (chiefly British) moving or driving fast. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**bucket, in the same:** a variation of the phrase in the same breath, at the same time; without waiting. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**bucket, kicked the:** (slang) died. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**bucket, kicked the:** (slang) died. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**bucket, kicked the:\*\*\*** (slang) died. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**bucket, kicked the:** (slang) died. The phrase comes from animals about to be slaughtered for food often being hung from a frame scaffold, and of course they kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**bucket, kicked the:** (slang) died. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**bucket, kicked the:** (slang) died. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold; as they are lifted into position they sometimes kick out, their legs hitting a part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the English word bucket. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**bucket, kicking the:\*\*\*** (slang) dying. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**bucket, kicking the:** (slang) dying. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bucket, kicks the:** (slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bucket, kicks the:\*\*\*** (slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**bucket, kicks the:** (slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals about to be slaughtered for food often being hung from a frame scaffold and kicking out as

they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**bucket, kicks the:** (slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals about to be slaughtered for food often being hung from a frame scaffold and kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**bucket, kick the:** **\*\*\***(slang) die. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bucket, kick the:** (slang) die. The phrase comes from animals about to be slaughtered for food often being hung from a frame scaffold and kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**bucket, kick the:** (slang) die. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bucket, kick the:** (slang) die. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —NED Approved Glossary

**bucket, kick the:** (slang) die. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bucket of bolts:** (slang) an old boat or ship. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bucket shop:** (slang) a shady commercial establishment; the term originally was used to mean a cheap drinking establishment and referred to the idea that its liquor was made and sold in buckets. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bucketing:** forcing a way through or proceeding against (an obstacle). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Buckingham Palace:** a palace in London which has been the residence of British sovereigns since 1837. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Buckingham Palace:** the official London residence of the king or queen of England. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Buckingham Palace:** the official London residence of the king or queen of England. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Buckingham Palace:** the official London residence of the king or queen of England. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Buckingham Palace:** the official London residence of the king or queen of England.  
—SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**bucking one's shoulder up against:** resisting or objecting strongly to (some situation or condition). —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**bucking the tiger:** (slang) gambling. In America, more than a hundred years ago, the game of faro (a gambling game in which players bet on the cards to be turned up from the top of the dealer's pack) was known as tiger. To buck the tiger was to play against the bank; hence, to gamble. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**bucking up: (slang)** resisting; defying; going up against someone or something.  
—ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**buckled down:\*\*\*** set to work with real effort. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary  
Approved Oct. 90

**buckling:** bending, warping, bulging or collapsing. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary.  
Final approval 18/11/89

**buckling in:** setting to work with real effort. A variation of buckling down. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Buck, Pearl:** (1892 - 1973) American novelist. The daughter of Presbyterian missionaries in China, she drew on her long experience of that country to write many novels, several of which, e.g., The Good Earth (1931) and Dragon Seed (1942), became very popular. She was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 and won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**buck private: (slang)** a common soldier below the rank of private first class. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**buck private: (US slang)** a common soldier below the rank of private first class.  
—World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Buck Rogers:** the main character of a popular American comic strip, later made into motion pictures. The stories were science fiction, set in the twenty-fifth century.  
—All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Buck Rogers:** the main character of a popular American comic strip, later made into motion pictures. The stories were science fiction, set in the twenty-fifth century.  
—Academy Level IV Glossary

**bucks: (US slang)** dollars. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**bucks: \*\*\***(US slang) dollars. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bucks:** (US slang) dollars. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bucks: (US slang)** dollars. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**bucks:\*\*\*** (US slang) dollars. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**buck sergeant:** (military) the lowest type of sergeant. Sergeant is the designation of one level of ranking in some military organizations; there are several subdivisions at this level, the lowest being referred to as buck sergeant. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**buck (something) up: (informal)** give fresh courage or energy to (something).  
—SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**buck (something) up: (informal)** give fresh courage or energy to (something).  
—SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

- bucks (one) up:** makes (one) more cheerful. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- buck up:** meet head on as if in butting. Used figuratively to mean confront; face up to. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- buck up to:** meet head on as if in butting. Used figuratively to mean confront; face up to. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- bud: (informal)** short for buddy. See **buddy** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy (a close friend; companion): used in addressing a man or boy. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —HEV Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- bud: (slang)** short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Budapest:** a city in and the capital of Hungary; located in the central part of the country, on the Danube River. Hungary was a Communist country from 1949 until a reform movement in the late-1980s which led to the disbanding of the party militia, the withdrawal of political cells from factories and offices, and free multi-party elections. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Budapest, treaty of:** a made-up name for a treaty concerning Budapest. See also Budapest in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Buddha:** a representation of Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime through the practice of meditation. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Buddha:** Gautama Siddhartha Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by

Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue.  
—SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Buddha:** Gautama Siddhartha, founder of the Buddhist religion. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Buddha: see Siddhartha, Gautama.** (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary)  
Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Buddha:** Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue.  
—SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Buddha:** Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime through the practice of meditation. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Buddha:** Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue.  
—SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Buddha:** Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue.  
—SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Buddha:\*\*\*** Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Buddha:** Siddhartha Gautama (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue. See also **Buddhists** in this glossary. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Buddha, Gautama:** Siddhartha Gautama (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)



**Buddha, Gautama Siddhartha:** (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.) Indian philosopher, founder of Buddhism. See also **Buddhism** in this glossary. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Buddha, Gautama Siddhartha:** Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama:** (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.) a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Buddhism:\*\*\*** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha (563 - 483 b.c.). The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha. See also **Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Buddhism:\*\*\*** the religion founded by Gautama Buddha. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by

human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Buddhism:** the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha. See also **Buddha, Gautama Siddhartha** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Buddhist:** of or by one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism. See also **Buddha** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism. See also **Buddhism** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism. See also **Buddhism** in this glossary. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism (the religion founded by Gautama Buddha). The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and

teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Buddhist:** one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Buddhist:** pertaining to or characteristic of the doctrines of Buddhism (the religion founded by Gautama Buddha). See also Buddha in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Buddhist:** referring to the Buddhist religion, founded by Gautama Buddha (563 - 483 b.c.). The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Buddhistic:** of or having to do with Buddhism. See also Buddha in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**buddy:** (informal) a friend, comrade or partner. —NED Approved Glossary

**buddy-buddy:\*\*\*** (slang) friendly or chummy, often in an effusive (expressing emotions in an unrestrained way) or insincere way. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**budget:** a plan of operations based on an estimate of expected income and expenses for a given period in the future. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**bud, nip (something) in the:** stop (something) in the earliest stages. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**buff:\*\*\*** a devotee or well-informed student of some activity or subject. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**buff:** a devotee or well-informed student of some activity or subject. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Buffalo Bill:** William F. Cody (1846 - 1917), a frontier settler, scout and soldier. Originally an Indian scout, he became known as «Buffalo Bill» by supplying buffalo meat to railway workers. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Bufferin:** (trademark) brand name of a pain reliever (consisting mainly of aspirin). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**buffoonery:** actions characteristic of a buffoon, a person who amuses others by tricks, jokes, odd gestures and postures, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**bug:** (1) (slang) an insane person. (2) (slang) a stop or snarl. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**bug:** (1) (slang) a stop or snarl in the way of production. (2) (slang) a germ; virus. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bug: (colloquial)** any microscopic organism, especially one causing disease; germ or virus. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**bug: (slang)** a germ; a virus. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bug: (slang)** a germ; a virus. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**bug:** (slang) a stop or snarl. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bug:** (slang) a stop or snarl. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bug:** (slang) a stop or snarl. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bug:** (slang) a stop or snarl. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**bug: (slang)** a stop or snarl in the way of production. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**bug: (slang)** a stop or snarl in the way of production. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bug:\*\*\* (slang)** a stop or snarl in the way of production. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**bug:\*\*\* (slang)** a stop or snarl in the way of production. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**bug: (slang)** a stop or snarl in the way of production or progress. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bug:** (slang) a stop or snarl. —NED Approved Glossary

**bug:** (slang) a stop or snarl. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**bugaboo: (colloquial)** a bugbear; a persistent problem or source of annoyance. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**bugaboo: (colloquial)** a bugbear. See also **bugbear** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bugaboo:\*\*\* (colloquial)** a bugbear. See also **bugbear** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Bugawugaville:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**bugbear:** a persistent problem or source of annoyance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bugbear:** a persistent problem or source of annoyance. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bugbear:** a persistent problem or source of annoyance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bugbear:\*\*\*** a persistent problem or source of annoyance. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**bug-eared:** **\*\*\***(slang) obsessed; having a cherished concept, idea or plan. Variation of bug in one's ear. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bug-eyed:** (slang) with bulging eyes, as from surprise or wonderment. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bug-eyed:** (slang) with bulging eyes, as from surprise or wonderment. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bug-eyed:\*\*\*** (slang) with bulging eyes. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**bug factor:** a variation of bugger factor, an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bug factor:** a variation of bugger factor, an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bugga-bugga:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Bugga-Bugga Booga-Boogas:** a made-up name for a tribe. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bugged:\*\*\*** (slang) annoyed; angered, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bugged:** (slang) confused or puzzled. —NED Approved Glossary

**bugged:** (slang) confused or puzzled. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**bugged off:** (slang) departed off. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bugger factor:** an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**bugger factor:** an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**bugger factor:** an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. —5th ACC Glossary Part 1 Final approval 2.12.89

**bugger factor:** an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**bugger factor:** an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**buggering around:** (slang) puttering about; fussing; acting ineffectually; wasting time on a thing. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**bugger off:** (slang) depart. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**bugginess:** (slang) a state of being mentally ill; insanity. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**buggy:** (slang) crazy; insane. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**buggy: (slang)** crazy; insane. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**buggy: (slang)** crazy; insane. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**buggy whip:** a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**buggy whip:** a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**buggy-whip:** a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**bug-jumps:** a coined word from bug, prison slang for a psychiatrist. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**bugs:** (1) (slang) annoys, bothers, angers, etc. (2) (slang) defects or difficulties. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bugs:** (colloquial) microscopic organisms, especially those causing disease; germs or viruses. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**bugs:** (slang) defects or difficulties. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bugs:** \*\*\*(slang) defects or difficulties. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bugs: (slang)** defects or difficulties. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**bugs:** (slang) stops or snarls. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Buick:** a car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Buick:** a car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). The Buick built in 1904 had two forward speeds and reverse available. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Buick:** a car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Buick:** a mid-priced car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Buick:** built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Buick roadster:** a two seat, open automobile made by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). It was easily maneuverable but heavy enough to provide a comfortable ride. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**Buicks:** cars built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Buicks:** cars built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Buicks:\*\*\*** cars built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**building brick:\*\*\*** a basic element or component. A variation of building block. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**built down:** made weaker, worse or less effective. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**Bukwuk:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a location. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Bukwuk:** a made-up name for a location. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Bulawayo:\*\*\*** a city in southwest Zimbabwe in southern Africa. (Zimbabwe was called Rhodesia at the time of the lecture.) —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Bulawayo:** a city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990

**Bulawayo:** the second largest city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. It is an important commercial, railroad and industrial center. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Bulawayo:** the second largest city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. It is an important commercial, railroad and industrial center. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Bulawayo:** the second largest city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. It is an important commercial, railroad and industrial center. Its name, a Zulu word meaning «the place of the killing,» commemorates the mass execution of some rebellious natives in 1837 and 1838 on the site where the city now stands. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Bulawayo:** the second largest city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. It is an important commercial, railroad and industrial center. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Bulawayo:** the second largest city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. It is an important commercial, railroad and industrial center. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Bulgaria:** a republic in southeastern Europe, bordering Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the Black Sea. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Bulge, Battle of the:** the last major offensive by the German army in World War II. In late 1944, the invasion of Belgium by the Allies (including Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States) was temporarily stopped by a German counterattack in which the German lines formed a «bulge» into the Allied defenses. The Allies drove the German forces back with heavy casualties on both sides. See also **war, last** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**bulkhead:** any of various wall-like constructions inside a vessel, as for forming watertight compartments, subdividing space or strengthening the structure. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**bulkhead:** a watertight partition built across a ship from one side to the other. A ship can have more than one bulkhead. For example, a collision bulkhead is one built in the front of a ship, designed to prevent flooding and the consequent sinking of a ship which has had a hole smashed into the front of it. Where there are bulkheads running across other parts of a ship, then there are watertight doors fitted where access through the bulkhead is required. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**bulkhead:** a watertight partition built across a ship from one side to the other. A ship can have more than one bulkhead. For example, a collision bulkhead is one built in the front of a ship, designed to prevent flooding and the consequent sinking of a ship which has had a hole smashed into the front of it. Where there are bulkheads running across other parts of a ship, then there are watertight doors fitted where access through the bulkhead is required. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**bulkhead:** a watertight partition built across a ship from one side to the other. A ship can have more than one bulkhead. For example, a collision bulkhead is one built in the front of a ship, designed to prevent flooding and the consequent sinking of a ship which has had a hole smashed into the front of it. Where there are bulkheads running across other parts of a ship, then there are watertight doors fitted where access through the bulkhead is required. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**bulkhead:** a watertight partition built across a ship from one side to the other. A ship can have more than one bulkhead. For example, a collision bulkhead is one built in the front of a ship, designed to prevent flooding and the consequent sinking of a ship which has had a hole smashed into the front of it. Where there are bulkheads running across other parts of a ship, then there are watertight doors fitted where access through the bulkhead is required. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**bull:** (informal) a bad blunder. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**bull: (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, derision and contempt in retort to some proposition. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**bull: (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, derision and contempt in retort to some proposition. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**bull:\*\*\* (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, derision, and contempt in retort to some proposition. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**bull: (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, derision and contempt in retort to some proposition. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bull:\*\*\* (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, derision and contempt in retort to some proposition.—R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**bull: (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, derision and contempt in retort to some proposition. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**bull: (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, derision and contempt in retort to some proposition. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Bullah, Prince Ali:** a made-up name for a prince. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)



**bullbait:** in coaching certain drills, attempting to find certain actions, words, phrases, mannerisms or subjects that cause the student doing the drill to become distracted from the drill by reacting to the coach. As a bullfighter attempts to attract the bull's attention and control the bull, so does the coach attempt to attract and control the student's attention, however the coach flunks the student whenever he succeeds in distracting the student from the drill and then repeats the action until it no longer has any effect on the student. Taken from a Spanish and English sport of «baiting» which means «to set dogs upon a chained bull,» but mainly «to attack or torment especially with persistent insult, criticism or ridicule.» Also «to tease.» —TRs and Obj's Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**bulldoze:\*\*\*** clear away by or as if by using a bulldozer (a large, powerful tractor with a shovellike blade at the front end for moving earth, tree stumps, rocks, etc.). —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**bullet:** a painful, difficult task to perform or an unpleasant situation to endure. A variation of bite the bullet, to force oneself to perform a painful, difficult task or endure an unpleasant situation. This comes from the fact that before anesthesia, surgeons operating on the wounded gave them a bullet to bite to help them withstand the pain. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**bulletfish:** a made-up name for a type of fish. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**bulletin:** Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin, an issue which contains LRH technical information. It is printed with red ink on white paper. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**bulletin: Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin,** an issue which contains LRH technical information. It is printed with red ink on white paper. —TRs and Obj's Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**bulletin:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin (HCOB), a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of a Scientology organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bulletin:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin (HCOB). A technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bulletin:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin (HCOB), a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of a Scientology organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**bulletin:\*\*\*** short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin. See also **HCOB** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**bulletin:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin. See **HCOB** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bulletins:\*\*\*** short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletins (HCOBs). Technical issues written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained

in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**bullet to chew:** a painful, difficult task to perform or an unpleasant situation to endure. A variation of bite the bullet, to force oneself to perform a painful, difficult task or endure an unpleasant situation. This comes from the fact that before anesthesia, surgeons operating on the wounded gave them a bullet to bite to help them withstand the pain. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bullock cart:** a strong vehicle with two wheels and no springs drawn by a bullock (a castrated bull or an ox). It is used in farming operations and for carrying heavy goods of various kinds. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bullpen: (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**bullpen: (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**bullpen: (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bullpen: (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bullpen: (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in the lecture. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**bullpen: (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bullpen:\*\*\* (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bullpen: (computers)** an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**bulls:** bad blunders. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**bull's-eye:** a shot that hits the circular spot, usually black or outlined in black, at the center of a target. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**bully:** a person who hurts, frightens or browbeats those who are smaller or weaker. —ebster's New World Student Edition; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**bully:\*\*\*** a person who hurts, frightens or browbeats those who are smaller or weaker. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**bully beef:** canned or pickled beef. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bully (it) through:** (slang) drive or force (it) forward. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bully (it) through: (slang)** drive or force (it) forward. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Buluhya:** a made-up name for a prophet. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**bum:** (1) (informal) get by sponging on others; beg. (2) (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bum:** (1) (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. (2) (**colloquial**) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bum:** (1) (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. (2) (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**bum:** (1) (slang) of poor quality; worthless. (2) (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bum:** \*\*\*a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**bum:** a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bum:** a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**bum:\*\*\*** avoiding work and sponging on others; loafing. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**bum:** (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; a loafer; an idler. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bum:** (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; a loafer; an idler. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bum:\*\*\*** (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**bum:\*\*\*** (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**bum:** (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bum:** (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bum: (colloquial)** a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bum:** (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**bum:** (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bum:** crippled; disabled; especially of an injured leg or foot that makes one limp. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bum:** crippled; disabled; especially of an injured leg or foot that makes one limp. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**bum:** (figurative) anything considered as useless or unsatisfactory or as having the traits of a bum (a beggar, tramp or loafer). —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**bum:** get (something) by sponging on others; beg. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**bum: (informal)** get (something) by sponging on others; beg. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**bum:** of poor quality; worthless. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**bum:** of poor quality; worthless. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bum:\*\*\*** (slang) disappointing; unpleasant. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**bum: (slang)** disappointing; unpleasant. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**bum:** (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bum: (slang)** inferior or unsatisfactory. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bum:** (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**bum:** (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**bum:** (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**bum:** (slang) poor in quality; false, erroneous or invalid. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bum:\*\*\*** (US slang) poor quality. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**bum beef:** (slang) an unpleasant argument or dispute. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bumbershoots:** (informal) umbrellas. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**bumbling:** awkwardly blundering. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bum dope:** (slang) bad or worthless data. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bummest:** (slang) of the poorest quality; most worthless. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bump: (informal)** an increase in amount, especially of salary or a wager. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**bump:\*\*\*** (Informal) an increase in amount, especially of salary or a wager. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**bump:** (informal) an increase in amount, especially of salary or a wager. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**bumped into:** (colloquial) met unexpectedly. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bumped off:** (**slang**) killed, especially murdered. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bumper:** (colloquial) excellent. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**bump off:** (**slang**) kill, especially murder. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Bumpology:** a made-up name for a branch of learning. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bump on the log, like a:** (slang) idly; uselessly; inertly. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**bumps:** made-up name for an article of clothing. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**bump (someone) off:** (**slang**) kill (someone), especially murder (someone). Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bump (something) off:** (**slang**) murder (something). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bump up:** (colloquial) increase or raise (prices, etc.) suddenly. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**bums:\*\*\*** (colloquial) persons who avoid work and sponge on others; loafers; idlers. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**bums: (colloquial)** shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent persons. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**bum show:\*\*\*** (slang) a poor matter or affair. From bum: poor in quality; false, erroneous or invalid; and show: any undertaking, matter or affair. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**bum steer:** (**slang**) an erroneous guidance or piece of advice. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**bum steers:** (slang) erroneous guidances or advices. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bum steers:** (slang) mistakes; errors. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Bund:** a street running along the waterfront in Shanghai (a seaport in eastern China). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Bund:** internationally famous waterfront section of the port district in Shanghai. See also **Shanghai** in this glossary.

**bung:** (British slang) throw or shove carelessly or violently; sling. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bung: (British slang)** throw or shove carelessly or violently; sling. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**bung:** (British slang) throw or shove carelessly or violently; sling. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**bung: (British slang)** throw or shove carelessly or violently; sling. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Bungawoolaland:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**bunged:** (**British slang**) thrown or shoved carelessly or violently; slung. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**bunged-up:** bruised or damaged. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bunged-up:** (slang) badly or clumsily done. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**bunged up:** (slang) bruised or damaged, as from a fight. —HEV Approved Glossary

**bunged up: (slang)** bruised or damaged, as in a fight. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**bunged up: (slang)** bruised or damaged, as in a fight. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bunged up:\*\*\*** (slang) bruised or damaged, as in a fight. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**bunged up:** (slang) bruised or damaged, as in a fight. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bunged-up:** stopped up; choked up. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**bunged up: (US slang)** bruised. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**bunging: (British slang)** shoving carelessly or violently. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**bungjucks:** a made-up word. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**bung (one) up:** (slang) bruise or damage (one). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**bungstarter:** a mallet for loosening or removing a bung (a cork or other stopper for the hole in a barrel, cask or keg). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Bungumton, Vermont:** a made-up name for a town in Vermont. Vermont is a state in the northeastern United States that is bounded by New York State on the west. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**bung up:** (slang) bruise or damage. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bunion:** an inflamed swelling at the base of the big toe, with a thickening of the skin. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**bunions:\*\*\*** inflamed swellings at the base of the big toe, with a thickening of the skin. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**bunk: (slang)** nonsense. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bunk:\*\*\*** (slang) nonsense. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**bunk: (slang)** nonsense. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**bunk:\*\*\* (slang)** nonsense; pretentious talk. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bunk: (slang)** nonsense; pretentious talk. —HEV Approved Glossary

**bunk: (slang)** nonsense; pretentious talk. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**bunk: (slang)** nonsense; pretentious talk. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bunk: (slang)** nonsense; pretentious talk. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**bunk: (slang)** nonsense. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**bunk, did a:** (British colloquial) ran away; deserted. Used here to mean the person shot out of his head and left. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**bunk, did a:** (slang) ran away; deserted. In this context it means that the person shot out of his head and left. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**bunk, do a: (British colloquial)** run away; desert. Used here to mean the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**bunk, do a:** (British colloquial) run away; desert. Used here to mean the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bunk, do a:** (British colloquial) run away; desert. Used here to mean the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**bunk, do a:** run away; desert. Used here to mean the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bunk, do a: (slang)** depart hurriedly. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**bunk, do a: (slang)** run away; desert. In this context it means that the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**bunk, does a:** (British colloquial) runs away; deserts. Used here to mean the person shoots out of her head and leaves. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**bunk, does a:** (British colloquial) runs away; deserts. Used here to mean the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**bunk, does a:** (slang) runs away; deserts. In this context it means that the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**bunk, doing a: (slang)** running away; deserting. In this context it means that the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**bunk, done a: (slang)** run away; deserted. Used here to mean the person shot out of his head and left. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**bunker fuel tank:** on a ship, the tank or container for holding the combustible oil or coal used in running the ship's engines. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**Bunker Hill:** a hill near Boston where the first great battle of the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783) between the British and Americans was fought. The British drove the Americans from their fort at Breed's Hill to nearby Bunker Hill, but only after the Americans had run out of gunpowder. Before retreating, the Americans killed many British troops. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**Bunker Hill, battle of:** the first great battle of the Revolutionary War; it was fought near Boston in June 1775. The British drove the Americans from their fort at Breed's Hill to Bunker Hill, but only after the Americans had run out of gunpowder. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Bunker Hill, battle of:** the first great battle of the Revolutionary War; it was fought near Boston in June 1775. The British drove the Americans from their fort at Breed's Hill to Bunker Hill, but only after the Americans had run out of gunpowder. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bunkers:** large bins or tanks, as for a ship's fuel. Used figuratively. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**bunk, go: (slang)** run away; desert. In this context it means that the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**bunk, go: (slang)** run away; desert. In this context it means that the person shoots out of his head and leaves. —NED Approved Glossary

**bunny: (slang)** a person. —NED Approved Glossary

**bunny, quick as a:** (slang) very quickly. (From the idea that a rabbit, or bunny, is very fast.) —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**bunny, quick as a:** (slang) very quickly. (From the idea that a rabbit, or bunny, is very fast.) —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**bunny, quick like a:** (slang) very quickly. (From the idea that a rabbit, or bunny, is very fast.) —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Buntline, Ned:** the pen name of Edward Zane Carroll Judson (1823 - 1886), American adventurer and dime novelist. He is credited with being the originator of the dime novel. See also **dime novel** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Buntline, Ned:** the pen name of Edward Zane Carroll Judson (1823 - 1886), American adventurer and dime novelist. He is credited with being the originator of the dime novel. See also **dime novels** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Bunyan, Paul:** a legendary giant hero of the lumber camps of the northwestern US. His supposed feats—such as cutting the Grand Canyon of Colorado by dragging his pick behind him—are told and retold with embellishments by lumbermen. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**buoy:** an object which, anchored securely to the bottom of the ocean, floats on the surface to act as a marker. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**buoyant:** lighthearted, cheerful. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Burbank:** a suburb of Los Angeles, in southwest California, United States. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**Burchiman Company:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Bureau 1:** HCO Bureau. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Bureau 3:** Treasury Bureau. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Bureau 5:** Qualifications Bureau. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**bureau:** a government department or subdivision of a government department. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bureau:** a portion of a Sea Org management organization. It is the equivalent of a division in a Scientology service organization. (Plural, bureaux.) —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**bureau:** a portion of a Sea Org management organization. It is the equivalent of a division in a Scientology service organization. (Plural, bureaux.) —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**bureau:\*\*\*** a portion of a Sea Org management organization. It is the equivalent of a division in a Scientology service organization. (Plural, bureaux.) See also **division** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91



**bureau:** division; a bureau in a Sea Org management org is equivalent to a division in a service org. Plural: bureaux. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**bureau:** in Sea Org management organizations a division is called a bureau. (Plural, bureaux.) —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**bureaucracies:** departments of government managed by officials who follow all rules without question and without exceptions. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**bureaucracies:\*\*\*** departments of government managed by officials who follow all rules without question and without exceptions. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**bureaucracy:** government by means of departments managed by officials who follow all rules without question and without exceptions. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**bureaucracy:** government by means of departments managed by officials who follow all rules without question and without exceptions. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Bureau of Infernal Ravening:** a humorous reference to the Internal Revenue Service, a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Bureau of Infernal Ravening:** a humorous reference to the Internal Revenue Service, a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —NED Approved Glossary

**Bureau of Naval Intelligence:** a section of the United States Navy. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Bureau of Naval Operations:** a section of the United States Navy which is responsible for the utilization of resources and operating efficiency of the naval forces. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Bureau of Ordinance:** a humorous, made-up name for a government department. An ordinance is a statute or law, especially one made by a city government. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Bureau of Standards:** the division of the United States Department of Commerce that has charge of testing weights and measures, the strength and composition of materials, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Bureau of Standards:** the division of the United States Department of Commerce that has charge of testing weights and measures, the strength and composition of materials, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Bureau of Statistics:** reference to the Bureau of the Census, a government agency established in 1902, which collects, tabulates and publishes census statistics about America, its people and its economy. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Bureaux Liaison Officer:** earlier post title for Flag Representative. See **Flag Representative** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Burgess:** Guy Burgess (1921 - 1963), British Foreign Office official and Soviet spy who, with his close friend Donald MacLean, fled to the Soviet Union in 1951. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Burgoyne, Johnny:** John Burgoyne (1722 - 1792); British general at the time of the American Revolutionary War. See also **American Revolution** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Burial Society, I Will Arise:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**burlesque:** imitate comically, especially in order to ridicule. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**burleycue:** (slang) a humorous pronunciation of burlesque, a sort of vaudeville (a stage show made up of a variety of acts, including songs, dances, comic skits, acrobatics, etc.) with skits of low comedy, striptease acts, etc. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Burma:** a country in southeast Asia, to the south of India. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**burmapad:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Burma Shave:** the brand name of an American shaving cream which was advertised using sequences of roadside billboards. Each sign had a phrase on it, and each set of signs communicated a witty saying, with the last sign saying «Burma Shave.» —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**burn:** (slang) pass; spend; waste. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**burned:** consumed rapidly, especially squandered. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**burner:** (slang) a jet engine. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**burning:** of the utmost seriousness or importance. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**burningly:** \*\*\*with utmost seriousness or importance. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**burning pot:** reference to a censer: a container, usually covered, in which incense is burned, especially during religious services. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**burning question:** a question that is under hot discussion or about which the public are excited. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**burning question:** a question that is under hot discussion or about which the public are excited. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**burning question:\*\*\*** a question that is under hot discussion, or about which the public are excited. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**burning (something) up:** consuming (something) rapidly, especially squandering (something). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**burning the midnight Ron:** a humorous variation of the phrase burning the midnight oil, studying or working very late at night. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**burnisher:** a tool or machine which polishes (a surface) by friction. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**burns his candle at both ends: (colloquial)** leads a busy life during the day and also goes to bed late at night, especially in order to have a full social life. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**burn the midnight oil: (informal)** study or work very late at night. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**burn up:** consume rapidly, especially squander. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**burp gun: (military slang)** any of various automatic pistols or submachine guns. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Burr:** Aaron Burr (1756 - 1836), American soldier and statesman. A political enemy of Alexander Hamilton, Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel and mortally wounded him in 1804. Burr was tried for treason in 1807, and though he was acquitted, never regained the confidence of the people. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**burro back:** riding on the back of a burro (a small type of donkey). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Burroughs:** William Burroughs (1914 - ), American author, who in the late 1960s wrote an article against Scientology and L. Ron Hubbard for the British magazine Mayfair. LRH later responded to this article by writing an article for the same magazine which was published as a «world exclusive.» —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Burroughs, Edgar Rice:** (1875 - 1950) American writer of adventure stories; known chiefly as creator of Tarzan. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bursitis:** inflammation of a bursa: a pouch between joints or between muscles or skin, etc., and bones, for lessening friction. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**bursitis:** inflammation of a bursa: a pouch between joints or between muscles or skin, etc., and bones, for lessening friction. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**bursitis:** inflammation of a bursa, a pouch between joints or between muscles or skin, etc., and bones, for lessening friction. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bursitis:\*\*\*** inflammation of a bursa, a pouch between joints or between muscles or skin, etc., and bones, for lessening friction. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**bursitis:** inflammation of a bursa, a pouch between joints or between muscles or skin, etc., and bones, for lessening friction. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**busbar: (electricity)** an electrical conductor, in the form of a rod or bar, to which several circuits are connected. —HEV Approved Glossary

**bush fire:** a variation of brush fire, a sudden outburst, as of fighting, that threatens to spread or get stronger unless controlled. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**bush fire:** a variation of brush fire, a sudden outburst, as of fighting, that threatens to spread or get stronger unless controlled. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Bushville:** a made-up name for a place. Bush is slang for rural or provincial. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**business: (colloquial)** trash; rubbish. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**business, give (something) the:** (slang) subject (something) to rough treatment. —NED Approved Glossary

**business, got the:** (slang) was treated roughly; was punished or rebuked. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**business, got the:\*\*\*** (slang) was treated roughly; was punished or rebuked. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**business, got the: (slang)** was treated roughly; was punished or rebuked. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**business, in: (slang)** in operation; underway. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**business, minding (one's) own:** carrying on (one's) own affairs and not becoming concerned with those of other people. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**business, minding (one's) own:** carrying on (one's) own affairs and not becoming concerned with those of other people. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**business, the:** (slang) all that (one) is able to do; the greatest effort. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**bust:** a failure. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**bust: (slang)** a failure. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)

**bust:** (slang) a failure. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**bust:** (slang) break. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**bust:** (slang) burst or break. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**bust:\*\*\*** (US colloquial) a total failure; a collapse. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**busted:** (slang) burst or broke. —NED Approved Glossary

**busted:** (slang) burst or broken. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**busted (something) up:** (slang) put a stop to (something). A variation of broke (something) up. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**busting up:\*\*\*** (colloquial) distressing or upsetting greatly. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**busting up:** (colloquial) distressing or upsetting greatly. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**busts up:** damages or destroys. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**bust that tone arm down:** bring an E-Meter tone arm which is above normal range down so that the preclear will react more normally on the E-Meter. See also **busted, E-Meter** and **tone arm** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**bust-up: (colloquial)** a great quarrel, row or excitement. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**bust-up:** \*\*\*end of a relationship. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**busy bee:** (colloquial) a very busy person. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**busy bee:** (colloquial) a very busy person. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**busybody:\*\*\*** a person who mixes into other people's affairs; meddler or gossip. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**busybody:\*\*\*** a person who mixes into other people's affairs; meddler or gossip. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**butchered up:** messed up; botched up. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**butchering (one) around:** (colloquial) messing (one) up. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**but good:** (informal) very much so; thoroughly; completely; forcefully. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Butler rifle:** a single-shot, muzzle-loading rifle manufactured in the late 1800s. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**butt:** the end that is not used or consumed; remnant. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**butt end:** the end or extremity of anything. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**butterball: (colloquial)** a fat person. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**battered all over:** (slang) put (seemingly) in many places or everywhere at once. A variation of the phrase battered all over the universe, the condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**battered all over the universe:** a condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**battered all over the universe:** (slang) a condition whereby a person doesn't know where he is. The person has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that he thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**battered all over the universe:** (slang) a condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**butterfly:** (photography) a type of portrait lighting in which the main light is positioned straight in front of and somewhat above the subject, thereby projecting onto the upper lip the nose shadow, which can be imagined to look like a butterfly. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**butterfly net:** (slang) a net used to catch an insane person. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**butterfly net: (slang)** a net used to catch an insane person. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**butterfly nets:** nets used for catching butterflies. Used figuratively as a net to capture people who are crazy or thought to be crazy. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**butterfly nets: (slang)** nets used to catch insane people. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**butterfly squad:** a coined term for a group of people involved in catching insane people. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**butterfly valve:** a valve composed of two semicircular plates hinged on a common spindle, used to permit flow in one direction only. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**butter (it) up:\*\*\* (informal)** flatter someone in order to gain a favor. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**butter lamp:** a lamp which uses butter for fuel instead of oil. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**butter (oneself) all over the environment: (slang)** put (oneself), seemingly, in many places or everywhere at once. A variation of the phrase battered all over the universe, the condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**butters:\*\*\* (slang)** flatters, cajoles. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**butter themselves all over the environment:\*\*\* (slang)** put themselves (seemingly) in many places or everywhere at once. A variation of the phrase battered all over the universe, the condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**butter wouldn't melt in (someone's) mouth: (informal)** (someone) is very polite and friendly but does not really care; (someone) is very nice to people but is not sincere. The expression comes from the belief that a person who looks very gentle, harmless, etc., does not produce much heat (i.e., is not hotblooded) and therefore not even a little butter would melt in his mouth. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —Academy Level III Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**button:\*\*\*** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**button:** an item, word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**button:** one of the things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common. Buttons are those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**button:** one of the things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common. Buttons are those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. —Academy Level II Glossary app Jan 91

**button:** one of the things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common. Buttons are those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**button:\*\*\*** one of the things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common. Buttons are those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**button, dead on the:** (slang) exactly at the desired point, time, objective, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**buttoned (something) up:** (slang) locked (something) up; closed (something) up; secured (something). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**buttoned (something) up: (slang)** stated (something) precisely; ascertained (something); pinned down (something). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**buttoned (something) up: (slang)** stated (something) precisely; ascertained (something); pinned down (something). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**buttoned (the problem) up: \*\*\*(slang)** gotten (the problem) well in hand (in order or control). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**buttoned up: (slang)** completed successfully; finished. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**buttoned up: (slang)** finished. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**buttoned up: (slang)** finished. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**buttoned up:** (slang) locked up; closed up; secure. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**buttoned up:** (**slang**) precisely stated; ascertained; pinned down. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**buttoned up:** (**slang**) stated precisely; ascertained; pinned down. —from definition of «button down»' in Dictionary of American Idioms. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**buttoned up:** (**slang**) successfully completed; finished. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**buttonhooks:** small hooks for pulling buttons through buttonholes, as formerly in some shoes. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**buttoning up:** (**slang**) finishing; successful completion. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**button, on the:** (informal) exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**button, on the:** (informal) exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**button, on the:\*\*\*** (informal) exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**button, on the:** (informal) exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**button, on the:** \*\*\*(slang) exactly at the desired point, time, objective, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**button, right on the:** (informal) exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**buttons:** attitudes towards life as expressed on the Hubbard Chart of Attitudes. See also **Chart of Attitudes** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**buttons:** items, words, phrases, subjects or areas that are easily restimulatable in an individual by the words or actions of other people, and which cause him discomfort, embarrassment or upset, or make him laugh uncontrollably. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**buttons:\*\*\*** items, words, phrases, subjects or areas that cause a response or reaction in an individual. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**buttons:** items, words, phrases, subjects or areas that cause response or reaction in an individual. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**buttons:** things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common. Buttons are those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**buttons:** things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common; those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990



- buttons, couldn't care:** (slang) simply does not care. Variation of the slang phrase couldn't care less; buttons is used to mean any things of very small value. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990
- button (this) up:** (slang) state precisely; ascertain; pin down. —Freedom Congress Glossary (Final approval 5-9-90)
- buy:** \*\*\*(slang) accept as true, valid, practical, agreeable, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- buy a pup:** (colloquial) be deceived; be sold something which one believes is better than it really is. Probably originally referring to the sale of a dog to someone who thought it was of a pure breed but found later that it was not. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary
- buzz-bomb:** (colloquial) a pilotless jet-propelled airplane with an explosive warhead, first used by the Germans against England in June 1944. Although it was known as a flying bomb, the troops generally called it a buzz-bomb probably because it normally came in at rather low altitude, reminiscent of an airplane buzzing the ground. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- buzzed:** flew very low over an area. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- buzz saw:** a power-operated circular saw, so named because of the noise it makes. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- buzz saw:** a power-operated circular saw, so named because of the noise it makes. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- by and large:** in general; on the whole. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- by and large:** in general; on the whole. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- by George:** a mild exclamation of surprise, approval, determination, emphasis, etc. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- by George:** \*\*\*an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —HEV Approved Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- by George:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- by George:\*\*\*** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- by George:\*\*\*** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**by George:\*\*\*** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**by George:\*\*\*** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. «Saint George» was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as «before George» and «by George.» —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**by golly:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of by God. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**by golly:\*\*\*** (slang) a mild exclamation of surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like.—Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**by main force:** by sheer or utter force or strength. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**bypass: (noun)** the state or condition of being ignored or not consulted; (verb) ignore, fail to consult, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**bypassed:** neglected or ignored, usually intentionally. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**bypassed charge:** earlier charge restimulated and not seen. See also charge in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**bypassed charge:\*\*\*** earlier charge restimulated and not seen. See also charge in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**bypassed charge:** earlier charge restimulated and not seen. See also charge in this glossary. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**by rote:** by memory alone, without understanding or thought. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**by rote:** by memory alone, without understanding or thought. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**byword:** a word or phrase associated with some person, group, etc.; used as embodying the guiding principle or rule of action of a party or individual. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**byword:** a word or phrase used as embodying the guiding principle or rule of action of a party or individual. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**by-your-leave:** with your permission. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Byzantine Empire:** an empire in southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia, lasting from a.d. 395 to 1435. It began as the eastern portion of the Roman Empire. As the western Roman Empire declined, the Byzantium Empire grew in importance, and it remained an important power in Europe until the eleventh century. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- C:** abbreviation for Communication, one of the three things (along with Affinity and Reality) that make up the ARC triangle and together equate to understanding. See also **ARC triangle** and **communication** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- C:** abbreviation for Communication. See also **ARC** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- C:** (music) a musical tone, corresponding to a particular key on a piano keyboard. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- c:** (physics) the velocity of light in a vacuum, approximately 186,000 miles per second. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- c:** (**physics**) the velocity of light in a vacuum, approximately 186,000 miles per second. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- c:** (**physics**) the velocity of light in a vacuum, approximately 186,000 miles per second. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Cabal:** a secret plot. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- Cabal:** secret schemes or plans; plots. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Cabalist:** of or pertaining to the people engaged in a secret plot, such as against a government or person in authority. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Cabals:** small groups of secret plotters, as against a government or person in authority. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Cabinet minister:** a member of the cabinet of certain countries, as Great Britain and Canada. A cabinet is a group of advisers chosen by the leader of a government usually to administer particular departments of the government. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Cable:** a message sent across the ocean by cable, an insulated bundle of wires which carries an electric current. Telegraph messages are sent across the ocean by a waterproof, underwater cable. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- cable:\*\*\*** a message sent across the ocean by cable, an insulated bundle of wires which carries an electric current. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- cable:** a message sent across the ocean by cable, an insulated bundle of wires which carries an electric current. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- cables:** bundles of insulated wires through which electric currents can be passed, specifically as used for telegraph and telephone. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- cached:** concealed; hidden. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- CADA:** California Association of Dianetic Auditors. —FROM RJ 38 LECTURE (NOT APPVD DEFN)
- cadavers:** dead bodies, especially human bodies to be dissected; corpses. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- cadence:** rhythmic flow of sound. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- cadence:** the rhythmic flow of a sequence of sounds or words. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990
- cadets:** at the time of this lecture, children who had passed Staff Status II, basic Sea Org training and had a post which they were holding in the Sea Org and who had a good ethics record. The word "children" was not used to describe them as it is a generality. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990
- cadi:** a minor magistrate of the Moslem religion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** a brand of large American luxury car. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** a brand of large American luxury car. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large American luxury car. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large American luxury car. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** brand name of a large, American luxury car. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Cadillac:** the brand name of a large, American luxury car. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Cadillac:** the name of a large American luxury car. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Cadiz:** a seaport in southwest Spain, on a bay of the Atlantic. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**cadmium:** a silver-white metallic chemical element found in zinc ores. It is used in some low-melting alloys, electroplating, rechargeable batteries, etc. It has highly toxic dust or fumes. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Caesar:** (ca 101 - 44 b.c.) Roman soldier and statesman who became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. In 55 b.c. he made his first expedition to Britain, effecting little beyond a landing on the southeastern coast. This was followed by a second crossing in 54 b.c. in which Caesar penetrated into south central England and crossed the Thames. But the British prince Cassivellaunus with his war chariots harassed the Roman columns, and Caesar was compelled to return to Gaul after imposing a tribute which was never paid. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

- Caesar:** Julius Caesar (100? - 44 b.c.), Roman general and statesman. As part of his military conquests, he invaded Britain in 55 and 54 b.c. Became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. He made his grand-nephew Augustus his heir. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990
- Caesarean section:** an operation by which a baby is removed from the uterus by cutting through the abdominal and uterine walls. It is performed when delivery cannot take place through the birth canal.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- Caesar, Julius:\*\*\***\_(100? - 44 b.c.) Roman general and statesman. As part of his military conquests, he invaded Britain in 55 and 54 b.c. Became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- Caesar, Julius:** (ca 101 - 44 b.c.) Roman soldier and statesman who became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. In 76 b.c. while traveling from Rome to Rhodes, he was caught by pirates, whom he treated with consummate nonchalance while he was awaiting his ransom to be paid. He threatened to return and crucify the pirates; when released he lost no time in carrying out his threat. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Caesar, Julius:** (ca 101 - 44 b.c.) Roman soldier and statesman who became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. Said to be among the greatest generals of history, he succeeded in winning stability for Rome and the provinces, and his dictatorship paved the way for the Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Caesar, Julius:** (ca. 101 - 44 b.c.) Roman soldier and statesman who became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. Said to be among the greatest generals of history, he succeeded in winning stability for Rome and the provinces, and his dictatorship paved the way for the Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Caesar, Julius:** (ca. 101 - 44 b.c.) Roman soldier and statesman who became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. Said to be among the greatest generals of history, he succeeded in winning stability for Rome and the provinces, and his dictatorship paved the way for the Roman Empire. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Caesar, Julius:** (ca. 101 - 44 b.c.) Roman soldier and statesman who became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. Said to be among the greatest generals of history, he succeeded in winning stability for Rome and the provinces, and his dictatorship paved the way for the Roman Empire. —NED Approved Glossary
- Caesars, Julius:** persons like Julius Caesar (ca. 101 - 44 b.c.) Roman soldier and statesman who became Roman dictator in 49 b.c. Said to be among the greatest generals of history, he succeeded in winning stability for Rome and the provinces, and his dictatorship paved the way for the Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- cages:** boxlike enclosures, sometimes with bars, for cashiers or bank tellers. Called cages because they resemble a cage in structure. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- cagey:** cautious, wary or shrewd. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- cagey:** (colloquial) cautious, wary or shrewd. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- cahoots with, into:** into secret agreement or partnership with (someone); working together secretly with, especially for harm. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Caine Mutiny:** a 1954 US movie in which actor Humphrey Bogart gave his last notable performance, playing the role of Captain Queeg, a paranoiac (a

person with a form of psychosis where he imagines he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Cain, raise more: (slang)** become more angry or violent; make a more angry fuss or noisy disturbance. An allusion to Cain's (first son of Adam and Eve) violent anger which drove him to kill his brother, Abel. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Cairo:** a city in and the capital of Egypt, in the northern part of the country, on the east bank of the Nile River. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Cairo:** a city in and the capital of Egypt, in the northern part of the country, on the east bank of the Nile River. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cajoling:** persuading by flattery and promises. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cake:** something which surpasses all others; an unusual or extraordinary thing. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**cake and eating it too, having your: (colloquial)** being able to keep something and use it at the same time. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cake, a piece of: (informal)** something easily done. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**cake carves, that's the way the:** a variation of that's the way the cookie crumbles. See also cookie crumbles, that's the way the in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**cake, piece of: (informal)** something easily done. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**cake, piece of: (informal)** something easily done. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**cake, piece of: (informal)** something easily done. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**cake, piece of:\*\*\* (informal)** something easily done. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**cake, takes the:\*\*\* (slang)** wins the prize; excels. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Calais:** a seaport in northern France; the French port nearest England. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**Calakahoochie Indians:** a made-up name for a tribe of Indians. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Calakahoochie Indians:** a made-up name for a tribe of Indians. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**calamity:** any extreme misfortune bringing great loss and sorrow; disaster. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**calcified:** changed into a hard, stony substance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**calculated:** planned or intended. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**calculated:** planned or intended. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**calculus: (mathematics)** a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. Calculus measures little bits of things in order to find out what the whole thing will do. That is the whole theory of calculus. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**calculus: (mathematics)** a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. Calculus measures little bits of things in order to find out what the whole thing will do. That is the whole theory of calculus. —Scientology and Ability Glossary Final approval 18/9/89

**calculus: (mathematics)** a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. Calculus measures little bits of things in order to find out what the whole thing will do. That is the whole theory of calculus. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**calculus: (mathematics)** a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. Calculus measures little bits of things in order to find out what the whole thing will do. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**calculus: (mathematics)** a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**calculus: (mathematics)** a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Calcutta:** one of the largest cities in India and the world. It suffers from poverty, overcrowding and unemployment. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Calcutta:** the largest city in India and one of the largest cities in the world. It suffers from poverty, overcrowding and unemployment. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**calendar:** a list or schedule, as of pending court cases. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**caliber:** degree of worth or value of a person or thing; quality or ability. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**caliber:** the diameter of a cylindrical body or of its hollowed interior. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**California:** a state in the southwestern United States. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**California:** a state in the southwestern United States. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**California:** a state in the southwestern United States. —HEV Approved Glossary

**California:\*\*\*** a state in the southwestern United States. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**California:** a state in the southwestern United States. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**California:** a state in the southwestern United States. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**California:** a state in the southwestern United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**California:** a state in the southwestern United States. The state is famous for fads and ideas that originate there, many of which are considered strange or eccentric. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**California:** a state of the southwest United States, on the Pacific coast. —Academy Level II Glossary

**California Centennial:** the 100th anniversary of California becoming a state, with the issuance of its own constitution and application for admission to the Union (United States of America). —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**California Institute of Technocracy:** a joking reference to the California Institute of Technology, a privately controlled college of engineering and science, and



research institute in Pasadena, California. Technocracy is a theory and movement, prominent about 1932, advocating control of industrial resources, reform of financial institutions, and reorganization of the social system, based on the findings of technologists and engineers. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Caligula:** (12 - 41 a.d.) Roman emperor (37 - 41 a.d.). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Caligula:** (a.d. 12 - 41) emperor of the Roman Empire (a.d. 37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. See also **Roman Empire** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Caligula:** (a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Caligula:\*\*\*** (a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Caligula:** (a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (37 - 41). His reign was marked by extreme cruelty and tyranny. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Caligula:** (a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (a.d. 37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Caligula:** (a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (a.d. 37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**caliper:** a compass for measuring the diameter of tubes or of round objects. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**caliper:** an instrument consisting of a pair of movable, curved legs fastened together at one end, used to measure the thickness or diameter of something. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**calipers:** an instrument consisting of a pair of movable, curved legs fastened together at one end, used to measure the thickness or diameter of something. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**Callaghan:** James Callaghan, Minister of the Interior (also called the Home Office), the British government department responsible for domestic affairs, naturalization and control of the police at the time of this lecture. He was one of the key figures behind the 1968 attack on Scientology in Great Britain, using his authority to deny Scientologists entry into the country. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**Callaghan:** James Callaghan, the head of the Home Office (British government department responsible for domestic affairs, naturalization and control of the police) around the time of the lecture. He was involved in an attack on

- Scientology in Great Britain. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Callao:** chief seaport on the central coast of Peru. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- call-back:** an engramic command which causes a preclear to move back to another position in space, and pulls a preclear down from present time into an engram. Examples are "Come back here," "Now stay here" and "Please come." See also **engram** and **preclear** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- call-back:** a type of action phrase which would, in present time, cause the preclear to move back to another position in space, and when contained in an engram would pull the preclear down from present time into the engram. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- called down the faculty coals of fire upon my head:** invoked the wrath of the faculty. —editor from context. Literal meaning of the metaphor does not apply. (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- caller:** a person who attracts or lures birds or animals by imitating characteristic sounds. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- call girl:\*\*\* (informal)** a prostitute who may be summoned by the telephone. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- call girl: (informal)** a prostitute who may be summoned by the telephone. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- calligraphy:\*\*\*** beautiful handwriting, especially as an art. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- calling:** one's occupation, profession or trade. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- call it a day:** (informal) stop for the day; quit. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- calloused:** having calluses: hardened, thickened places on the skin. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- call (something) off:** cancel (something). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- call to arms:** a command to report for active military duty. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- call-up:\*\*\* (military)** soldiers on active duty. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- calm, cool and collected:** (informal) in full control of one's emotions; not excited. —Academy Level II Glossary
- calomel:** an ointment used in the early 1900s as a protection against syphilis. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- calorie:** a unit for measuring the energy value of food. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- Cal Tech:** short for California Institute of Technology, a privately controlled college of engineering and science, and research institute in Pasadena, California. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Calvin:** John Calvin (1509 - 1564), French theologian and religious reformer. Founder of Calvinism. See also **Calvinist** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Calvin:** John Calvin (1509 - 1564), French theologian and religious reformer. Founder of Calvinism. See also **Calvinist** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Calvin:** John Calvin (1509 - 1564), religious reformer who taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be

- saved only by God's grace. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- Calvinism:** the religious teachings of John Calvin (1509-1564) and his followers. Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Calvinist:** one who follows the religious teachings of French theologian and religious reformer, John Calvin (1509 - 1564). Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Calvinist:** one who follows the religious teachings of French theologian and religious reformer, John Calvin (1509 - 1564). Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Calvinist:** one who follows the religious teachings of John Calvin. Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. See also Calvin in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Calvinist:** one who follows the religious teachings of John Calvin. Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. See also Calvin in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Calvin, John:** (1509 - 1564) French theologian and religious reformer. Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Calvin, John:** (1509 - 1564) French theologian and religious reformer. Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Cambridge:** Cambridge University, a famous university at Cambridge, England, founded in the 1200's. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Cambridge:** Cambridge University, a famous university at Cambridge, England, founded in the 1200s. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Cambridge:\*\*\*** Cambridge University, a famous university at Cambridge, England, founded in the 1200's. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- Camden:** a city in southwest New Jersey, on the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was here that LRH held the First American ACC (6 October - 13 November, 1953) and the Second American ACC (17 November - 22 December, 1953). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Camden:** city in southwest New Jersey, on the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Camden, New Jersey:\*\*\*** city in southwest New Jersey, on the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- camel, eye of the:** reference to a statement made by Christ in the Bible: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- camel's back, the one that broke the:** (informal) the final thing that, when added to an unpleasant or bad situation, causes failure, ruin, etc. A variation of the straw that broke the camel's back. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**camel's back, the one that broke the:** the last in a series of grievances or burdens that finally exceeds the limits of endurance. From the phrase the straw that broke the camel's back. —Academy Level III Glossary

**camel that walks into the tent:** reference to a story about an Arab and his camel. One night the camel asks the Arab if he can put his head inside the tent. It is cold outside, so he is allowed to do so. Then he asks if he can put just a little bit more and a little bit more of himself inside the tent. Before the Arab realizes what is happening, the camel has taken over the tent and the Arab is out in the cold. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**cameras, lights, action:** commands used in the movie industry to start the actions necessary to film a shot (a unit of action filmed without interruption and constituting a single camera view) in a movie, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Cameroons:** a region in west Africa; a German protectorate (1884 - 1919) which was then divided into British and French colonies. The United Nations took over control of the colonies in 1946. In 1959, the United Nations voted in favor of giving the French Cameroons independence and holding an election in the British Cameroons to determine the future of that territory. On January 1, 1960, the French Cameroons were granted independence and became the Republic of Cameroon, but the future of the British Cameroons was not fully settled until 1961. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Camille'd:** reference to a novel written in 1848 by Alexandre Dumas the younger (1824 - 1895). The heroine, Camille, is a beautiful courtesan who is part of the fashionable world of Paris. Scorning the wealthy Count de Varville who has offered to relieve her debts should she once more become his mistress, she escapes to the country with her penniless lover Armand Duval. Here Camille makes her great sacrifice. Giving Armand whom she truly loves the impression that she has tired of their life together, but actually at the request of his family, she returns to Paris. The tale concludes with the ultimate tragic reunion of Armand and Camille, who is dying of tuberculosis. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**camouflaged hole:\*\*\*** a hole in the org lineup that appears to be a post, yet it isn't a held post because its duties are not being done. It is therefore a hole people and actions fall into without knowing it is there. Camouflaged means "disguised" or made to appear something else. In this case a hole in the lineup is camouflaged by the fact that somebody appears to be holding it who isn't. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**camouflaged hole:** an activity where certain duties are expected to be attended to by someone but nothing is happening. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**camouflaged hole:** an activity where certain duties are expected to be attended to by someone but nothing is happening. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**camouflaged holes:\*\*\*** holes in the org lineup that appear to be posts, yet they aren't held posts because their duties are not being done. They are therefore holes people and actions fall into without knowing they are there. Camouflaged means "disguised" or made to appear something else. In this case a hole in the lineup is camouflaged by the fact that somebody appears to be holding it who isn't. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**camp:** a group of people who support some cause, opinion, etc., together. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Campanella, Thomas:** (1568 - 1639) Italian philosopher, poet and monk. Known especially for his written work City of the Sun, a description of a utopian state similar to that of Plato's Republic. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Campbell, John W.:** the editor of the magazine Astounding Science Fiction from 1938 until the early 50s. He was a director of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in New Jersey until 1951. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Campbell, John W. "Astounding" Jr.:** the editor of the magazine "Astounding Science Fiction" from 1938 until the early 50s. He was a director of the first Dianetics Foundation in New Jersey until 1951. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Campbell, John W., Jr.:** the editor of the magazine Astounding Science Fiction from 1938 until the early 1950s. He was a director of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in New Jersey until 1951. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Campbell Jr., John W.:**\*\*\* a famous science fiction editor who became a director of the first Dianetics Foundation in New Jersey until 1951. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Campbell, Jr., John W.:** a famous science fiction editor who became a director of the first Dianetics Foundation in New Jersey until 1951. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Camper and Nicholson:** a company in England that designs and builds fine, beautiful yachts. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**camphor:** a whitish, translucent, crystalline, volatile substance with aromatic smell and bitter taste, used in pharmacy and as insect repellent. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Camp Kilmer:**\*\*\* a US Army post located in east central New Jersey. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**camshaft:** a rod or shaft on which a cam is fastened. A cam is a noncircular wheel mounted on a shaft that changes a regular circular motion into an irregular circular motion or into a back-and-forth motion. Cams are used to vary the speed of some mechanisms or to change the direction of their movement. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**can:** a metal or plastic container for holding film. —NED Approved Glossary

**Canadian Mounted Policeman:** a member of a constabulary (a police force organized like an army) organized in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Canadian Far West and especially to prevent Indian disorders. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and in 1920 to its present title, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**canaille:** (French) the mob, rabble. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**canal locks:** enclosed parts of a canal (artificial waterway) equipped with gates so that the level of the water can be changed to raise or lower boats from one level to another. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Canasta:** a card game for two to six players, using a double deck of cards and four jokers. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Canaveral:**\*\*\* short for Cape Canaveral, a cape on the east coast of Florida, United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Canberra:\*\*\*** the capital city of Australia, in the Australian Capital Territory. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Canberra:** the capital city of Australia, in the Australian Capital Territory. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Canberra:** the capital city of Australia, in the Australian Capital Territory. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**canceller:** a contract with the patient that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the patient or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**canceller:** a contract with the preclear that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the preclear or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion. A canceller is worded more or less as follows: "In the future, when I utter the word cancelled, everything which I have said to you while you are in a therapy session will be cancelled and will have no force with you. Any suggestion I have made to you will be without force when I say the word cancelled." See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**canceller:** a contract with the preclear that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the preclear or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion. A canceller is worded more or less as follows: "In the future, when I utter the word cancelled, everything which I have said to you while you are in a therapy session will be cancelled and will have no force with you. Any suggestion I have made to you will be without force when I say the word cancelled." See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**cancre: (French)** a dunce (one who shows no capacity for learning; a dull-witted, stupid person). Used in humorous reference to Louis XVI, king of France. See also "**Cancre**," **Louis** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**"Cancre," Louis:** Louis XVI (1754 - 1793), king of France 1791 - 1792. He was weak in character and had little understanding or caring for the business of a king; he spent the greater part of his time hunting. Just prior to his being deprived of his powers, the royal palace was stormed by an organized mob and the Swiss Guard was massacred (August 1792). He was the last king of France and was executed January 1793. See also **cancre** and **Swiss Guards** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**candle, isn't worth the:** the effort is not worth making. —Academy Level III Glossary

**candy stripes:** diagonal, colored stripes like those on a stick of candy. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**cangued:** placed in a cangue (in China, a large, wooden yoke formerly fastened around the neck as a punishment for petty crime). —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**can, in the:** (slang) ready; finished; completed. Originally used to refer to cinema film (stored in large metal containers called cans) to indicate that the film was ready to be duplicated and distributed to exhibitors. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (informal) prepared in advance. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**canned:** recorded for reproduction, as on radio or television. —Dianetics 55!  
Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**canned:** (slang) recorded for reproduction, as on radio or television. —9th ACC  
Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**canned:** (slang) recorded to be played later on radio or television. —NED Approved  
Glossary

**canned heat:** alcohol or paraffin fuel packaged to be used in small cans for heating, as with chafing dishes or in portable stoves. Due to its alcoholic content, it has been used by some hobos, bums, etc., in place of liquor. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**canned heat:** a preparation, sold in small cans, which can be lighted and used as a fire for cooking. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**canned heat:** fuel packaged to be used in small cans for heating, as with chafing dishes or in portable stoves. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**canned list:** a list of auditing commands or questions which has been prepared in advance. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**cannonade:** a continuous firing of artillery. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cannon fodder:** masses of people regarded as raw material for the achievement of a given end. This phrase originated in the late 1800s and meant the soldiers, especially infantrymen, who ran the greatest risk of being wounded or killed in warfare. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**canonical:** pertaining to, established by or conforming to any officially recognized set of sacred books. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**cans:** electrodes used with the E-Meter. They resemble ordinary cans and are tin plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**cans:** short for E-Meter cans, electrodes used with the E-Meter. They resemble ordinary cans and are tin-plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also **E-Meter** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cans:** short for E-Meter cans, electrodes used with the E-Meter. They resemble ordinary cans and are tin-plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also **electrometer** and **preclear** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**cans, E-Meter:** electrodes used with the E-Meter. They resemble ordinary cans and are tin-plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with

clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also **E-Meter** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**cans, put (something) in the:** (slang) record or film (something). Used when referring to cinema film which is stored in large metal containers called cans. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**can squeeze test:** a check on the state of the pc's havingness by getting the pc to squeeze the cans and observing the amount of reaction on the E-Meter needle to the squeeze. The test is used in establishing the correct Havingness Process for the pc or, by comparison with an earlier squeeze, to see if a process needs to be run to repair his havingness. Can squeezes are also used in adjusting the E-Meter sensitivity setting for each particular individual. See also **Havingness Process** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**cant:** a sloping, slanting or tilted position. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**cantankerous:** bad-tempered, quarrelsome. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**canteen:** a small container used especially by soldiers and hikers for carrying water or other liquids. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**can't have:** a depriving of self or others of substance or action or things. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**cantilever:** any rigid construction extending horizontally well beyond its vertical support, used as a structural element of a bridge. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Canton, China:** a city which is the transportation, industrial, financial and trade center of southern China. In the 1800s, it was the first Chinese port regularly used by European traders. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cantonment:** a camp; a group of more or less temporary buildings usually used for housing troops. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cantons:** political divisions of a country or territory; specifically any of the states in the Swiss Republic. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**canvas:\*\*\*** an oil painting made on a specially prepared piece of canvas (a closely woven, coarse cloth of hemp, cotton or linen, used for tents, sails, etc.). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**cap:** a small metal device containing explosive powder that explodes when it is struck. —Oxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**cap:** short for percussion cap, a small paper or metal container holding a charge that explodes when struck; used in some toy guns. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**capacitor:** (electricity) a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity, consisting of two conducting surfaces or plates separated by a layer of insulation. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**capacitugs:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida, United States, proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida, United States, proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida; United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary



**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida; United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida; United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida; United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida; United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:** a cape on the east coast of Florida, United States; since 1947 it has been the chief US launching site for long-range test missiles and manned space flights. With the advent of manned space-flight just months before this lecture it was then the scene of considerable activity. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Cape Canaveral:\*\*\*** cape on the east coast of Florida: United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Cape Carnivorous:** humorous reference to Cape Canaveral, a cape on the east coast of Florida, United States, proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Cape Cod:** a sandy peninsula in southeast Massachusetts in the northeastern United States, on the Atlantic Ocean. Noted for its many resort towns. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Cape Finisterre:** a cape in the northeastern part of Spain, above Portugal. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Cape Hatteras:** a promontory on Hatteras Island (a low, sandy island off the coast of North Carolina). It is called the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" because of the frequent storms that drive ships landward to their destruction. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Cape Horn:** a piece of land projecting into the Atlantic Ocean, on an island at the southernmost point of South America. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Cape Town:** a seaport in and the legislative capital of the Republic of South Africa, in the southwest part. Also the capital of the Cape of Good Hope province. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Capetown:** a seaport in and the legislative capital of the Republic of South Africa, in the southwest part. Also the capital of Cape of Good Hope province. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Cape Town:\*\*\*** the Scientology organization in Cape Town, a seaport in South Africa. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Cap Haïtien:** seaport on the north coast of Haiti. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Capital:** capitalists as a group. See also **capitalist** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**capital:** owners of wealth used in business collectively: distinguished from labor. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**capital:** wealth (money or property) owned or used in business by a person, corporation, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Capital Airlines:** an airline company in the 1960s. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**capital investment:** the total of cash and assets invested in a business enterprise. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- capitalism:** the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- capitalist:** an advocate of capitalism: the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- capitalist:** an advocate of capitalism: the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc.,

- are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —HEV Approved Glossary
- capitalist:** an advocate of capitalism. See also **capitalism** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- capitalist:** a person who has capital (any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth), especially extensive capital, invested in business enterprises. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- capitalist:** a person who has capital (any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth), especially extensive capital, invested in business enterprises. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- capitalist:** a person who has capital (any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth), especially extensive capital, invested in business enterprises. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- capitalist:** a person who has capital (any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth), especially extensive capital, invested in business enterprises. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- capitalist:\*\*\*** someone who is representative of the free-enterprise system of capitalism, founded upon the basis of private property rights, freedom of choice of occupation, etc. —OEK - Organization App Mar 91
- capitalista:** (Spanish) capitalist, an advocate of capitalism. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- capitalista:** (Spanish) capitalist, an advocate of capitalism: the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- capitalista:** (Spanish) capitalist, an advocate of capitalism: the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- capitalista:** (Spanish) capitalist, an advocate of capitalism. See also **capitalism** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- capitalista:** (Spanish) capitalist. See also **capitalist** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- capitalista:** Spanish for capitalist: a person who has capital (any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth), especially extensive capital, invested in business enterprises. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- capitalistic:** practicing capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- capitalistic:** practicing capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- capitalistic:** practicing capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive

- conditions. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- capitalistic:** practicing capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- capitalistic:\*\*\*** practicing capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- capitalists:** advocates of capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions: it has been generally characterized by a tendency toward concentration of wealth, and, in its later phase, by the growth of great corporations, increased governmental control, etc. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- capitalists:** advocates of capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions: it has been generally characterized by a tendency toward concentration of wealth, and, in its later phase, by the growth of great corporations, increased governmental control, etc. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- capitalized:** took advantage of; turned something to one's advantage. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- capitalized:** took advantage of; turned something to one's advantage. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- capital out of, make:** make the most of; exploit. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Capitol:** the building in Washington, DC, used by the Congress of the United States (the national legislative body) for its sessions. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Capitol:** the building in Washington, DC, used by the Congress of the US (the national legislative body) for its sessions. See also **Congress** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Capitol:\*\*\*** the building in Washington, DC, used by the Congress of the US (the national legislative body) for its sessions. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Capitol Hill:** a hill in Washington, DC. The United States Capitol building, occupied by the national legislative body, the United States Congress, sits on this hill. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Capitol Hill:** the United States Congress. This expression comes from the fact that the US Capitol building, which is occupied by Congress, is located on a hill in Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- capped:** completed; had the finishing touch applied to. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- capper:\*\*\*** (colloquial) something that follows and is better than an earlier achievement. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**capping beams:** beams with which the thetan puts a cover or clamp over the existing entity in the body in order to take it over. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**cap pistols:** toy guns that imitate the sound of real pistols by the use of percussion caps. Used figuratively in the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Capri:** a small, economy car manufactured by Ford Motor Company (a US automobile manufacturer founded in 1903 by Henry Ford). See also **Ford, Henry** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**caprice:** sudden, impulsive change in the way one thinks or acts; whim. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**capricious:** characterized by or subject to whim; impulsive and unpredictable. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**capriciously:** in a manner characterized by or subject to whim; impulsively or unpredictably. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**capriciousness:** the state of being capricious, characterized by or subject to whim; impulsiveness and unpredictability. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**caps:** short for capital letters. —Academy Level II Glossary

**captain:** a military officer in the US armed forces who is in charge of a specific group or division. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**captain:** a military officer in the US armed forces who is in charge of a specific group or division. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**captain:** a military officer in the US armed forces who is in charge of a specific group or division. —HEV Approved Glossary

**captain:** a military officer in the US armed forces who is in charge of a specific group or division. In the army, a captain commands a company, which is composed of 80 to 200 men. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**captains:** military officers in the US armed forces who are in charge of specific groups or divisions. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**captain's chair:** a chair which has a rounded back formed by a heavy rail resting upon vertical spindles and coming forward to form the arms. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**captain's chairs:\*\*\*** chairs which have a rounded back formed by a heavy rail resting upon vertical spindles and coming forward to form the arms. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**captains of the port:** officers in charge of naval ports, especially the movements of all ships. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**caravan:** of a group of travelers, as merchants or pilgrims, journeying together for safety in passing through deserts, hostile territory, etc. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**carbohydrates:** organic compounds, such as sugars and starches, composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. Carbohydrates are an important class of foods in animal nutrition, supplying energy to the body. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**carbolic acid:** a white, water-soluble poisonous substance, used chiefly as a disinfectant and antiseptic. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**carbon 14:** a radioactive form of carbon which is used as a tracer in chemical and biochemical research. Also, because of its presence in all carbon-containing

- matter, carbon 14 provides a means of dating archaeological specimens, fossils, etc., by measuring the amount of radioactive carbon 14 remaining in them. See also **tracer** in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- carbon-brush:** (electronic) of or pertaining to a current-carrying brush (a conductor serving to maintain electric contact between stationary and moving parts of a machine, generator or other apparatus) made of carbon, carbon and graphite, or carbon and copper. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- carbon-brush:** (electronic) of or pertaining to a current-carrying brush (a conductor serving to maintain electric contact between stationary and moving parts of a machine, generator or other apparatus) made of carbon, carbon and graphite, or carbon and copper. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- carbon tetrachloride:** a colorless, nonflammable liquid, often used in fire extinguishers and in cleaning fluids. Its fumes are very dangerous if inhaled. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Carborundum:** (trademark) a hard compound of carbon and silicon used for polishing and grinding things. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- carburetor:** a device for sending air through or over a liquid fuel, so as to produce an explosive mixture, as in a gasoline engine. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- carburetor:** a device for sending air through or over a liquid fuel, so as to produce an explosive mixture, as in a gasoline engine. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- carburetor:** a device for sending air through or over a liquid fuel, so as to produce an explosive mixture, as in a gasoline engine. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- carburetor:** a device for sending air through or over a liquid fuel, so as to produce an explosive mixture, as in a gasoline engine. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- carburetor:** a device for sending air through or over a liquid fuel, so as to produce an explosive mixture, as in a gasoline engine. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- card:\*\*\*** a calling card (a small card with one's name, and sometimes one's address, on it, used in making visits). —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- card files:** systems for the mechanical handling of punch cards (cards on which information is recorded by means of holes punched according to a code, for use in processing data by electronic computer). —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- cardinal:** of prime importance; chief; principal. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- cardinal:** of prime importance; chief; principal. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- cards and spades: (slang)** a liberal advantage. The term comes originally from the card game called cassino; in this game, a player may grant his opponent an advantage before play is begun; granting "cards and spades" would be giving one's opponent a considerable number of points in advance. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- cards and spades: (slang)** a liberal advantage. The term comes originally from the card game called cassino; in this game, a player may grant his opponent an advantage before play is begun; granting "cards and spades" would be giving

- one's opponent a considerable number of points in advance. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- cards and spades: (slang)** a liberal advantage. The term comes originally from the card game called cassino; in this game, a player may grant his opponent an advantage before play is begun; granting "cards and spades" would be giving one's opponent a considerable number of points in advance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- cards and spades: (slang)** a liberal handicap (an advantage given a weaker opponent). The term comes originally from the card game called cassino; in this game, a player may grant his opponent an advantage before play is begun; granting "cards and spades" would be giving one's opponent a considerable number of points in advance. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- cards and spades: (slang)** a liberal handicap (an advantage given a weaker opponent). The term comes originally from the card game called cassino; in this game, a player may grant his opponent an advantage before play is begun; granting "cards and spades" would be giving one's opponent a considerable number of points in advance. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- cards, turning the:** reversing conditions or circumstances completely. A variation of turning the tables. The phrase comes from the old custom of reversing the table or board, in games such as chess and draughts, so that the opponent's relative position is altogether changed. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Careful Driving Association:** a made-up name for a group. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- cargo:** load. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Caribbean:** a part of the Atlantic Ocean bounded by Central America, the West Indies and South America. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Caribbean:** (informal) the islands and countries of the Caribbean Sea collectively. The Caribbean Sea is a part of the Atlantic Ocean bounded by Central America, the West Indies and South America. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- Carla:** a destructive hurricane that struck the Texas coast on September 11, 1961. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Carlyle, Thomas:** 1795 - 1881, Scottish essayist and historian. Carlyle was known for his works of social commentary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Carmel:** a city in western California on the Pacific Ocean which was founded in 1904 by several artists. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- carmine:** red or purplish-red; crimson. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Carnac, Black Dog of:** a black dog or bête noire (French for black beast), meaning a person or thing that is the bane of a person or his life; an insufferable person or thing; an object of aversion. Carnac is a village in northwestern France noted for the thousands of ancient stone monuments marking burial sites in its vicinity. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- carnally:** in a manner having to do with bodily or sexual pleasures; sensually or sexually. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- carnally:** in a manner pertaining to or characterized by the flesh or the body, its passions and appetites. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Carnegie:** Andrew Carnegie (1835 - 1919), Scottish-born American industrialist and philanthropist. He immigrated to the United States from Scotland without

money but made millions of dollars in the steel industry. In 1901, he sold his steel interests and gave most of the proceeds away, largely to educational, cultural and peacemaking organizations. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Carnegie, Andrew:** (1835 - 1919) Scottish-born American industrialist and philanthropist. He immigrated to the United States from Scotland without money but made millions of dollars in the steel industry. In 1901, he sold his steel interests and gave most of the proceeds away, largely to educational, cultural and peacemaking organizations. For example, Carnegie money went toward the founding of free public libraries in many cities. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:** (1888 - 1955) American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:** a corporation that gives courses in applying the principles of Dale Carnegie, American lecturer and author; writer of the book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended them to include salesmanship and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:** American lecturer and author; writer of the book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:** American lecturer and author; writer of the book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:** American lecturer and author; writer of the book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended them to include salesmanship and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:** American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Carnegie, Dale:** American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:** an American lecturer and author; writer of a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Carnegie, Dale:\*\*\*** the writings of Dale Carnegie (1888 - 1955), American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Carnegie Halls:** buildings similar to Carnegie Hall, a world-famous concert hall in New York City. A performance in Carnegie Hall amounts to a seal of approval



- on a musician's work. When the building was erected in 1891, it was known as the New York Music Hall, but in 1898 the name was changed to Carnegie Hall in honor of Andrew Carnegie, who was the chief contributor of the funds for its construction. See also Carnegie in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- carom:\*\*\*** strike and rebound. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- carousel:** merry-go-round. Used figuratively to mean something that goes round and round but doesn't get anywhere. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- carpet, on the:** in the position of being reprimanded by one in authority. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- carpet tack, sharper than a well-honed:** (colloquial) a variation of sharper than a tack, very quick to learn or realize things. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- carping:** complaining or finding fault in a petty or nagging way. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- carping:** tending to complain or find fault in a petty or nagging way. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- Carrel, Alexis:** (1873 - 1944) French surgeon and biologist, in United States 1905 - 39, won the Nobel prize in 1912. In his experiments he succeeded in cultivating chicken heart and other tissues outside the body. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- carriageway: (British)** that part of the road intended for vehicle traffic. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- carrick bend:** a kind of knot used for joining two ropes. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- carrick bend:** a kind of knot used for joining two ropes. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- carrick bend:** a kind of knot used for joining two ropes. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- carrier wave:** a constant flow of current that can be influenced by and can carry other things. Carrier waves are used to transmit speech, music, images or other signals. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- carrier wave:\*\*\*** a constant flow of current that can be influenced by and can carry other things. Carrier waves are used to transmit speech, music, images or other signals. Used figuratively. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- carrier wave:** a flow (of current, etc.) that can be influenced by other things and can carry other things. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- carrier wave:** a flow of current that can be influenced by other things and can carry other things. See also Understanding the E-Meter by L. Ron Hubbard. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- Carroll, Lewis:** pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832 - 98), English author, mathematician and photographer. He is the author of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Through the Looking Glass, and other works of fantasy and nonsense.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- Carroll, Lewis:** pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832 - 1898), English author, mathematician and photographer. He is the author of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Through the Looking Glass, and other works of fantasy and nonsense. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- carrot:** something hoped for or promised as a lure or incentive. An allusion to the proverbial method of tempting a donkey to move by dangling a carrot before it. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**carrot:** something hoped for or promised as a lure or incentive. An allusion to the proverbial method of tempting a donkey to move by dangling a carrot before it. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Carr, Sir William:**\*\*\* (1912 - ) British newspaper proprietor (owner) at the time of the lecture. See also King, Cecil in this glossary. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**carry-out:** bringing to completion. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**carte blanche:** full authority; freedom to do as one wishes. (From French, "white card," a paper bearing only a signature, allowing the bearer to fill in the conditions.) —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**cartel:** a large group of business firms that agree to operate as a monopoly, especially to regulate prices and production. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Cartel Motor Car Company:** made-up name for a company. A cartel is a group of business firms who have established a national or international monopoly in order to fix prices and get rid of competition. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Carter, Nick:** fictional detective, who was both a character in, and the pen name of the authors of, a series of dime novels published in the United States by Street and Smith in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These Nick Carter novels sold some 4 million copies of over 1,000 titles and inspired radio plays and movies. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Carter, Nick:** fictional detective, who was both a character in, and the pen name of the authors of, a series of dime novels published in the United States by Street and Smith in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Carthage:** an ancient city in north Africa. It was the commercial and political rival of Rome for much of the third and second centuries b.c. The city was destroyed by the Romans in 146 b.c. at the end of the Third Punic War. See also Punic Wars and Rome in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Carthusian:** a monk or nun of a very strict order founded at Chartreuse, France, in 1084. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**cartridge:** a container holding the chemical in a fire extinguisher. When a cartridge is used up the extinguisher should be loaded with a fresh one. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**cartridge:** a cylindrical case of pasteboard, metal or the like, for holding a complete charge of powder, and often also the bullet or the shot for a rifle, machine gun or other small arm. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cartridges:** cases made of metal or cardboard for holding gunpowder, or complete charges for a firearm. —Standard Tech Defined Transcript Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**cart was put behind the horse:** something was begun at the proper place; things were done in the proper order. A variation of the phrase don't put the cart before the horse. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**cartwheel: (slang from late 1800s)** a dollar, especially a US silver dollar. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Caruso:** Enrico Caruso (1873 - 1921), an Italian operatic tenor. The beauty, range and power of his voice made him one of the greatest of all singers. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

- Caruso:** Enrico Caruso (1873 - 1921), an Italian operatic tenor. The beauty, range and power of his voice made him one of the greatest of all singers. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Caruso:** Enrico Caruso (1873 - 1921), Italian operatic tenor, one of the most famous singers ever. After his death his recordings perpetuated his fame. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Caruso:** Enrico Caruso (1873 - 1921), Italian operatic tenor, one of the most famous singers ever. After his death his recordings perpetuated his fame. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- CAS:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Church of American Science, a Christian church which existed in the mid 1950s. It had many members who were interested about and became active in Scientology. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- Casablanca:** a seaport in west Morocco, Africa. It was the location of the Casablanca Conference, a historic World War II meeting held in January, 1943, where American, British, and French chiefs of state and military leaders met to discuss the military and political phases of the war effort, and the occasion on which unconditional surrender was first agreed upon by the Allies as a condition for peace. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Casablanca:** a seaport in west Morocco, Africa. It was the location of the Casablanca Conference, a historic World War II meeting held in January, 1943, where American, British and French chiefs of state and military leaders met to discuss the military and political phases of the war effort, and the occasion on which unconditional surrender was first agreed upon by the Allies as a condition for peace. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Casablanca:\*\*\*** a seaport in West Morocco, Africa. It was the location of the Casablanca Conference, an historic World War II meeting held in January, 1943, where American, British, and French chiefs of state and military leaders met to discuss the military and political phases of the war effort, and the occasion on which unconditional surrender was first agreed upon by the Allies as a condition for peace. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Casablanca:** a seaport in West Morocco, Africa where Arabic is the official language. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- casbah:** the older and native section of any one of various cities, especially in North Africa. Used in this lecture with no particular meaning. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrate** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberrated** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrative** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive bank** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A

person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC  
Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC  
Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC  
Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC  
Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PDC  
Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —HEV  
Approved Glossary

**case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —PTS-SP  
Approved Glossary

**case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —LCDH  
Approved Glossary

**case:\*\*\*** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive bank** and **aberrations** in this glossary. —R-factor  
Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**case:\*\*\*** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —OEC -  
Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**case:\*\*\*** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his

- aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive bank** and **aberration** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberration** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- case:** a general term for a person being treated or helped. It also refers to a person's condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- case:\*\*\*** a general term for a person being treated or helped. It also refers to a person's condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- case:** a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. Case is also a general term for a person being treated or helped. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

- case:** a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. Case is also a general term for a person being treated or helped. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrations** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- case:\*\*\*** a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. Case is also a general term for a person being treated or helped. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- case:** a person's mental condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- case:** a person's mental condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- case:** a person's mental condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- case:** a word in Scientology which refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. Case is also used as a general term for a person being treated or helped. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- case:** refers to the condition of a person being treated or helped. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Case Analysis:\*\*\*** a procedure of exact steps which establishes (a) What is going on with the case and (b) What should be done with it. See also **case** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- case assessment:** an action done in an auditing session using a prepared list of questions which analyzes a case broadly. The purpose of a case assessment is to establish auditor control over the preclear, better acquaint the auditor with his preclear, and to provide essential information required. See also **case** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- case assessment:\*\*\*** an action done in an auditing session using a prepared list of questions which analyzes a case broadly. The purpose of a case assessment is to establish auditor control over the preclear, better acquaint the auditor with his preclear, and to provide essential information required. See also **case** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- case assessment form:** a prepared list of questions used in an auditing session to analyze a case broadly. The purpose of a case assessment is to establish auditor control over the preclear, better acquaint the auditor with his preclear, and to provide essential information required. See also **case** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Case Cracking Unit:** a unit located at the time of this lecture in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization. It audited cases (students or HGC pcs or other pcs in difficulty such as field auditor rejects) to a result. See also **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Case Cracking Unit:\*\*\*** Review Case Cracking Unit, a unit in the Qualifications Division at the time of the lecture which audits cases (students or HGC pcs or

- other pcs in difficulty such as field auditor rejects) to a result. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- case gain:** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the pc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- case gain:** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the preclear. See also case in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- case gain:** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the preclear. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- case gain:** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the preclear. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- case gain:** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the preclear. See also case in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- case gain:** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the preclear. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- case gain:\*\*\*** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the pc. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- case gain:** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the preclear. See also auditing, case and preclear in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- case gains:\*\*\*** the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterments according to the pc. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- case histories:** collected information on individuals about their health, mental attitudes, therapy taken, progress of therapy, etc., which are documented. A case history is simply a record of the individual's therapy history. See also case in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- case history:** collected information on an individual about his health, mental attitudes, therapy taken, progress of therapy, etc., which is documented. A case history is simply a record of the individual's therapy history. See also cases in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- case history:** collected information on an individual about their health, mental attitudes, therapy taken, progress of therapy, etc., which are documented. It is simply a record of the individual's therapy history. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- case history:** collected information on an individual about their health, mental attitudes, therapy taken, progress of therapy, etc., which are documented. It is simply a record of the individual's therapy history. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- case in point, a:\*\*\*** a situation, state or condition that is an example, especially a good example, of what is being talked about. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- Case Level 1:** a level of case which included OT at the time of this lecture. See also case in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Case Level 2:** a level of case which included Clear and Theta Clear at the time of this lecture. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary



**Case Level V:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. At the time of this lecture there was an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and then began processing at that step. A Case Level V was a person who had to be started at Step V of that procedure. See also **occluded case** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Case of Sergeant Grischa, The:** a novel written in 1927 by German novelist, Arnold Zweig (1887 - 1968). It is about a Russian prisoner of war, Sergeant Grischa Paprotkin, who escapes from a prison in Germany and takes the identity of a dead Russian soldier, but later is recaptured by the Germans and sentenced to death as a spy. Although his identity is cleared up, he is still executed as an example. —HEV Approved Glossary

**case(s):** a general term for a person being treated or helped. It also refers to a person's condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **aberrated** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cases:\*\*\*** a general term for people being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrations** in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**cases:\*\*\*** a general term for people being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**cases:\*\*\*** a general term for persons being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**cases:** persons being treated or helped; case as a general term refers to a person and also refers to a person's condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cases, come down to:** (informal) come to the point; attend to the facts or the matter at hand. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**cases, get down to:** (informal) come to the point; attend to the facts or the matter at hand. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Case Sup:** short for Case Supervisor. See **Case Supervisor** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Case Sup:\*\*\*** short for Case Supervisor. See **Case Supervisor** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**case supervision:** referring to the actions of the Case Supervisor. The C/S is the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The C/S directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. See also **case(s)** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Case Supervisor:** the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing

- and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Case Supervisor:** the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear and/or pre-OT under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear or pre-OT. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- Case Supervisor:** the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- Case Supervisor:** the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear and/or pre-OT under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear or pre-OT. See also **Clear** and **OT** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Case Supervisor:\*\*\*** the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Case Supervisor:\*\*\*** the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Case V:** a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. At the time of this lecture, there was an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and then began processing at that step. A Case V was a person who had to be started at Step V of that procedure. See also **occluded case** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- cash-bills:\*\*\*** the statistic of the Executive Council, which is responsible for the solvency of the org. This statistic is the ratio of the amount of cash on hand (cash that exists in actuality and which can be expended) to the amount of bills owing. If the cash-bills statistic shows there are more bills owing than there is cash on hand, the org is considered to be insolvent. If it shows there is more cash on hand than bills owing, the org is considered to be solvent. See also **Executive Council** and **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- cashier:** discard; get rid of; reject. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- cashier:** the person responsible for receiving and recording all donations for services and materials (such as books, tapes, etc.) from public in the organization. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**cask hitch:** a kind of knot used to secure a rope to a barrel. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**cask hitches:** a kind of knot used to secure a rope to a barrel. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Cassidy, Hopalong:** the hero, portrayed by William Boyd (1895 - 1972), of scores of American Western movies made between 1935 and 1948. In 1948, a TV series called Hopalong Cassidy was originated in New York which used edited versions of the movies. Between 1949 and 1951, a new series of TV films was made which ran on national television. In the movies and television series, Cassidy neither smoked nor drank and adhered to a strict moral code that won the approval of parents. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Cassidy, Hopalong:** the hero, portrayed by William Boyd (1895 - 1972), of scores of American Western movies made between 1935 and 1948. In 1948, a TV series called Hopalong Cassidy was originated in New York which used edited versions of the movies. Between 1949 and 1951, a new series of TV films was made which ran on national television. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Cassidy, Hopalong:** the hero, portrayed by William Boyd (1895 - 1972), of scores of American Western movies made between 1935 and 1948. In 1948, a TV series called Hopalong Cassidy was originated in New York which used edited versions of the movies. Between 1949 and 1951, a new series of TV films was made which ran on national television. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Cassius:** Gaius Cassius Longinus (? - 42 b.c.), Roman general and politician. He conceived the plot against Julius Caesar's life and persuaded Brutus, a friend of Caesar, to join the conspiracy. After Caesar's murder, public opinion turned against the conspirators, and they fled Rome. See also Caesar, Julius in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Cassius:** Gaius Cassius Longinus (? - 42 b.c.), Roman general and politician. He conceived the plot against Julius Caesar's life and persuaded Brutus, a friend of Caesar, to join the conspiracy. After Caesar's murder, public opinion turned against the conspirators, and they fled Rome. See also Caesar, Julius in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**Cassius:** Gaius Cassius Longinus (? - 42 b.c.), Roman soldier and politician. He conceived the plot against Julius Caesar's life and persuaded Brutus, a friend of Caesar, to join the conspiracy. After Caesar's murder, public opinion turned against the conspirators, and they fled Rome. See also Caesars, Julius in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**cast:** a slight tinge of some color; hue; shade. Example: A good diamond does not have a yellowish cast. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**castanets:** a pair of small, hollowed pieces of hard wood, ivory, etc., held in the hand and clicked together in time to music, especially in Spanish dances. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**caste, lost:** lost social status or position. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**caste system:\*\*\*** a social system having class distinctions based on rank, wealth, position, etc. —OEK - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**caste system:** a system of social divisions into which Hindu society is traditionally divided, each caste having its own privileges and limitations, transferred by inheritance from one generation to the next. Each distinct class traditionally, but no longer officially, were excluded from social dealings with the others. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**castigate:** criticize or reprimand severely.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**castigated:** criticized or reprimanded severely. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**casting up:** adding up; totaling. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cast iron nerves:** (colloquial) extreme, disrespectful boldness; audacity. You've got your cast iron nerves not knowing how to assess! —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**Castle:** a building at Saint Hill located at the top of the main driveway. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**cast offs:** things that have been discarded or rejected. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Castro:** Fidel Castro (1926 - ), Cuban revolutionary and premier of Cuba since 1959. He established a totalitarian government that benefited the working class at the expense of the middle class. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Castro:** Fidel Castro (1926 - ), Cuban revolutionary and premier of Cuba since 1959. He led the revolution that overthrew the dictator of Cuba, who had the support of the United States. Castro then presided over his country's transformation into a communist state. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**cast up:** added up; computed. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**casualty:** any person, group, thing, etc., that is harmed or destroyed as a result of some act or event. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**casualty:** any person, group, thing, etc., that is harmed or destroyed as a result of some act or event. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**cat: (slang)** a man. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**cat: (slang)** any person, especially a man. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**cat:\*\*\* (slang)** any person, especially a man. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**cat: (slang)** a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**cat-a-bars:** a joking reference to isobars; lines on a weather map or chart that connect points at which the barometric pressure is the same. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**cataclysm:** any great upheaval that causes sudden and violent changes, as an earthquake, war, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cataclysmic:** characterized by violent changes; calamities. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cataclysmic:** characterized by violent changes; calamities. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**cataclysms:** violent upheavals, especially those of a social or political nature. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**cataleptic fit:\*\*\*** a condition in which consciousness and feeling are suddenly and temporarily lost, and the muscles become rigid. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**catalog:** any list or series. Used figuratively in the lecture. —World Book Dictionary. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89

**catalog:** figuratively, any list or series. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**catalogued:** made a list or record of. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**catalyst:** a person or thing acting as the stimulus in bringing about or hastening a result. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**catalyst:** a person or thing which precipitates an event or change. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**catalyst:** a thing or person that causes something to happen or speed up. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**catalytic:** causing or accelerating a chemical change without itself (the substance causing the change) being affected. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**catalyze:** act upon by catalysis, the causing or accelerating of a chemical change by the addition of a substance that is not permanently affected by the reaction. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**catalyze:** cause or accelerate a chemical change without the substance causing the change being affected. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**catalyzes:** changes, brings about or hastens a result, due to the stimulus of another thing or person. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**cat-and-mousing:** (colloquial) behaving like a cat toying with a mouse, specifically repeatedly challenging an opponent while waiting to strike. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**catapad:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**cataphobia:** a made-up name for a phobia. See also **phobia** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**catapults:** ancient military devices for throwing or shooting stones, spears, etc. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**cataracts:** areas in the lens of the eye which have become opaque due to disease, causing partial or total blindness. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**catarrhal:** having to do with inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the nose or throat, causing an increased flow of mucus. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**catatonia:** condition of being withdrawn totally. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**catatonia:** (psychiatry) a condition in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**catatonia:** (psychiatry) a condition in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**catatonia:** (psychiatry) a condition in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**catatonic:** (psychiatry) a person in a rigid and unconscious seizure. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**catatonic:** (psychiatry) of or in a condition in which a person has become rigid and unconscious. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**catatonic: (psychiatry)** of or like a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**catatonic: (psychiatry)** of or like a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**catatonic ambiguousa:** a made-up name for a mental disease. A humorous variation of catatonic, a psychiatric term which refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious and ambiguous, not clear; indefinite; vague. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**catatonic schiz:** (psychiatry) short for catatonic schizophrenia, a very fancy word which means a state where somebody lies still, stiff and never moves.

Schizophrenia means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**catatonic schiz:** (psychiatry) short for catatonic schizophrenic, a very fancy word which means a person in a state where he lies still, stiff and never moves. Catatonic refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. See also **schizoid** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**catatonic schiz:** (psychiatry) short for catatonic schizophrenic, a very fancy word which means a person is in a state where he lies still, stiff and never moves. A schizophrenic is a person suffering from schizophrenia, meaning "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**catatonic schiz:** (psychiatry) short for catatonic schizophrenic, a very fancy word which means a person who is in a state where he lies still, stiff and never moves. Catatonic refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. See also **schizophrenia** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**catatonic schiz:** short for catatonic schizophrenia: a very fancy word which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**catatonic schiz:** short for catatonic schizophrenia: a very fancy word which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**catatonic schizophrenia:** a very fancy term which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**catatonic schizophrenia:** a very fancy term which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —Academy Level II Glossary

**catatonic schizophrenia:** a very fancy term which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**catatonic schizophrenia:** a very fancy word which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**catatonic schizophrenia:** (psychiatry) a very fancy word which means a state where somebody lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**catatonic schizophrenia:** (psychiatry) a very fancy word which means the condition of lying still, stiff and never moving. Catatonic refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. Schizophrenia means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**cat, breed of:** (informal) type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**catburrs:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**catch:** (informal) a tricky or unsuspected condition or drawback. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**catch:** (informal) a tricky or unsuspected condition or drawback. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**catch-a-lots:** a made-up name for a team in a game. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**catch-as-catch-can:** using any means or method; unplanned; free. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cat-chasing-his-tail proposition:** a situation in which one keeps going over the same ideas without reaching a satisfactory decision or answer, descriptive of a cat chasing its tail, going around in circles and getting nowhere. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**catcher's mitt:** (baseball) a padded glove with a thumb but usually without separate fingers used by the catcher (the player who is stationed behind the batter and catches pitched balls not hit away by the player batting). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**catches it:** (informal) receives a reprimand or punishment. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**catch him out:** (colloquial) take notice of a person's error, inconsistency or unacceptable action. —Academy Level II Glossary

**catching (one) out:** (colloquial) causing notice to be taken of (one) due to error, inconsistency or unacceptable action. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**catching (someone) out:\*\*\*** (colloquial) taking notice of (someone's) error, inconsistency or unacceptable action. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**catch it:** (informal) receive a reprimand or punishment. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**catch one's death (of cold):** get such a bad cold that one might die of it. Now, Roger, you know you're gonna catch a death of cold if you keep going out like that without your rubbers and without your raincoat. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**catch (one's) death of moonbeams:** (colloquial) a humorous variation of catch (one's) death of cold, catch such a bad cold that one might die of it. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**catch phrases:** phrases intended to draw attention to something and to be easily remembered. —Scott, Foresman Advanced Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**catch (science) out:** catch or discover (science) in deceit or an error. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**catch (someone) out:** catch or discover (someone) in deceit or an error. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**catch (someone) out:** (colloquial) cause notice to be taken of (someone) due to error, inconsistency or unacceptable action. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**catch them out: (British)** find out or discover (a person) in a mistake, etc. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**catechism:** of or pertaining to a handbook of questions and answers for teaching the principles of a religion. —Academy Level II Glossary

**catering:** taking special pains in seeking to gratify another's needs or desires. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**caterwump:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**caterwump:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**caterwump:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**caterwumph:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**catfights:** disputes carried out with intense hostility and bitterness. From the fact that fights among cats are usually ferocious. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**catfish:** a large usually freshwater fish with whiskerlike feelers around the mouth. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**catfishbat:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**catfit:** (slang) a violent outburst of rage or other strong feeling. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**catfoot:** characterized by a stealthy, careful attitude. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**catfootedly:** noiselessly, stealthily. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Cathedral at Reims:** famous cathedral in the city of Reims, France, dating back over seven hundred years. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Catherine:** Catherine II (1729 - 1796), empress of Russia (1762 - 1796) who was also known as Catherine the Great. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Catherine of Aragon:** (1485 - 1536) first wife of King Henry VIII. A papal dispensation had to be obtained for her to marry Henry in 1509, as she was the widow of Henry's older brother. Henry used this alleged irregularity as an excuse for getting the marriage annulled (though he had to break with Rome to do so) in order to marry Anne Boleyn in 1533. See also Boleyn, Anne and Henry the VIII in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Catherine, Saint:** Saint Catherine of Alexandria (died ca. 310), a virgin martyr of Alexandria. According to legend, she rebuked the emperor for persecuting the Christians and, though only eighteen, converted a number of the learned philosophers he assembled to dispute with her. When the spiked wheel on which she was then sentenced to die broke in pieces, she was beheaded. The legend contends that her body was carried away by angels. See also martyr in this glossary. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary



**Catherine the Great:** (1729 - 96) Catherine II, Empress of Russia (1762 - 96); married to Peter III (Russian Emperor) whom she deposed in order to take over the throne. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**cathode-ray machine:** reference to an oscilloscope: a machine that visually displays an electrical wave on the fluorescent screen of a cathode-ray tube (a vacuum tube, such as a television picture tube, in which beams of electrons are directed against a fluorescent screen where they produce a luminous image). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cathode ray tube:** a vacuum tube (for example, a television picture tube) in which beams of electrons are directed against a fluorescent screen where they produce a luminous image. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**cathode-ray tube:** a vacuum tube (for example, a television picture tube) in which beams of electrons are directed against a fluorescent screen where they produce a luminous image. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cathode-ray tube:** a vacuum tube (for example, a television picture tube) in which beams of electrons are directed against a fluorescent screen where they produce a luminous image. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Catholic:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to the Catholic church, that branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the Pope. —OE - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Catholic:** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the Pope. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Catholic church:** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Catholic church:\*\*\*** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope.—Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**cat is jumping:** (informal) a variation of see how the cat jumps meaning to await the course of events, to see what is going to happen before you pass an opinion, support a course of action or commit yourself. In this instance it means the way current events are going. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**cat jumps, the way the:** the course of events; what is going to happen. A variation of see how the cat jumps, await the course of events, but see what is going to happen before you pass an opinion, support a course of action or commit yourself. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**cat, like a scalded:** (colloquial) in a very busy and excited way. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**cat, line of: (informal)** a variation of breed of cat: type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** any persons, especially men. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** men; fellows; guys. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** men, fellows, guys. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** men, fellows, guys, human beings. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** people, especially men. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** people, especially men. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** people, especially men. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** people, especially men. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**cats: (slang)** people, especially men. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**cats: (slang)** persons, especially men. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**cats: (slang)** persons. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**cat's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. A variation of dog's breakfast. —NED Approved Glossary

**cat's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. A variation of dog's breakfast. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**cat's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. A variation of dog's breakfast. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Catskills:** a range of low mountains in eastern New York: resort area. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Cat Society:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**cat's□.□.□.□, the:** an abbreviated usage of the cat's meow: (US slang) something considered outstanding; the most. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**cat's, the:** something or someone that is superlative. —Academy Level III Glossary

**cattle doors:** the wide, double doors at either side of the Apollo, just above the water line. Called cattle doors as they were originally used, long before the vessel became a Sea Org ship, for loading and unloading cattle. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**catty:** mean and spiteful. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**catty:** mean and spiteful. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**catty:** quietly or slyly malicious; spiteful. —Random House College Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**catty:** spiteful, mean, malicious, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**catty:\*\*\*** spiteful, mean, malicious, etc. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**catty:** subtly cruel or malicious; spiteful. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**cat, weak as a:** very weak; lacking in strength and energy. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**cat will be out of the bag, the:** a secret will have been found out. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cat will be out of the bag, the: (slang)** a secret will have been found out. The expression, cat's out of the bag goes back to the 8th century when it was illegal to sell and eat pork. Pork lovers had to purchase their pigs in bags under the cover of darkness. Frequently, dishonest farmers would place a cat in the bag instead of a pig. So when the unsuspecting pork lover returned home, he was incredibly surprised when he literally let the cat out of the bag. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**cat will get out of the bag:** (slang) a secret will be found out. The expression, cat's out of the bag goes back to the 8th century when it was illegal to sell and eat pork. Pork lovers had to purchase their pigs in bags under the cover of darkness. Frequently, dishonest farmers would place a cat in the bag instead of a pig. So when the unsuspecting pork lover returned home, he was incredibly surprised when he literally let the cat out of the bag. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Caucasian:** of or having to do with the so-called white race, including the chief peoples of Europe, southwestern Asia, northern Africa, the Western Hemisphere, Australia and New Zealand. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**caught (something) up:** showed (something) to be in error. —Academy Level III Glossary

**caught (something) up:** showed (something) to be in error. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**cauldron:** a large kettle or boiler. Used figuratively in the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**causation:** anything that produces an effect; cause. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**causative:** capable of producing an effect. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**cause:\*\*\*** the originator of something; the point from which something was begun or dreamed up. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**cause:** the originator of something; the point from which something was begun or dreamed up. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cause:** the point of emanation (something coming forth from a source). It could be defined also for purposes of communication, as source-point. If you consider a river flowing to the sea, the place where it began would be the source-point or cause, and the place where it went into the sea would be the effect-point and the sea would be the effect of the river. The man firing the gun is cause; the man receiving the bullet is effect. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**cause:** the point of emanation; the origination point of any communication or action or product. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**cause:** the point of emanation; the origination point of any communication or action or product. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**cause-distance-effect:** a basic definition of communication, the interchange of ideas across space. The person making a statement is causing a communication; the person receiving the statement is the effect of the communication. See also **communication** in this glossary. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**cause point:** the originator of something; the point from which something was begun or dreamed up. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**caustic:** severely critical or sarcastic. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cautery:** the operation of cauterizing. Cauterize means to burn with a hot iron, electric current, fire or a caustic substance (one that is capable of burning, corroding or destroying living tissue), especially for curative purposes. An example of the use of cautery would be pressing a hot iron against a wart to burn it off. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Cavalier, The:** The Laughing Cavalier, a painting by Dutch painter Frans Hals (1580 - 1666). —Academy Level III Glossary

**Cavalier, The:** The Laughing Cavalier, a painting by Dutch painter Frans Hals (1580 - 1666). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**cavalry:** combat troops mounted originally on horses but now often riding in motorized armored vehicles. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**cavalry:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to combat troops mounted originally on horses but now often riding in motorized armored vehicles. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**cavalrymen:** soldiers in the part of a military force composed of troops that serve on horseback. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**caved in:** collapsed mentally and/or physically to the extent that one cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**caved in:** collapsed mentally and/or physically to the extent that one cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**caved in:\*\*\*** collapsed mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. A US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**caved in:** in a state in which an individual is mentally and/or physically collapsed to the extent that he or she cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**caved in:\*\*\*** in a state in which an individual is mentally and/or physically collapsed to the extent that he or she cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**caved-in:** in a state where an individual is mentally and/or physically collapsed to the extent that he or she cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**caved-in:\*\*\*** mentally and/or physically collapsed to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. A US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**caved in:** went into a state of collapse to the extent that it could not function. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. —Clearing Congress No. 5Ñ Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

- cave-in:** a state of mental or physical collapse to the extent that one cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- cave in:** collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- cave in:** collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- cave in:** mentally and/or physically collapse to the extent that one cannot function causatively. The individual becomes quite effect. A US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- cave in:** mentally and/or physically collapse to the extent that one cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- cave in:** mentally and/or physically collapse to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. A US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- cave (one) in:** make (one) collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. A US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- cave (someone) in:\*\*\*** cause (someone) a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that they cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- cave (someone) in:** cause (someone) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- cave (someone) in:** cause (someone) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that they cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**cave (someone's) brains in:** cause (someone) to collapse mentally to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**caves (oneself) in:** collapses mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. A US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**cavil:** find fault without good reason; raise trivial objections; carp. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cavil:** object when there is little reason to do so; resort to trivial faultfinding. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**caving in:** giving in; yielding; submitting. —Academy Level III Glossary

**caving in:** giving in; yielding; submitting. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**caving (one) in:** causing (one) a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that he cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris. —Academy Level II Glossary

**caving (people) in:\*\*\*** causing (people) a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that they cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**caving (someone) in:** causing (someone) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. From the US Western term caved in which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**caving (someone) in:** causing (someone) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Cavite:** a city in southwestern Luzon (the largest of the islands in the Philippines). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**CBO:** abbreviation for Central Bureaux Order. See **Central Bureau Order** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**CBOs: Central Bureaux Orders:** issues which are applicable to specific bureaux (divisionsÑ**bureaux** is the plural [French] of bureau) of the Sea Org. These issues regulate the organization and activity of Sea Org bureaux. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**CBS:** abbreviation for Columbia Broadcasting System: a major United States radio and television broadcasting network in existence since 1926. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

- cc:** abbreviation for compound cathartic, a medicine to make the bowels move. CC pills were dispensed by the armed forces in World War II as a laxative. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- cc:** abbreviation for cubic centimeters. Cubic centimeters are the form of measurement used on hypodermic syringes to measure the amount of medicine being injected. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)
- CCH 0:** a set of actions done at the start of an auditing session to assist the preclear's participation in the session and to assist the auditor in ARC. The purpose of CCH 0 is to make known the beginning of a session to a preclear and the auditor so that no error as to its beginning is made; to put the preclear in a condition to be audited. See also CCH and ARC in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- CCH 0:** a set of actions to assist the preclear's participation in the session and to assist the auditor in ARC. The sum of CCH 0 is find the auditor, find the auditing room, find the preclear, knock out any existing present time problem, establish goals, clear help, get agreement on session length and get up to the first real auditing command. See also CCH Processes in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- CCH 0:** Rudiments, Goals and Present Time Problem. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH 1:** Give Me Your Hand. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH 2:** Tone 40 8-C. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH 3:** Book Mimicry. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH 4:** Hand Space Mimicry. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH 5:** Location by Contact. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH 6:** Body - Room Contact. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH 7:** Contact by Duplication. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- CCH:** abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness: a group of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and

increase his ability to have things for himself. This brings him into the present, away from his past problems. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**CCH:** abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness: any of a series of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. CCH 1 to 4 are the first four CCH processes following CCH 0. See also **CCH 0** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**CCH: (stands for Control, Communication, Havingness)** processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**CCH Processes:** short for Control, Communication and Havingness Processes: those processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**CCHs:** abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness: a series of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. See also **process** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**CCHs:** abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness: a series of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. See also **process** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**CCHs:\*\***abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness: processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. \_ Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**CCHs:** abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness, a series of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present away from his past problems. See also **process** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**CCHs: (stands for Control, Communication, Havingness)** processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. —Academy Level III Glossary

**CCHs: (stands for Control, Communication, Havingness)** processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from



- his past problems. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- CCHs:\*\*\*** (stands for Control, Communication, Havingness) processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- CD:** abbreviation for common denominator. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- CDEI circle:** reference to the CDEI scale, a gradient scale consisting of the points Curiosity, Desire, Enforce and Inhibit. There are harmonics on this. As one goes below inhibit, he finds these points inverting and all sorts of curious phenomena occurs because this cycle repeats itself. It is a cycle rather than simply a straightforward scale. For more information on this scale, see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- CDEI Scale:** a gradient scale consisting of the points Curiosity, Desire, Enforce and Inhibit. See Scientology 0-8, The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard for more information on this scale. —Academy Level III Glossary
- CDEI Scale:\*\*\*** a gradient scale consisting of the points Curiosity, Desire, Enforce and Inhibit. See Scientology 0-8, The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard for more information on this scale. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- CE:** abbreviation for chemical engineer: a person involved in the science or profession or applying chemistry to industrial processes. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- CECS:** abbreviation for Committee of Examinations, Certifications and Services, an organization set up within the HASI at the time of the lecture to guarantee the standard of practice of Scientology across the world. It had programs of retraining and examination to increase auditors' skills and results. See also HASI in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ceiling bounce-osis:** a made-up name for an abnormal or diseased condition. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- cell:** any of the smallest organizational units of a group or movement (as of the Communist Party). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- cell:\*\*\*** any of the smallest organizational units of a group or movement (as of the Communist Party). See also communist in this glossary. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- cell:** a small group acting as a unit within a larger group. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- cell:\*\*\*** a small group that acts as a political, social or religious unit for a larger, sometimes revolutionary, organization. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- cellular:** having to do with cells. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Celt:** a member of a people to which the Irish, Scottish Highlanders, Welsh and Bretons belong. The Celts were originally a group of tribes who dominated central Europe in the sixth and fifth century b.c. They came originally from southwest Germany and spread to the British Isles, France, Spain, Italy and parts of Asia. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Celtic:** of a group of tribes who dominated central Europe in the 6th and 5th century b.c. They came originally from southwest Germany and spread to the British

- Isles, France Spain, Italy and parts of Asia. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Celtic:** of a group of tribes who dominated central Europe in the sixth and fifth century b.c. They came originally from southwest Germany and spread to the British Isles, France, Spain, Italy and parts of Asia. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- CenOCon:\*\*\*** code indicating an issue should be distributed to every staff member of a Central Organization. Central Organization was the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- ensor: (psychoanalysis)** a Freudian concept of a part of the mind responsible for repression of ideas, impulses and feelings, which prevents conscious knowledge of them. See also Freudian in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- ensor: (psychoanalysis)** a Freudian concept of a part of the mind responsible for repression of ideas, impulses and feelings, which prevents conscious knowledge of them. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- ensor: (psychoanalysis)** a Freudian concept of a part of the mind responsible for repression of ideas, impulses and feelings, which prevents conscious knowledge of them. See also Freud, Sigmund in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- ensor: (psychoanalysis)** a part of the mind responsible for repression of ideas, impulses and feelings, which prevents conscious knowledge of them. This was a concept of Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- ensor: (psychoanalysis)** in early Freudian dream therapy this was considered to be the force which repressed ideas, impulses and feelings and prevented them from entering consciousness in their original, undisguised forms. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- ensorious:** severely critical; faultfinding. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- ensorship boards:** groups of persons or councils in time of war who read publications, mail, etc., to remove information that might be useful to the enemy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- ensure:** blaming or finding fault; disapproval. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- ensure:** criticize severely. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- ensured:** condemned as wrong; disapproved of. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- ensured:** condemned as wrong; disapproved of. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- cent:** a monetary unit of the United States, equal to 1/100 of a dollar. —Academy Level II Glossary
- cent:\*\*\*** a monetary unit of the United States, equal to 1/100 of a dollar; a penny. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- cent:\*\*\*** a monetary unit of the United States, equal to one —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**center of control:** the awareness of awareness unit of the mind. This is not part of the brain but part of the mind, the brain being physiological. The mind has two control centers possible, by definition, the right and the left. One is an actual, genetic control center, the other is a sub-control center subservient to the control center. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**centers:** another term for franchises or missions. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990

**centigrade:** pertaining to or noting a temperature scale in which 0 degrees represents the ice point and 100 degrees the steam point. Also called Celsius. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**centipede:** a small animal like a worm with many pairs of legs along its body. The name centipede derives from the Latin centum, a hundred and pes, a foot. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**centipedes:** wormlike animals with many segments and a pair of legs to each segment: the front pair are poison claws. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**central:** a telephone exchange, especially the main one, or the telephone operator. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**central:** a telephone exchange, especially the main one, or the telephone operator. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Central Bureaux Order:** (abbreviated CBO) an issue type distributed to bureaux personnel and SO org executives only which has no force on nonbureaux personnel. CBOs regulate the organization and activity of Flag Bureaux and FOLOs. It is black ink on white paper. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Central File:** a file which contains pertinent data about and correspondence to or from a person who has bought something (a book, service, etc.) from the organization. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**Central Files:** a section (Division 2, Department 6) which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Central Files:\*\*\*** a section (Division 2, Department 6) which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Central Files:\*\*\*** a section in an organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Central Files:** the section in a Scientology organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the

organization. This data is contained in an individual Central Files folder for each person. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Central Organization:** a Scientology service organization. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Central Organization:\*\*\*** a Scientology service organization. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Central Organization:** the name given, at the time of the lecture, to a Scientology Organization which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Central Organization:** the name given, at the time of the lecture, to a Scientology organization which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Central Organization:** the name given, at the time of the lecture, to a Scientology organization which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Central Organization:\*\*\*** the name given, at the time of the lecture, to a Scientology organization which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Central Organization:** the name given, at the time of the lecture, to a Scientology organization which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Central Organization:** the name given at the time of this lecture to a Scientology Organization which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Central Organization:** the name given, at the time of this lecture, to a Scientology organization which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Central Organization:\*\*\*** the name given to a Scientology organization in the 1950s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**central organizational:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to a Central Organization (a Scientology service organization). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Central Organizations:\*\*\*** a name given, at the time of the lecture, to Scientology organizations which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Central Organizations:** Scientology service organizations. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Central Organization's:** the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Central Organizations:** the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Central Orgs:\*\*\*** the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Central Park:** a public park in central Manhattan, New York City. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**centrifugal force:** the force tending to pull a thing outward when it is rotating rapidly around a center. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**centrifugal force:** the force tending to pull a thing outward when it is rotating rapidly around a center. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**centrifugal force:** the force tending to pull a thing outward when it is rotating rapidly around a center. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**centripetal force:** the force tending to pull a thing inward when it is rotating rapidly around a center. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**centripetal force:** the force tending to pull a thing inward when it is rotating rapidly around a center. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Ceppos, Art:** the first president of Hermitage House (the first publisher of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**ceramics:** objects made of baked clay, such as pottery, tile, porcelain, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**cerebral palsy:** a condition caused by damage to the brain, especially before or during birth, in which there is difficulty in moving or speaking. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**certainty:** knowingness. One is certain on a plus or minus basis and one can be equally certain on either. One can be certain a thing is not real or he can be equally certain that it is real. There are three sides to this. One is certain that a thing is his own illusion: this is the highest level. One is certain that a thing is a mest universe reality (illusion). One can be certain that a thing is a delusion. Any certainty is a knowingness. Knowingness is sanity. Thus we have three routes of certainty by which to approach knowingness. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Certainty:\*\*\*** the magazine of the Church of Scientology of London, England (started in 1954). —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Certainty Assessment:\*\*\*** a printed questionnaire on the subject of an individual's certainty, designed to be included in Letter Registrar letters. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**certificate:** an award given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas degrees ordinarily symbolize merely time spent in theoretical study and impart no index of skill. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**certificate:** an award given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas a degree ordinarily symbolizes merely time spent in theoretical study and imparts no index of skill. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**certificates:** awards given by the Hubbard Communications Office to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas degrees ordinarily symbolize merely time spent in theoretical study and impart no index of skill. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**certificates:** awards given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas degrees ordinarily symbolize merely time spent in theoretical study and impart no index of skill. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**certificates:\*\*\*** awards given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas degrees ordinarily symbolize merely time spent in theoretical study and impart no index of skill. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Certificates and Awards:** a section of the organization which records attestations of skill that were honestly attained. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**Certificates and Awards:** a section of the organization which records attestations of skill that were honestly attained. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**Certificates and Awards:** a section of the organization which records attestations of skill that were honestly attained. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**certificate scale:\*\*\*** a reference to the levels of auditor certification, from lowest to highest, indicating the level of processing he can deliver. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Certification:\*\*\*** that part of the organization at the time of the lecture which prepared and validated certificates and awards for auditing and training services having been satisfactorily completed. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**certification board:** an examination given by an examining board which certifies that a person may officially practice in certain professions. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**certified:** having a certificate that is proof that requirements, standards, etc., have been met. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**Certs and Awards:\*\*\*** short for Certifications and Awards, the section in the Qualifications Division (Division 5, Department 13) which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Certs and Awards:\*\*\*** short for Certifications and Awards, the section of a Scientology organization in the Qualifications Division which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Certs and Awards:** the section in the Qualifications Division which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Certs and Awards:\*\*\*** the section in the Qualifications Division which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed. See also Qual in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**cerulean blue:\*\*\*** a pigment used in painting, chiefly characterized by its greenish blue color and permanence. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Cervantes:** Miguel de Cervantes (1547 - 1616), Spanish novelist, dramatist and poet, author of Don Quixote. See also Don Quixote in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**cervix:** a neck-shaped, anatomical structure, as the narrow outer end of the uterus. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cessation:** a ceasing; discontinuance. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cessation:** a temporary or complete stopping; discontinuance. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cessation:** stopping, either forever or for some time. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

- cesspool:** literally, a tank or deep hole in the ground to receive drainage or sewage from the sinks, toilets, etc., of a house; figuratively, a center of moral filth and corruption. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Ceylon:** old name of Sri Lanka, country on an island off the southeast tip of India: a member of the Commonwealth. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Ceylonese:** natives of Ceylon: former name of Sri Lanka, a country on an island off the southeast tip of India. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- CF:** abbreviation for Central Files, a section of a Scientology organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- CF:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Central Files, a section which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- CF:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Central Files. See **Central Files** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- CF:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Central Files, the section of a Scientology organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- CF:** Central Files, a section which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- CF:** Central Files (Division 2, Department 6), a section which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- CF:\*\*\*** short for Central Files, a section of the organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- chaff:** the husks of grains and grasses that are separated during threshing. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- chaff:** worthless matter, refuse. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- chaff, separate the wheat from the:** separate what is valuable from what is worthless. This expression comes from removing the chaff (the outer covering) from grain when one is making flour. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- chain:\*\*\*** a number of similar establishments, as banks, theaters or hotels, under one ownership or management. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

- chain:** a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. —Academy Level III Glossary
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- chain:\*\*\*** a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. See also incident in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar types. —Academy Level II Glossary
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar types. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- chain:** a series of incidents of similar types. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- chain:** a succession of incidents, occurring at various intervals along the time track, that are related to one another by some similarity of either subject, general location, people or perception. Such a succession of similar incidents may span a brief period or a very long period of time. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- chain:** a succession of incidents, occurring at various intervals along the time track, that are related to one another by some similarity of either subject, general location, people or perception. Such a succession of similar incidents may span a brief period or a very long period of time. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- chain:** a succession of incidents, occurring at various intervals along the time track, that are related to one another by some similarity of either subject, general location, people or perception. Such a succession of similar incidents may span a brief period or a very long period of time. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- chain:** of or pertaining to a number of establishments, such as stores or theaters, under common ownership or management. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- chain fission:** fission (a splitting apart or dividing) of larger atoms such as atoms of uranium into smaller atoms such as atoms of iodine and bromine. This process can be designed so that each fission will cause another fission, thereby setting off a chain reaction. The atomic bomb is an example of a chain fission. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- chain fission:** (fission means a splitting apart, dividing) larger atoms such as atoms of uranium can fission (split) into smaller atoms such as atoms of iodine and bromine. This process can be designed so that each fission will cause another fission, thereby setting off a chain reaction. The atomic bomb is an example of a chain fission. Used figuratively. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- chain lightning:** a kind of lightning which appears to zigzag, but which actually follows a winding path like a river. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary



- chain lightning:**\*\*\* (chiefly northeastern and western US) lightning that seems to move very quickly in wavy or zigzag lines. Used figuratively. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- chain lightning:** powerful and rapid in effect. (The term comes from a description of inferior liquor referring to its powerful and rapid effect.) —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- chain locker:** the compartment below the deck where the anchor chain is kept when the anchor is raised. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Overlook Illustrated Dictionary of Nautical Terms. (added after I/A as found but I/A terminal out of town.)
- chain sprocket:** a wheel having toothlike projections on its outer rim, shaped so as to engage with the links of a driving chain. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- chain store:** a number of retail stores under common ownership or management, or any of the individual stores of such a chain. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Chairman of the Board:**\*\*\* the chief officer of a corporation's board of directors. See also **board of directors** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- chakra: (yoga)** any of the points of spiritual power located along the body. The points are personified by gods and, according to yoga, can be released through the proper exercises. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- chakra: (yoga)** any of the seven centers of spiritual energy in the human body. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Chaldea:** a region in the southern part of Babylonia, the ancient empire in southwest Asia which flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. The Chaldeans were famous for studying the stars to foretell the future. Many present forms of fortunetelling were practiced by the priests and scholars of ancient Chaldea. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Chaldea:** a region in the southern part of Babylonia, the ancient empire in southwest Asia which flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. The Chaldeans were famous for studying the stars to foretell the future. Many present forms of fortunetelling were practiced by the priests and scholars of ancient Chaldea. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Chaldea:** a region in the southern part of Babylonia, the ancient empire in southwest Asia which flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Chaldea:** a region in the southern part of Babylonia, the ancient empire in southwest Asia which flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. The Chaldeans were famous for studying the stars to foretell the future. Many present forms of fortunetelling were practiced by the priests and scholars of ancient Chaldea. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Chaldea:** a region in the southern part of Babylonia. The Chaldeans were famous for studying the stars to foretell the future. Many present forms of fortunetelling were practiced by the priests and scholars of ancient Chaldea. See also **Babylonian** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Chaldea:** province of Babylonia, the ancient empire in what is now southern Iraq. See also **Babylonia** in this glossary. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Chaldean:** of Chaldea, a region in the southern part of Babylonia, the ancient empire in southwest Asia which flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. The Chaldeans were famous for studying the stars to foretell the future. Many present forms

- of fortunetelling were practiced by the priests and scholars of ancient Chaldea. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Chaldean:** of or belonging to Chaldea, an ancient region in south Babylonia. The Chaldean people formed the dominant element in Babylonia. See also Babylon in this glossary. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Chaldeosis:** a made-up name for a subject that deals with telling the future. Chaldea was a region in the southern part of Babylonia, the ancient empire in southwest Asia which flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. The Chaldeans were famous for studying the stars to foretell the future. Many present forms of fortunetelling were practiced by the priests and scholars of ancient Chaldea. The suffix -osis means a state, condition or action. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- chalice:** a vessel like a large goblet for holding wine; especially one from which consecrated wine is drunk at the Eucharist (the Christian sacrament of Holy Communion, in which bread and wine are consecrated and consumed). —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- chalked (something) off: (slang)** credited (something). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- chalked up:** written down; recorded. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- chalked up:\*\*\*** written down; recorded. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- chalked up:** written down; recorded; credited. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- chalking (something) up:** writing (something) down; recording (something); crediting (something). —NED Approved Glossary
- chalk it up:\*\*\*** (slang) put it to (something's) credit. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- chalk it up: (slang)** put it to (something's) credit. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- chalk it up against (something):\*\*\*** (slang) put it to (something's) credit. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- chalk it up against (something): (slang)** put it to (something's) credit. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- chalk (something) up:** write (something) down; record (something); credit (something). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- chamberlain:** an officer in charge of the household of a ruler or lord; steward. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Chamberlain:** (Arthur) Neville Chamberlain (1869 - 1940), British statesman and politician. He became prime minister in 1937 and attempted to avoid war between Britain and Germany by negotiating the Munich Agreement in 1938, under which Germany, led by Hitler, was allowed to extend its territory into parts of Czechoslovakia. World War II broke out less than a year later. He resigned as prime minister in May, 1940. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Chamberlain:\*\*\*** (Arthur) Neville Chamberlain (1869 - 1940), British statesman and politician. He became Prime Minister in 1937 and attempted to avoid war between Britain and Germany by negotiating the Munich Agreement in 1938, under which Germany, led by Hitler was allowed to extend its territory into parts of Czechoslovakia. World War II broke out less than a year later. He resigned as prime minister in May, 1940. See also Nazi Germany in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- chamois:** a piece of soft, pliable leather which has been treated with oil. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**Chamorro**s: the peoples of the Mariana Islands in the western Pacific Ocean. The Chamorro of today also include a mixture of other peoples, mainly Spanish and Filipino. —World Book Encyclopedia (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Chancellor of the Exchequer**: the minister of finance in the British government, a member of the Cabinet. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Chancellor of the Exchequer**: the minister of finance in the British government, a member of the Cabinet. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**chancery**:\*\*\* a division of the High Court of Justice in England and Wales, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor of England (the head of the part of government whose work is the administration of justice). Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**chanciness**: state or quality of being random, haphazard or subject to chance. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Chanel No. 5**: a brand of perfume, manufactured by Chanel Company (founded in 1924) in Paris, France. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Change of Space**: a process which is run to get all areas where the preclear has been, into present time. For more information on this process, see **R1 - 9** on page \_\_\_ of this book and Chapter 6 of this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Change of Space Processing**:\*\*\* Scientology processing run to get all areas where the preclear has been, into present time. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**changing (one's) mind**: changing (one's) opinion, intention, purpose or wish. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Changing Times**: a US magazine containing consumer and finance information, published monthly. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Channel, the**: the English Channel, an arm of the Atlantic between southern England and northwestern France. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Channel, the**: the English Channel, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean between England and France, 21 to 150 miles wide by about 350 miles long. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**chaos**: a state of utter confusion or disorder; a total lack of organization or order. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**chaos**: the infinity of space or formless matter supposed to have preceded the existence of the ordered universe. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**chaos**: total disorder or confusion. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**chaos**: total disorder or confusion. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**chaotic**: very confused; completely disordered. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —NED Approved Glossary

- chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- chap: (informal)** a fellow; a man or boy. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- chap: (informal)** fellow; man or boy. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- chapel:** a building at Saint Hill, known as the chapel, where the students on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course audited each other, watched TV Demos and attended the lectures given by LRH. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- chapel:** a building at Saint Hill, known as the chapel, where the students on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course audited each other, watched TV Demos and attended the lectures given by LRH. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Chaplain:** a staff post (Division 6B, Department 17D) with the purpose of ministering to others, giving succor (aid, help, relief) to those who have been wronged and comforting those whose burdens have been too great. When pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Chaplain:\*\*\*** a staff post (Division 6B, Department 17D) with the purpose of ministering to others, giving succor (aid, help, relief) to those who have been wronged and comforting those whose burdens have been too great. When pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Chaplain:\*\*\*** a staff post with the purpose of ministering to others, giving succor (aid, help, relief) to those who have been wronged and comforting those whose burdens have been too great. When pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Chaplain:** the staff member with the purpose of ministering to others, giving succor (aid, help, relief) to those who have been wronged and comforting those whose burdens have been too great. When pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. He is also the complaints department. The Chaplain holds services where required, regularly on Sunday, or marriages, christenings or funerals. The Chaplain was located in the Qual Division, but is now in the Public Servicing Division. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Chaplain's Court:** a hearing to resolve matters of dispute between individuals. A Chaplain's Court handles matters which are not ethics matters, but civil matters. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Chaplain's Court:** a hearing to resolve matters of dispute between individuals. A Chaplain's Court handles matters which are not ethics matters, but civil matters. It is a function of the Department of the Chaplain, Division 6B, Department 17D. See also **Chaplain** and **ethics** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Chaplain's Court:\*\*\*** a hearing to resolve matters of dispute between individuals. A Chaplain's Court handles matters which are not ethics matters, but civil matters. It is a function of the Department of the Chaplain, Division 6B, Department 17D. See also **Chaplain** and **ethics** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Chaplin, Charlie:** Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889 - 1977), an English filmmaker and actor of the early twentieth century; Chaplin did most of his work in the United States. In his silent film comedies, he created the beloved character the Little Tramp, who wore a shabby black suit, derby hat and floppy shoes, and walked with a cane. In a film he made in 1928, "The Circus," (a movie

where he portrays a circus hand who becomes a clown by accident) there is a famous sequence where Chaplin does a tightrope act during which the safety device breaks and he is attacked by three escaped monkeys. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Chaplin, Charlie:** Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889 - 1977), an English filmmaker and actor of the early twentieth century; Chaplin did most of his work in the United States. In his silent film comedies, he created the beloved character, the Little Tramp, who wore a shabby black suit, derby hat and floppy shoes, and walked with a cane. In his most famous film, "The Gold Rush," made in 1925, Chaplin plays a prospector in the Alaska Gold Rush of 1898 who suffers from hardship and the greed of his fellow prospectors. There is a famous scene where Chaplin eats the sole of a cooked shoe as his Thanksgiving dinner. He enjoys the laces as though they were spaghetti and sucks the nails as though they were bones. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Chaplin, Charlie:** Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889 - 1977), an English filmmaker and actor of the early twentieth century; Chaplin did most of his work in the United States. In his silent film comedies, he created the beloved character the Little Tramp, who wore a shabby black suit, derby hat and floppy shoes, and walked with a cane. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**chaps:\*\*\*** (British, informal) fellows; men or boys. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**chaps:** (informal) fellows; men or boys. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**chaps: (informal)** fellows; men or boys. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**chaps:\*\*\*** (informal) fellows; men or boys. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**chaps: (informal)** fellows; men or boys. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**chapter IV:** the fourth chapter of Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One which is entitled "Placing the Preclear at Cause." See Scientology Clear Procedure in the appendix of this booklet for the full text of Chapter IV. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**char:** (British) short for charwoman, a woman who does cleaning or scrubbing, as in office buildings. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**character:** (informal) an odd, eccentric or unusual person. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**characteristics:** distinguishing traits, features or qualities. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**charcoal:** a black substance made by burning wood slowly in an oven with little air, used as a filtering material or as fuel or for drawing. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Charcot:** Jean Martin Charcot (1825 - 1893), French neurologist; known for his work on hysteria and hypnotism. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Charcot:** Jean Martin Charcot (1825 - 1893), French neurologist; known for his work on hysteria and hypnotism. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Charcot:** Jean Martin Charcot (1825 - 1893), French neurologist; known for work on hysteria and hypnotism. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Charcot:** Jean Martin Charcot (1825 - 1893), French neurologist; known for work on hysteria and hypnotism. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Charcot:** Jean Martin Charcot (1825 - 1893), French neurologist; known for work on hysteria and hypnotism. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**charge:** (1) amount of electricity accumulated in a body by the gain of electrons (negative charge) or loss of electrons (positive charge). See also **electron** in this glossary. (2) harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**charge:** accumulation of electricity in a storage battery, condenser, etc., which may be again discharged. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**charge:** a change from the condition of electrical neutrality by the gaining of electrons (negative charge) or by the loss of electrons (positive charge). —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. By charge is meant anger, fear, grief or apathy contained as misemotion in the case. See also **reactive bank** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. By charge is meant anger, fear, grief or apathy contained as misemotion in the case. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. By charge is meant anger, fear, grief or apathy contained as misemotion in the case. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. By charge is meant anger, fear, grief or apathy contained as misemotion in the case. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**charge:\*\*\*** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. See also **reactive bank** in this glossary. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. See also **reactive bank** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. Auditing discharges this charge so that it is no longer there to affect the individual. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**charge:** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. Auditing discharges this charge so that it is no longer there to affect the individual. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**charge:\*\*\*** harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had. Auditing discharges this charge so that it is no longer there to affect the individual. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**charged:** filled or supplied with electrical energy. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**charges:** accumulations of electricity in a storage battery, condenser, etc., which may be again discharged. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Charing Cross/Embankment Underground:** an underground station located in London, England. Charing Cross is the name of a small triangular open space in central London a short distance from the Embankment (an eight-foot thick river wall made of granite that runs along the north shore of the Thames River). See also **underground** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**charity:** leniency in judging others; forbearance. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**charlady:** a woman who does cleaning or scrubbing, as in office buildings. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**charlatan:** an assuming empty pretender to knowledge or skill; a pretentious impostor. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**charlatan:** a person who falsely claims to be an expert. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**charlatan:** a person who pretends to have expert knowledge or skill that he doesn't have; a fake. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**charlatan:** a person who pretends to knowledge or skill; quack. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**charlatanism:** the practice or method of a charlatan, a person who pretends to more knowledge or skill than he or she possesses. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Charlemagne:** (742 - 814) king of France (768 - 814) and first emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (800 - 814). His name means "Charles the Great." —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Charlemagne:** (742 - 814) king of France (768 - 814) and first emperor of the Holy Roman empire (800 - 814). His name means "Charles the Great." He is especially remembered for his encouragement of education. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Charles of Sweden:** Charles XII (1682 - 1718), king of Sweden (1697 - 1718). Known as "Alexander of the North" and "Madman of the North," he spent most of his reign invading and warring with Russia and European countries. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Charleston:** a seaport in southeast South Carolina. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Charleston:** a seaport in southeast South Carolina which was founded in 1680. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Charles V:** (1500 - 1558) Holy Roman emperor (1519 - 1556) and king of Spain (1516 - 1556). In addition to Spain, his empire included Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, much of modern-day Italy and the Spanish possessions in the New World. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**charnel house:** any building or place where the bodies or bones of the dead are laid. It was originally a tomb or vault, usually connected with a church. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**chart:\*\*\*** a reference to the Classification Chart, which laid out the levels of auditor classification, the training requirements and the certificates received for these. Prior to the time of the lecture, some beginning courses (such as HAS) were on the Classification Chart as numbered training levels, but afterwards were not. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**chart:** a tabulated record of the progress of a disease; a clinical record with information about a patient and his treatment. The record includes such things as blood pressure, pulse, temperature, the patient's diet, medications given, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**chart:** reference to the Chart of Human Evaluation. See Chart of Human Evaluation in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**chartered accountant:** (chiefly British) a member of one of the institutes of accountants in Britain, Australia, Canada, etc., which has been granted a royal charter. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Chartered Accountants of Southwest North:** a made-up name for an organization. A chartered accountant is a member of one of the institutes of accountants in Britain, Australia, Canada, etc., which has been granted a royal charter. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Chartered Accountants of Southwest North:** a made-up name for an organization. A chartered accountant is a member of one of the institutes of accountants in Britain, Australia, Canada, etc., which has been granted a royal charter. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)



- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such

as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Chart of Attitudes:** a chart which contains the major difficulties people have. It shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as "Survives," "Right," "Fully Responsible," etc.) and negative attitudes at the bottom (such as "Dead," "Wrong," "No Responsibility," etc.) and a gradient scale in between. More information about this chart can also be found in Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**chart (off the):** a reference to the Classification Chart, which laid out the levels of auditor classification, the training requirements and the certificates received for these. Prior to the time of the lecture, some beginning courses (such as HAS) were on the Classification Chart as numbered training levels, but afterwards were not. See also **Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Chart of Human Evaluation:** a chart organized in early 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It has various columns and gives behavior characteristics, plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC. With it one can predict a person's behavior. For more information on this chart, read Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **ARC** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Chart of Human Evaluation:** a chart organized in very early 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It has various columns and gives behavior characteristics. It is plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC; a very good chart to use in order to predict people. (For further information on this chart, read Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.) —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Chart of Human Evaluation:** a chart organized in very early 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It has various columns and gives behavior characteristics, plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC. With it one can predict a person's behavior. (For further information on this chart, read Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.) —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Chart of Human Evaluation:** a chart organized in very early 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It has various columns and gives behavior characteristics, plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC. With it one can predict a person's behavior. (For further information on this chart, read Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.) See also **ARC** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Chart of Human Evaluation:** a chart organized in very early 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It has various columns and gives behavior characteristics, plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC. With it one can predict a person's behavior. For further information on this chart, read Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Chart of Human Evaluation:** a chart organized in very early 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It has various columns and gives behavior characteristics, plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC. With it one can predict a person's behavior. See also **ARC** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**chart room:** a chart is the name for a map of the sea. These charts show things such as the depth of water, the kind of bottom, the location of wrecks, submerged rocks, the tides and currents and where applicable, the coastline and its features. Charts are kept in a chart room which is usually located close

to or on the bridge. See also **bridge** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**chart room:** (nautical) a room for storing and working with charts, navigational instruments, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chart table:** (nautical) a large, flat-topped piece of furniture or equipment used as a working surface for viewing charts. A chart is a map of the sea. These charts show things such as the depth of water, the kind of bottom, the location of wrecks, submerged rocks, the tides and currents and where applicable, the coastline and its features. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chary:** careful; wary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**chary:** cautious or careful; wary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**chary:** cautious or careful; wary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chary:** cautious or careful; wary. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Chary or Cheeky, Dr.:** a humorous made-up name for a doctor. Chary means not taking chances; careful; cautious. Cheeky means saucy; impudent; insolent. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**chase:\*\*\*** go in pursuit; follow along. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**chasms:** deep cracks in the earth's surface; deep narrow passes between steep heights. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**chassis:** the frame, wheels and machinery of a motor vehicle on which the body is supported. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Random House 2nd Unabridged (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**chastened:** restrained; subdued. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**chastise:** scold or condemn sharply. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**chastised:** scolded or condemned sharply. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**chattel:** slave or any movable possession (as opposed to a house or land). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Chaucer:** Geoffrey Chaucer (1340? - 1400), an English poet of the fourteenth century, called the father of English poetry; he was the first great poet to write in the English language. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Chaucer:** Geoffrey Chaucer (1340? - 1400), English poet. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Chaucerian:** of, pertaining to or characteristic of English poet Geoffrey Chaucer (1340? - 1400), who is called the father of English poetry; he was the first great poet to write in the English language. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**chaw:** (dialect) chew. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cheap:** stingy, miserly. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**cheapo:\*\*\*** (slang) cheap, inexpensive (often of inferior quality); produced or sold at a low price. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**cheapskate:** (slang) a person unwilling to give or spend money; miserly person. —Academy Level II Glossary

**checked:** stopped or slowed the motion of suddenly; restrained. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**checked:** stopped suddenly. —Webster's New World Dictionary Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**checkers:** a game played by two persons, each with twelve playing pieces, on a board marked off into sixty-four squares of two alternating colors, arranged in

- eight vertical and eight horizontal rows. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- checking:** investigating in order to determine the condition, validity, etc., of something. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- checking goals:\*\*\*** a procedure done at the time of the lecture in which goals found on students, staff or HGC pcs were checked out by a qualified executive or Class IV Auditor before being run. See also **goals** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- checkout:\*\*\*** the action of verifying a student's knowledge of what he has studied. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- checkout:\*\*\*** the action of verifying a student's knowledge of what he has studied. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- checks:** holds back; restrains; controls. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- checks:** restrains; holds in restraint or control.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- checks, hand in (one's): (slang)** a variation of pass in (one's) chips. See **chips, pass in (one's)** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- checksheet:** a list of materials, often divided into sections, that gives the theory and practical steps which, when completed, gives one a study completion. The items are selected to add up to the required knowledge of the subject. They are arranged in the sequence necessary to a gradient of increasing knowledge of the subject. After each item there is a place for the initial of the student or the person checking the student out. When the checksheet is fully initialed, it is complete, meaning the student may now take an exam and be granted the award for completion. —Academy Level II Glossary
- checksheet:\*\*\*** a list of materials, often divided into sections, that gives the theory and practical steps which, when completed, gives one a study completion. The items are selected to add up to the required knowledge of the subject. They are arranged in the sequence necessary to a gradient of increasing knowledge of the subject. After each item there is a place for the initial of the student or the person checking the student out. When the checksheet is fully initialed, it is complete, meaning the student may now take an exam and be granted the award for completion. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- check sheet:** a list of things, names, etc., to be checked off or referred to for verifying, comparing, ordering, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- checksheets:** lists of materials, often divided into sections, that give the theory and practical steps which, when completed, give one a study completion. The items are selected to add up to the required knowledge of the subject. They are arranged in the sequence necessary to a gradient of increasing knowledge of the subject. After each item there is a place for the initial of the student or the person checking the student out. When the checksheet is fully initialed, it is complete, meaning the student may now take an exam and be granted the award for completion. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- check (something) out:** examine and verify or approve (something). —Academy Level III Glossary
- checks, pass in (one's): (slang)** die. A variation of pass in (one's) chips, an allusion to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**checks, pass in the: (slang)** quit. A variation of pass in the chips, an allusion to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**cheek:** (colloquial) impudence or effrontery. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**cheek by jowl:** in close intimacy; side by side. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**cheeky:\*\*\*** (informal) saucy; impudent; insolent. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**cheerios:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an expression of good wishes on parting; goodbye. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**cheerleader: (colloquial)** a person who leads others in cheering for a team. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**cheers:** (British colloquial) a greeting or expression of encouragement, welcome, approval or praise. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**cheers:\*\*\*** (British, colloquial) a greeting or expression of encouragement, welcome, approval or praise. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**cheese it, the cops: (slang)** let's get out of here, the police are coming. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**chelated:** a process by which minerals are held, as if by a claw, by amino acids. Chelation is taken from a Greek word meaning "claw." This bonding of a mineral with an amino acid exists in nature as a necessary step for the mineral to be absorbed and used by the body. Thus, with this step already provided, the mineral is more easily absorbed and used. See also **amino acids** in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Chelsea:** a section of London, England where many artists and writers live. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Chelsea:** a section of London, England where many artists and writers live. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Chelsea:** a section of London, England where many artists and writers live. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Chelsea:** a section of London, England where many artists and writers live. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**chemical assist:** a combination of vitamins taken by a preclear to help in auditing. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**chemical heat engine:** a mechanism for converting chemical energy (from food or other fuel) into heat energy and mechanical energy; a body. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**chemical recorder:** a telegraphic apparatus which records a message on a moving slip of paper moistened with a solution. The chemical composition of the paper is altered on the passage of the current through a stylus. —Academy Level II Glossary

**chemical recorder:** a type of recorder, such as those used in telegraph equipment, consisting of a metallic wire resting upon a moving, chemically treated tape. Electric current passes through the wire onto the tape causing discoloration of the tape with the message being recorded as long and short lines. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**chemical recorder:** a type of recorder, such as those used in telegraph equipment, consisting of a metallic wire resting upon a moving, chemically treated tape.

Electric current passes through the wire onto the tape causing discoloration of the tape with the message being recorded as long and short lines. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**chemistry:** the science dealing with the composition and properties of substances, and with the reactions by which substances are produced from or converted into other substances. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**chemistry:** the science dealing with the composition and properties of substances, and with the reactions by which substances are produced from or converted into other substances. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Cheney:** Sheldon Warren Cheney (1886 - 1980), American dramatic and art critic. He was the founder (1916) and editor (1916 - 1921) of Theatre Arts Magazine and the author of such books as The New Movement in the Theatre (1914), Modern Art and the Theatre (1921), The Art Theatre (1925) and Theatre (1929). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Chennault:** General Claire Lee Chennault (1890 - 1958), US Air Force general. He was the commander of US fighter pilots, the American Volunteer Group, who fought against the Japanese in China during World War II. This group was nicknamed the Flying Tigers. —Random House College Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**Cheops:** king of ancient Egypt for 23 years (around 2900 b.c.). Cheops was famous as the builder of the Great Pyramid in Egypt, which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Egyptian pyramids were built as royal tombs: each monarch built his own pyramid. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Chernobyl:** a city in the USSR, site of a nuclear reactor plant where, in late April 1986, systems malfunctioned causing an explosion of one of the reactor buildings and a fire of a reactor core. Radiation contamination from this accident spread across much of the western USSR as well as eastern and central Europe and Scandinavia. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Chesapeake:** Chesapeake Bay, a large bay (200 miles long by 4 to 40 miles wide) on the middle east coast of the United States. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Cheshire cat:** a constantly grinning cat in Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**chess:** a board game for two players, each possessing an initial force of a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two rooks and eight pawns, all maneuvered following individual rules of movement with the objective of attacking the opponent's king in such manner that no escape or defense is possible, thus ending the game. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**chess:** a game of skill played by two players on a board marked with 64 squares. Each player has 16 pieces limited in movements according to kind; the object being to win the game by checkmating the opponent's king, i.e., putting the opponent's king into a position where the opponent cannot save or protect it from being taken. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**chess:** a game of skill played by two players on a board marked with 64 squares. Each player has 16 pieces limited in movements according to kind; the object being to win the game by checkmating the opponent's king, i.e., putting the opponent's king into a position where the opponent cannot save or protect it from being taken. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**chess:** a game of skill played by two players on a board marked with squares. Each player has 16 pieces limited in movements according to kind; the object being to win the game by checkmating the opponent's king, i.e., putting the opponent's king into a position where the opponent cannot save or protect it from being taken. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**chess:** a game of skill played on a checkered board (divided into 64 squares), by two players, each possessing an initial force of 16 pieces, including a piece called a "king." There are individual rules of movement for each different kind of piece. Players make alternate moves, each seeking to attack the other's king in such a manner that no escape or defense is possible, thus ending the game. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Chestnut Lodge:\*\*\*** a "psychotherapy hospital" (mental institution) in Rockville, Maryland (a suburb of Washington, DC), which treats only schizophrenia. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Chestnut Lodge:** short for Chestnut Lodge Hospital, a mental institution in Rockville, Maryland. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Chevalier, Maurice:** (1888 - 1972) French singer and film star. He was known throughout the world for his accent, his straw hat and his jutting lower lip. He became famous in Paris during the 1920s, went to Hollywood in the 1930s, remained in Europe during the 1940s, then re-emerged as an international star. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Chevrolet:** name of a popular American car manufactured by General Motors. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**chew:\*\*\*** discuss at length. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**chewed: (informal)** chewed tobacco. See also **chewing tobacco** in this glossary. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind)  
Final approval 15/11/89

**chewed:\*\*\*(slang)** talked. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**chewed: (slang)** talked. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**chewed in:** overwhelmed. From the phrases plowed in, meaning overwhelmed and chewed up, meaning thoroughly beaten or defeated. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**chewed on:** thought over; considered. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**chew hell out of: (informal)** pound heavily, give a beating to. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**chewing:\*\*\*** discussing at length. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**chewing off more than (one) can easily bite: (informal)** trying to do more than (one) can; being too confident of (one's) ability. A humorous variation of the phrase bite off more than one can chew. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**chewing on a straw: (informal)** looking or acting like a person from the country, where there are many farms which grow different types of grain and it is a common practice to chew on straws of grain. —HEV Approved Glossary

**chewing (one) out: (slang)** scolding (one) roughly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**chewing (someone) up: (slang)** pounding (someone) heavily, giving a beating to (someone). —Academy Level III Glossary

**chewing (someone) up: (slang)** scolding (one) roughly. A variation of **chewing out**. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**chewing the fat: (slang)** talking together in an idle, friendly fashion; chatting. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**chewing tobacco:** tobacco, in the form of a plug, usually flavored, for chewing rather than smoking. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**chewing up:** crushing, damaging, injuring, etc., as if by chewing. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**chewing up:** grinding down completely. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**chewing up:** thoroughly beating or defeating. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**chew on:** think over; consider. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Chew Tobacco League:** a made-up name for a league. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**chew up:** crush, damage, injure, etc., as if by chewing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Chiang Kai-shek:** (1887 - 1975) Chinese general and political leader. He was president of China from 1928 until he was overthrown in 1949 by Chinese communist forces. Chiang fled to Taiwan (Formosa), where he established the government of the Republic of China. Among the reasons cited for his defeat was his loss of flexibility in dealing with changing conditions. Growing more rigid, he became less responsive to popular sentiment and to new ideas. He came to prize loyalty more than competence and to rely more on personal ties than on ties of organization. His dependence on a trusted clique also showed in his army, in which he favored narrow traditionalists over many abler officers. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Chicago:** a city in the northeastern part of the state of Illinois, on Lake Michigan; third largest city in the US. —Random House 2nd Unabridged and 1989 World Almanac (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**Chicago:** a large city in the United States located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** a large city in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Chicago:** a large city in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. See also Lake Michigan in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Chicago:\*\*\*** a large city in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan (the largest freshwater lake entirely within the United States). —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Chicago:\*\*\*** a large city in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary



**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. One of the top zoos in the United States, the Chicago Zoological Gardens, is located there. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** one of the largest cities in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. During the 1920s it was controlled by gangsters. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** the second largest city in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:** the second largest city in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Chicago:\*\*\*** the second largest city in the United States, located in northeastern Illinois on the shore of Lake Michigan. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Chicago piano:** (slang) a submachine gun. The allusion is to Chicago during the 1920s when it was controlled by gangsters who used machine guns. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**chicaneries:\*\*\*** instances of low trickery; unfair practices. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**chicanery:** low trickery; unfair practice. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**chicanery:** the use of clever but tricky talk or action to deceive, evade, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chicanery:** the use of clever but tricky talk or action to deceive, evade, etc. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Chichester:** a town in southern England. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Chichester:** a town in southern England. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Chichester, Francis:** Sir Francis Chichester (1901 - 72), a British deep sea yachtsman who sailed single-handed in his yacht the Gypsy Moth IV from Plymouth, England to Sydney, Australia and back again in record time. He was knighted by the Queen of England in 1966. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**chichi:** (slang) pretentious; affected (pretending in an artificial way to impress people). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**chichi:** (slang) pretentious; affected (pretending in an artificial way to impress people). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**chicken:** short for chicken out, a slang expression meaning to cancel or withdraw from an action because of fear. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**chickened out:** stopped doing something because of fear; decided not to do something after all even though previously having decided to try it. —Academy Level II Glossary

**chickening off:** stopping doing something because of fear; deciding not to do something after all even though previously having decided to try it. —Academy Level III Glossary

- chicken out:** stop doing something because of fear; decide not to do something after all even though previously having decided to try it. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- chicks: (slang)** girls or young women. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- Chief:** short for Chief Engineer, the officer in command of the engine room under the Captain. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- chief:\*\*\*** the head of a branch (a department) in a Sea Org organization. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- chief:** the head or leader of an organized body of people; the person highest in authority: the chief of police. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89
- Chief Missionaire:** the head of the Missionaire Unit in the HCO Bureau who is responsible for selecting mission personnel and ensuring that the personnel selected are qualified. This person also has the duty of seeing to the training of missionaires and potential missionaires so that there are always adequate missionaires available from which to select. See also mission and missionaire in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Chief Officer:** the officer who is second in command to the Captain. In Sea Org organizations and ships the Chief Officer is over Divisions 3, 4, 5 and 6. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- chief petty officer:** a noncommissioned officer in the US navy. Until 1958, chief petty officer was the highest rank that an enlisted person could attain. Chief petty officer is also a rating in the Sea Organization. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- chief petty officers:** noncommissioned officers in the US navy. Until 1958, chief petty officer was the highest rank that an enlisted person could attain. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- chilblains:** inflammation of the hands and feet caused by exposure to cold and moisture. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- Child Dianetics:** that branch of Dianetics which is concerned with promoting optimum survival of the immature human organism until such time as standard procedure for adults may be employed. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- Child Dianetics:** that branch of Dianetics which is concerned with promoting optimum survival of the immature human organism until such time as standard procedure for adults may be employed. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- child psychology:** a branch of psychology which studies the human being in development from birth to maturity. During the first third of this century, parents were advised not to spoil their babies by picking them up every time they cried, to feed them according to a fixed schedule, to toilet train them within their first year. During the 1940s, the trend shifted toward more permissive child-care methods. Views on child development were being influenced by psychoanalytic theory, which stressed the importance of the child's emotional security and the "damage that might result from harsh control of natural impulses." See also psychology in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Child's Crusade:** expeditions of children who went to fight in the Crusades to capture the Holy Land in 1212. There were two main expeditions: one from Germany and one from France. A shepherd boy named Stephen had appeared in France and had induced thousands to follow his guidance, while in

Germany a child named Nicolas gathered some 20,000 young crusaders and set off over the Alps for Italy. Stephen's army was kidnapped by slave-dealers and sold into Egypt; out of Nicolas's expedition, only a few reached Genoa and Rome—the rest disappeared, many having drowned in the Mediterranean. All told, the Child's Crusade involved 50,000 children, and the vast majority never returned. See also **Crusades**. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Encyclopedia Britannica and Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable

**chillun:** (dialect) children. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**chillun:** (dialect) children. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**chilluns:** (dialect) children. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**chilluns:** (dialect) children. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**chilluns: (slang)** children. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**chimera:** an impossible or foolish idea. In Greek mythology, a Chimera was a fire-breathing monster with a lion's head, goat's body and serpent's tail. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Chimera:\*\*\*** (Greek mythology) a fire-breathing monster, usually represented as having a lion's head, a goat's body and a serpent's tail. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**chimeras:** often fantastic combinations of incongruous parts, especially those calculated to deceive. The term comes from the name of a monster, the Chimera, in Greek mythology which breathed fire and had a serpent's tail, a goat's body and a lion's head. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**chimerical:** unreal, imaginary or wildly fanciful. —Random House College Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**chimes:** a set of metal tubes (usually eighteen in number) that hang in a frame and are struck with a hammer. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**chimes in to:** is compatible to or in accord with; agrees with. —Academy Level III Glossary

**chimney, goes up the:** goes up in smoke; comes to nothing; is unrealized; is without results. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**chimney, up the:** crazy; mad. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**chimney, up the: (slang)** crazy; mad. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**China:** a country in east Asia which came under communist control in 1949. In 1960, a major rift developed between Communist China and Russia, which was also communist. Although both countries remained united in their hostility toward the West and in their ultimate aims, they disagreed on items of doctrine and strategy. The Chinese disagreed with the Russian emphasis on peaceful coexistence and insisted that war between the capitalist and communist systems was inevitable. The climax of the dispute between the two countries was reached at a 20-day meeting of the world's communist leaders in Moscow, Russia in November when the Chinese position on the inevitability of war was forcefully maintained. Russia subsequently withdrew all aid to China. See also **communism** and **capitalista** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**China:** a country in east Asia which came under communist control in 1949. In 1960, a major rift developed between Communist China and Russia, which was also communist. Although both countries remained united in their hostility toward the West and in their ultimate aims, they disagreed on items of doctrine and strategy. The Chinese disagreed with the Russian emphasis on

peaceful coexistence and insisted that war between the capitalist and communist systems was inevitable. The climax of the dispute between the two countries was reached at a 20-day meeting of the world's communist leaders in Moscow, Russia in November when the Chinese position on the inevitability of war was forcefully maintained. Russia subsequently withdrew all aid to China. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Chinatown:** the main Chinese district in any city outside China. —9th ACC Volume 3

Approved Glossary

**chin-chin:** light conversation; chitchat. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**chin-chin:** (slang) engage in light conversation; chitchat. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**chin-chin:** (slang) engage in light conversation; chitchat. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**chin-chin:** (slang) engage in light conversation; chitchat. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**chin-chin:** (slang) light conversation; chitchat. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**chin-chin:** (slang) light conversation; chitchat. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**chin-chin:\*\*\*** (slang) talk. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**chine:** the line of intersection between the sides and the bottom of a flat or V-bottom hull on a boat. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Chinee: (slang)** singular form of Chinese: a native of China. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Chinee: (slang)** singular form of Chinese: a native of China. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Chinee: (slang)** singular form of Chinese: a native of China. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Chinese fingernail:** a humorous reference to the fact that Chinese nobility grew their fingernails extremely long as a symbol that they did not have to do work with their hands. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Chinese fingernail:** a very long fingernail. In reference to the fact that Chinese nobility grew their fingernails extremely long as a symbol that they did not have to do work with their hands. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Chinese ladyfinger firecracker:** a very small, slender paper cylinder that contains an explosive and an attached fuse and makes a sharp noise when exploded: used at celebrations, etc. Firecrackers and other fireworks were developed by the Chinese and have been used by them for 5,000 years. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Chinese School:** an answering chorus of responses to a teacher's questions; the teacher stands by an org board or chart with a pointer calling out a datum or pointing to it on a chart and the people learning it repeat it back to him. Done over and over again.

**Chinese situation:** reference to the dispute between Communist China and the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which erupted into open quarreling before the world in 1963. The Chinese accused the Soviets of tearing up agreements, arbitrary treatment, deviation, chauvinism and other anti-Marxist activities. Both sides began to denounce the other in the press, and the dialogue between the two countries remained harsh through the end of the year. Late in the year, the president of the United States warned a press conference that in the 1970s an aggressive and powerful Communist China might be the greatest menace to international peace and security. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

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**chin music: (slang)** talk; especially unnecessary conversation, small talk, gossip. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**chin, take it on the: (slang)** endure suffering or punishment. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**chin, take it on the: (slang)** endure suffering or punishment. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**chin, take it on the: (slang)** endure suffering or punishment. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**chip:** a worthless thing. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**chip in:** add (one's) comments. —Academy Level III Glossary

**chipped in:\*\*\*(colloquial)** contributed money or assistance; participated. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Chippendales:** persons like Thomas Chippendale (1718? - 1779), English cabinetmaker. He is regarded by many experts as the foremost eighteenth century furniture designer. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**chipping in: (colloquial)** giving one's share; contributing. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**chips are all down, when the: (colloquial)** when a situation has reached a stage at which action or a decision of great importance must be taken. The expression comes from betting games where a player puts chips or money on the table to show how much he is willing to risk. When all the chips are down, the players have placed their bets, but it is still unknown who will win and who will lose. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**chips are all the way down:\*\*\*** when all the bets have been made but it is still unknown who will win and who will lose. A variation of the phrase **when the chips are down**. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**chips are all the way down, when the: (colloquial)** when a situation has reached a stage at which action or a decision of great importance must be taken. The expression comes from betting games where a player puts chips or money on the table to show how much he is willing to risk. When all the chips are down, the players have placed their bets, but it is still unknown who will win and who will lose. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**chips are down, all the:** something is really at stake; one is put to the test. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**chips are in, the final: (colloquial)** the situation has reached a stage at which action or a decision of great importance must be taken. A variation of when the chips are down (when all the bets have been made but it is still unknown who will win and who will lose). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**chips are in, when the final: (colloquial)** a variation of when the chips are down, when a situation has reached a stage at which action or a decision of great

importance must be taken. The expression comes from betting games where a player puts chips or money on the table to show how much he is willing to risk. When all the chips are down, the players have placed their bets, but it is still unknown who will win and who will lose. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**chips, hand in (one's): (slang)** die. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chips, passing in (one's): (slang)** dying. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**chips, pass in (one's): (slang)** die. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**chips, pass in (one's): (slang)** die. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —HEV Approved Glossary

**chips, pass in one's: (slang)** die. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**chips, pass in the: (slang)** quit. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**chiropractic:** a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**chiropractor:** a practitioner of chiropractic. See also **chiropracty** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**chiropracty:** a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column. Also called chiropractic. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**chiropracty:** a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**chiropracty:** a variation of chiropractic, a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**chiropracty:** a variation of chiropractic, a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**chiropracty:** usually called chiropractic, a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89 (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**chiropracty:** usually called chiropractic, a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment

usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**chitchat:** light conversation; casual talk; gossip. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**chitter-chat:** a coined word for light, rapid talk especially of trivial matters. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**chitter-chat:** a coined word for light, rapid talk especially of trivial matters. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**chitter-chat: (slang)** talk, especially relaxed and idle conversation. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**chitter-chat:\*\*\* (slang)** talk in a gossiping way. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**chitter-chatter:** a coined word for light rapid talk especially of trivial matters. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**chitter-chatter:** a coined word for light, rapid talk especially of trivial matters. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**chitter-chatter:** a coined word for light, rapid talk especially of trivial matters. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**chitter-chatter:** a coined word for purposeless or foolish talk. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**chitter-chatter:** a coined word meaning to talk lightly and rapidly, especially of trivial matters. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**chittering:** talking lightly and rapidly, especially of trivial matters; chattering. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**chivalric:** pertaining to chivalry: the rules and customs of medieval knighthood; the sum of the ideal qualifications of a knight, including courtesy, generosity, valor and dexterity in arms. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**chivalry:** the qualities idealized by knighthood, such as bravery, courtesy, honor and devotion to the weak. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chivvied:** harassed; nagged. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**"Chloe":** a song, written in 1927 and revived in the 1940s, in which a man sings about his search for his long lost love, Chloe. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**chloracne:** a severe and sometimes persistent form of acne resulting from exposure to chlorine compounds, such as dioxin. See also acne and dioxin in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**chloral hydrate:** a colorless, crystalline compound used chiefly as a sedative. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**chlordane:** a highly poisonous, volatile oil, formerly used as an insecticide. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**chlorobutanol:** a colorless substance with a camphor odor and taste that is used as a local anesthetic. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**chloroform:** a colorless liquid with a sharp, sweetish smell and taste. Chloroform evaporates quickly and easily. When its vapor is inhaled, it makes a person unconscious or unable to feel pain. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**chloroform:** a colorless liquid with a sharp, sweetish smell and taste. Chloroform evaporates quickly and easily. When its vapor is inhaled, it makes a person unconscious or unable to feel pain. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Chloromycetin:** (trademark) a brand of chloramphenicol, an antibiotic drug used chiefly in the treatment of infections caused by certain bacteria and viruses. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Chloromycetin: (trademark)** a colorless, crystalline, slightly water-soluble antibiotic used in the treatment of infections caused by certain bacteria and viruses. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Chloromycetin:** (trademark) an antibiotic drug used chiefly in the treatment of infections caused by certain bacteria and viruses. This drug may cause death to an unborn child and may adversely affect nursing babies. It can also be lethal when combined with certain other drugs. See also bacteria in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**chlorophyll:** the green coloring matter of plants: sunlight causes it to change carbon dioxide and water into the carbohydrates that are the food of the plant. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**choke (something) down:** check or hinder (something), as in growth, progress, or expansion. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**choline:** a vitamin important to the functioning of the nervous system (it is an essential ingredient in the nerve fluid), the liver and the buildup of immunities. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Chomolungma:** Tibetan name for Mount Everest. See Everest in this glossary. —Operation Manual for the Mind. Final approval 15/11/89

**Chongton Org:** a made-up name for an org. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**choosy:** (colloquial) very careful or fussy in choosing. —NED Approved Glossary

**chop:** (informal) to give very critical or insulting remarks. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**chop:\*\*\*** make very critical or insulting remarks about. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**chop:** very critical or insulting remarks; cutting remarks. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Chopin:** Frederic Chopin (1810 - 1849), Polish composer and pianist. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**Chopin:** Frederic Chopin (1810 - 1849), Polish composer and pianist. He composed almost exclusively for the piano. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**chopped (everything) up:\*\*\*** gave very critical or insulting remarks about (everything). —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**chopped (someone) up:** gave very critical or insulting remarks about (someone). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**chopped (something) up:** gave very critical or insulting remarks about (something). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**chopped up:\*\*\*** cut into pieces. Used figuratively in this lecture. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**chopped up:** cut into pieces. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**chopping (someone) up:** giving very critical or insulting remarks about (someone). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**chopping (someone) up:** giving very critical or insulting remarks about (someone). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary



**chopping (someone) up:** giving very critical or insulting remarks to (someone).  
—3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**chopping (someone) up:** giving very critical or insulting remarks to (someone).  
—3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**choppy:\*\*\*** (slang) critical or insulting. —R-factor~Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**choppy:** (slang) critical or insulting. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**choppy:\*\*\*** (slang) very critical or insulting. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**choppy:** tending to cut short. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**choppy:** tending to cut short. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**choppy:** tending to cut short. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**chops, beating his: (slang)** talking, especially talking volubly (very much and easily) but without point. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**chops, licking (one's): (informal)** thinking about something pleasant; enjoying the thought of something. This expression comes from the fact that some animals lick their chops (the flesh around their mouths) when they expect to be fed or when they see food and after eating. —HEV Approved Glossary

**chop (someone) up:** (informal) give very critical or insulting remarks about (someone). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**chops (one) up:** gives very critical or insulting remarks about (one). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**chops (one) up:\*\*\*** gives very critical or insulting remarks about (one). —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**chops (someone) up:** gives very critical or insulting remarks about (someone). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**chop up:\*\*\*** give very critical or insulting remarks about. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**chord:\*\*\*** a feeling or emotion thought of as being played on like the string of a harp. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**chord: (music)** a combination of three or more tones sounded together in harmony. Used figuratively. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**chorded:\*\*\*** combined in chords (a combination of three or more tones sounded together in harmony). See also **tone** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**choreography:\*\*\*** the art of composing ballets and other dances and planning and arranging the movements, steps and patterns of dancers. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**chow:** food, especially hearty dishes or a meal. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**chow: (informal)** food. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**chow:** (slang) food. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**chow:** (slang) food or mealtime. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**chow:** (slang) food or mealtime. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**chow:** (slang) mealtime or food. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chow mein:** a Chinese-American dish consisting of a combination of stewed vegetables and meat, served over fried noodles. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

- Christ:** a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Christ:** a title by which Christians refer to Jesus, a prophet of the first century, said by the Christians to be the son of God, a person who was both God and man who was sent by God to save the human race from sin. The word is a Greek translation of the Hebrew Messiah, meaning “the anointed one.” —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- Christ:** (informal) a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Christ-almighty:** (colloquial) an exclamation of any strong feeling. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Christ-almighty:** (colloquial) an exclamation of any strong feeling. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Christ-awful:** (informal) extremely dreadful or shocking. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Christ-awful:** (informal) extremely dreadful or shocking. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Christ, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- christen:** perform the ceremony of baptism (initiation into a new kind of life), especially as accompanied by the giving of a name to a child. From the Christian practice of receiving an individual into the Christian church. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Christendom:** those parts of the world where most of the inhabitants profess the Christian faith. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- christening:** the ceremony of baptism (initiation into a new kind of life), especially as accompanied by the giving of a name to a child. From the Christian practice of receiving an individual into the Christian church. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Christ, for the love of: (slang)** an exclamation of emphasis, surprise, impatience, disbelief, dismay, etc. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- Christ, good:** (informal) a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Christ, good:** (informal) a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Christian:** an adherent of Christianity, the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Messiah (the promised “anointed one”; the Savior), sent by God. Christianity was founded in the first century in Palestine, a region on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, which was under Roman rule at the time. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Christianity:** the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Christianity:** the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Messiah (the promised “anointed one”; the Savior), sent by God. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Christianity:** the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Messiah (the promised “anointed one”; the Savior), sent by God. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

- Christianity:** the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. See also Christ in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- Christianity:** the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Christian, Mr.:** Fletcher Christian, the leader of a mutiny against Captain William Bligh on the ship Bounty. See also Bligh, Captain in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a church founded by Mary Baker Eddy (1821 - 1910), American religious leader, editor and author. Her viewpoint, and that of her church, was "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God." —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. The members of this religion denies the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and illness are illusions to be overcome by the mind. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

- Christian Science:\*\*\*** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. —3rd South African published app gls (14.4.92)
- Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. The members of this religion deny the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and illness are illusions to be overcome by the mind. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Christian Scientist:** a practitioner of **Christian Science:** a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. At the time of this lecture, Christian Science had many branch churches and societies in various parts of the world. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Christie:** John Reginald Christie (1898 - 1953), Englishman convicted in 1953 for the murder of six women (including his wife) over a ten-year period. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Christie:** John Reginald Christie (1898 - 1953), Englishman convicted in 1953 for the murder of six women (including his wife) over a ten-year period. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- Christie:** John Reginald Christie (1898 - 1953), Englishman convicted in 1953 for the murder of six women (including his wife) over a ten-year period. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Christo, beasto:** a coined phrase expressing surprise, impatience, etc. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- Christophe:** Henri Christophe (1767 - 1820), Haitian revolutionary general; king of Haiti (1811 - 1820). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Christophe:** Henri Christophe (1767 - 1820), Haitian revolutionary general; king of Haiti 1811 - 1820. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Christ sakes, for: (colloquial)** an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary
- Christ sakes, for: (colloquial)** an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- "Christ Save Us":** a made-up name for a song. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Christ's sakes, for: (colloquial)** an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Christ's sakes, for: (colloquial)** an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Christ's sakes, for: (colloquial)** an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Christ's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Christ's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**Christ's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Christ's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Christ's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression used to show impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Christ, to: (colloquial)** an expression used to emphasize a wish, hope, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**chrome:** a bright, shiny, silvery metal used for plating. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**chromo:\*\*\*** short for chromolithograph, a picture produced by chromolithography (printing in colors from a flat stone or metal plate). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**chromosome:** any of the microscopic rod-shaped bodies in a cell that carry the genes that convey hereditary characteristics. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**chromosomes:** threadlike bodies found in the nucleus of a cell, which carry the genes. See also genes. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**chronic:** constant; habitual; continuous.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**chronic:** constant; habitual; continuous —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**chronic:** constant; habitual. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**chronic:** continuing; constant. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**chronic:** continuing; constant. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**chronic:** continuing; constant. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**chronic:** having been such for a long time; constant or habitual. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**chronically:** constantly; habitually; continuously. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**chronically:** continuously; constantly. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**chronicled:** recorded as a chronological record of events or history. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**chronic somatic:** any "illness" generated by an engram or engrams. See also engram and somatic in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**chronic somatic:** any "illness" generated by an engram or engrams. The word somatic means bodily or physical. Because the word pain is restimulative, and because the word pain has in the past led to confusion between physical pain and mental pain, the word somatic is used in Dianetics to denote physical pain or discomfort of any kind. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**chronic somatic:** any "illness" generated by an engram or engrams. The word somatic means bodily or physical. Because the word pain is restimulative, and because the word pain has in the past led to confusion between physical pain

and mental pain, the word somatic is used in Dianetics and Scientology to denote physical pain or discomfort of any kind. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**chronic somatic:** any "illness" generated by an engram or engrams. The word somatic means bodily or physical. Because the word pain is restimulative, and because the word pain has in the past led to confusion between physical pain and mental pain, the word somatic is used in Dianetics and Scientology to denote physical pain or discomfort of any kind. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**chronic somatic:** any "illness" generated by an engram or engrams. The word somatic means bodily or physical. Because the word pain is restimulative, and because the word pain has in the past led to confusion between physical pain and mental pain, the word somatic is used in Dianetics and Scientology to denote physical pain or discomfort of any kind. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**chronic somatic:** any "illness" generated by an engram or engrams. The word somatic means bodily or physical. Because the word pain is restimulative, and because the word pain has in the past led to confusion between physical pain and mental pain, the word somatic is used in Dianetics and Scientology to denote physical pain or discomfort of any kind. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**chronic somatic:\*\*\*** any "illness" generated by an engram or engrams. The word somatic means bodily or physical. Because the word pain is restimulative, and because the word pain has in the past led to confusion between physical pain and mental pain, the word somatic is used in Dianetics to denote physical pain or discomfort of any kind. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**chronometer:** an instrument for measuring time precisely; highly accurate kind of clock or watch, as for scientific use. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**chronometer:** a timepiece or timing device with a special mechanism for ensuring and adjusting its accuracy, for use in determining longitude (the distance east or west on the Earth's surface, measured in degrees from a certain meridian, a line from the North to the South Pole) at sea or for any purpose where very exact measurement of time is required. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**chronometer:** a timepiece or timing device with a special mechanism for ensuring and adjusting its accuracy, for use in determining longitude (the distance east or west on the Earth's surface, measured in degrees from a certain meridian, a line from the North to the South Pole) at sea or for any purpose where very exact measurement of time is required. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**chrysalis:** a cocoon; the stage in an insect's life when it forms a sheath inside which it changes from a grub to an adult insect, especially a butterfly or moth.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Chrysler Building:** the second tallest building in New York City at the time of this lecture. It was completed in 1929. It is 1,046 feet high and has 77 stories and terminates in a needle-like spire. It houses the New York offices of the Chrysler Corporation and other business organizations. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Chrysler Building:** the second tallest building in New York City at the time of this lecture. It was completed in 1929. It is 1,046 feet high, has 77 stories and terminates in a needle-like spire. It houses the New York offices of the

Chrysler Corporation and other business organizations. —SHSBC Binder 24  
 Approved Glossary

**Chrysler Building's dome:** the dome of the Chrysler Building, a 77-story skyscraper in New York City. Completed in 1930, the building was one of the first skyscrapers to make use of metal sheathing. Its dome consists of six metal-sheathed, half-oval shaped tiers with triangular windows. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Time-Life book The Great Cities/New York

**Chuck:** a Scientologist in California at the time of this lecture; a former student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**chuck:** (slang) discard or eject; get rid of. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**chuck:\*\*\*** (slang) discard or eject; get rid of. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**chuck:** (slang) discard or eject; get rid of. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**chuck:** tap or pat gently, especially under the chin, as a playful gesture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**chuck his cookies: (slang)** vomit. —Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**chucking (one's) cookies:** (slang) vomiting. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**chucking (one's) cookies:** (slang) vomiting. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**chuckleheaded:** (colloquial) of or pertaining to a stupid person. —Academy Level II Glossary

**chuckleheaded:** (colloquial) stupid. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**chuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**chuck (one's) weight around:** (colloquial) give orders or (one's) opinions freely, especially to impress other people. A variation of throw (one's) weight around. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**chuck (something) up:** (colloquial) abandon (something); give (something) up. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**chugging:** traveling or moving while making chugs, dull explosive sounds, made by or as if by a laboring engine. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Chula Vista:** a city in southwestern California: a suburb of San Diego. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**chump:** (slang) a foolish person. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**chump-a-chump:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**chunk:\*\*\*** a considerable portion. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**chunk: (south midland and southern US)** toss or throw; chuck. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**chunk: (south midland and southern US)** toss or throw; chuck. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**chunk: (south midland and southern US)** toss or throw; chuck. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Church of American Science:** the name of the organization at the time of this lecture which had the legal right to ordain ministers and issue certificates to auditors giving them the right to practice. People who set up Churches of Scientology were ordained by the Church of American Science. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Church of England:** the established church (supported by the government as a national institution) in England which is Protestant and governed by bishops with the king or queen as its official head. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**chute, down the: (informal)** into a ruined, wasted or abandoned state or condition. A chute is an inclined channel, as a trough, tube or shaft, for conveying water, grain, coal, etc., to a lower level. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**chute, down the:\*\*\* (informal)** into a ruined, wasted or abandoned state or condition. A chute is an inclined channel, as a trough, tube or shaft, for conveying water, grain, coal, etc., to a lower level. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**chutes, hit the:** go down a steep slide. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**chutes, hit the: (slang)** abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean "die." The expression comes from the aviation usage of jumping from an airplane with a parachute. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**CI:** abbreviation for counter-intention, an intention that is in opposition to one's own or the group's intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**CIA:** abbreviation for Central Intelligence Agency, the US federal agency that coordinates governmental intelligence activities outside the United States. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**CIA: Central Intelligence Agency:** the US federal agency that coordinates governmental intelligence activities outside the United States. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**CIC:** abbreviation for Control Information Center. Located in the Flag Bureaux, the purpose of **CIC** is to collect data related to management from all over, coordinate it by continent and org and month so that it can be evaluated and on need produce the whys for high or low statistic situations. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**CIC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Control Information Center. Located in the Flag Bureaux, the purpose of CIC is to collect data related to management from all over, coordinate it by continent and org and month so that it can be evaluated and on need produce the whys for high or low statistic situations. See also **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**CIC:** abbreviation for Control Information Center, the purpose of which is to collect data related to management from all over, coordinate it by continent and org and month so that it can be evaluated and on need produce Whys for high or low stat situations. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Cicero:** Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 - 43 b.c.), Roman orator, politician, literary critic and philosopher. He supported the conspiracy to assassinate Roman dictator Julius Caesar in 44 b.c. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**CID:** abbreviation for Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**cigar store Indian:** a wooden image of an American Indian in a standing position, formerly placed in front of cigar stores as an advertisement. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**cinch:** a sure thing. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**cinch: (colloquial)** a firm grip. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)



**cinch: (informal)** something sure or easy. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary  
Final Approval early March 1990

**cinch: (slang)** a sure thing. —HEV Approved Glossary

**cinch: (slang)** a sure thing. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cinch: (slang)** something that is sure to happen or easy to do. —9th ACC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary

**cinch: (slang)** something that is sure to happen or easy to do. —Academy Level II  
Glossary

**cinch: (slang)** something that is sure to happen or easy to do. —Clear Body, Clear  
Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**cinchona bark:** the bitter bark of a tropical South American tree from which quinine is obtained. See also **quinine** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Cincinnati:** a city in southwestern Ohio, USA, on the Ohio River. —SHSBC Binder 1  
Glossary

**Cincinnati:** a city in southwest Ohio (a state in the north central United States). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ciné:\*\*\*** short for cinema: a film; motion picture. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**ciné:** short for cinema: movie, film; motion-picture. —Narconon, Way to Happiness  
Course Approved Glossary

**CinemaScope: (trademark)** name of a motion-picture medium in which the use of a special lens on both a standard camera and projector gives the images greater depth when projected on a flat screen about 2 1/2 times as wide as it is high. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Cinerama: (trademark)** a motion-picture medium that uses three projectors and a large, three-paneled, curved screen to produce the illusion of three dimensions, and a system whereby sound is reproduced from the direction of its original source. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Cinerama: (trademark)** a motion-picture medium that uses three projectors and a large, three-paneled, curved screen to produce the illusion of three dimensions, and a system whereby sound is reproduced from the direction of its original source. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**circa:** about: used especially in approximate dates. —Random House Dictionary  
Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**circle and S and double E triangle:** humorous reference to the practice in chemistry of using letters, geometric figures, etc., as symbols in formulas to represent chemical elements, compounds, velocity, frequency, etc. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**circles, goes around in: (informal)** uses the long method or takes a long time to do or obtain something. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**circles, in:\*\*\*** without any progress; without getting anywhere; uselessly. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it was someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Academy Level II Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

- circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- circuit:\*\*\*** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- circuit:** a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- circuit:** part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. See also **demon circuits** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- circuit:** part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- circuit:** the path of current; the apparatus through which current passes. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990
- circuit, blows a:** becomes extremely angry; expresses rage. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- circuit rider:** (formerly) a minister who rode horseback from place to place to preach and perform religious ceremonies. A circuit in this sense is a circular journey or one beginning and ending at the same place; a round. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- circuit rider:** formerly, a minister who rode throughout a given territory to preach. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- circuitry:** a collection of circuits. Circuits are parts of an individual's bank that behave as though they were someone or something separate from him and that either talk to him or go into action of their own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while they operate. Tunes that keep going around in people's heads are examples of circuits. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- circuitry:** the components of a circuit, a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- circuitry:** the components of a circuit, a part of an individual's mind that behaves as though it were someone or something separate from him and that either talks to him or goes into action of its own accord, and may even, if severe enough, take control of him while it operates. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**circulation:**\*\*\* the average number of copies of a magazine or newspaper sold in a given period. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**circulations:** numbers of copies of each issue of a newspaper, magazine, etc., distributed. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**circulatory system:** the system of organs and tissues, including the heart, blood, blood vessels, lymph, lymphatic vessels and lymph glands involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**circumlocutor:** a made-up name for a control on a spaceship. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**circumnavigation:** sailing around the earth. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**circumscription:** limitation; restriction. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cistern:** a receptacle for storing water; especially a tank, usually underground, in which rainwater is collected for use. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**citadel:** any strong fortified place; stronghold. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Citadel de Christophe of Cap-Haïtien:** a mountain fortress near Cap-Haïtien (a seaport in northern Haiti). Built under the direction of Christophe in the early 1800s, it is a huge, massive structure perched on top of the highest and most inaccessible peak in the area. See also Christophe in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**citadels:** fortresses that command cities, used in the control of the inhabitants and in defense during attack or siege. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**citizen, become a:** been convinced, especially by forceful or harsh means. A variation of make a believer out of. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**citizenitis:** a made-up name for a disease. A citizen is a member of a state or nation and -itis is a suffix meaning an inflammatory disease or inflammation of (a specified part or organ). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**citizen out of, made a:** convinced, especially by forceful or harsh means. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**citizen out of, make a:**\*\*\* convince, especially by forceful or harsh means. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**citizen out of, make a:** convince, especially by forceful or harsh means. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**citizen out of, make a:** convince, especially by forceful or harsh means. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**citizen out of, make a:** convince, especially by forceful or harsh means. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**citizen out of, make a:** convince, especially by forceful or harsh means. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**citizen out of, make a:** convince, especially by forceful or harsh means. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**citizen out of, makes a:** convinces, especially by forceful or harsh means. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**citizens, become:** become convinced, especially by forceful or harsh means. A variation of make believers out of. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**citizens out of, make:** convince, especially by forceful or harsh means. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**city hall:** the administration building of a city government. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**city hall:** the administration building of a city government. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**city hall:** the administration building of a city government. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**City Office:** a unit which delivers basic Scientology services, organized as a branch or offshoot of a Central Organization, normally using personnel who have worked successfully in the that organization for at least one year. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**City Office:\*\*\*** a unit which delivers basic Scientology services, organized as a branch or offshoot of a Central Organization, normally using personnel who have worked successfully in the that organization for at least one year. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**city offices:** offices which are established by Scientology organizations as branches or offshoots, using trained organization personnel. The purpose of the city office is to audit and to disseminate Scientology, and to establish and consolidate Scientology in its area. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**City Offices:\*\*\*** units which deliver basic Scientology services, organized as branches or offshoots of a Central Organization, normally using personnel who have worked successfully in the that organization for at least one year. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**civics:** of or pertaining to the branch of political science that deals with civic (of a city, citizens or citizenship) affairs and the duties and rights of citizenship. —Academy Level III Glossary

**civics:** study of how one's government works and of one's duties and rights as a citizen. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**civil:** of a citizen or citizens. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**civil:** polite; courteous. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**civil-defense:** of or pertaining to a system of warning devices, fallout shelters, volunteer workers, etc., organized as a defense of the population, especially against nuclear annihilation. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Civilian Conservation Corps:** the former US federal agency (1933 - 1943), organized to utilize the nation's unemployed youth by building roads, planting trees, improving parks, etc. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**civilian defense:** a system of warning devices, fallout shelters, volunteer workers, etc., organized as a defense of the population, especially against nuclear annihilation. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**civil rights:** the rights, privileges and protection given to citizens. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**civil servant:** an employee of a government department other than the armed forces. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Civil War:\*\*\*** American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 18x65) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Civil War:** American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

- Civil War:** American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Civil War:** the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the United States. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Civil War:** the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern states, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Civil War:** the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern states, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. The contributing causes included the question of slavery in the South and the extension of it into new territories, as well as sectional rivalry. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Civil War:** the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Claims Verification Board:** an official group within the Church of Scientology which facilitates refund requests. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- Claims Verification Board:** an official group within the Church of Scientology which facilitates refund requests. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- clairaudience:** the power to hear sounds said to exist beyond the reach of ordinary experience or capacity, as the voices of the dead. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- clairaudience:** the supposed power of hearing or knowing about sounds beyond the range of hearing. —HEV Approved Glossary
- clairvoyance:** the ability to perceive things that are not in sight or that cannot be seen. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- clairvoyance:** the power to perceive things that are out of the natural range of human senses. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- clairvoyance:** the supernatural power of seeing objects or actions removed in space or time from natural viewing. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- clairvoyance:** the supposed ability to see things that are not in sight or that cannot be seen. —HEV Approved Glossary
- clairvoyants:** persons who have the ability to perceive things that are not in sight or that cannot be seen. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Clam:** reference to a group of incidents involving a scalloped-lip, white-shelled creature resembling a clam which had a number of quite uncomfortable adventures. Restimulation of of these incidents may cause toothaches and decay, as well as other somatics. For more information, read the book Scientology: A History of Man by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **incident** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

- Clam:** reference to a group of incidents involving a scalloped-lip, white-shelled creature resembling a clam which had a number of quite uncomfortable adventures. Restimulation of these incidents may cause toothaches and decay, as well as other somatics. For more information, read the book Scientology: A History of Man by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **incident** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- Clam:** the name given to a group of incidents on the evolutionary line, involving a scallop-lipped, white-shelled creature and various troubles that it had. For a full description of these incidents, read the section The Clam in Chapter 4 of this book. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- clambakes, happy as:** in a very happy manner. Variation of happy as a clam. See also **clam, happy as** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- clam, happy about it as a:** very happy about it. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- clam, happy as a:** a short form of the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it was not being gathered for food. —5th ACC Glossary Part 1 Final approval 2.12.89
- clam, happy as a:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it was not being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- clam, happy as a:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it was not being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- clam, happy as a:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it was not being gathered for food. —Academy Level II Glossary
- clam, happy as a:\*\*\*** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it was not being gathered for food. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- clam, happy as a:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —HEV Approved Glossary
- clam, happy as a:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**clam, happy as a:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**clam, happy as a:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**clams, happy as:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**clams, happy as:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**clandestinely:** in a secret or hidden manner, especially for some purpose; not properly or lawfully. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**clapstick:** a hinged pair of sticks closed with a sharp clap at the start of a motion-picture take (scene or sequence photographed at one time) to synchronize the picture with the sound track (the area along one side of a motion-picture film, carrying the recording of the sound for the film). —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**clapstick: (motion pictures)** a small board with a hinged stick attached that is clapped down at the beginning of the filming of a shot for use later in synchronizing sound and image in the editing of the film. Also called a clapboard. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**claptrap:** nonsense; rubbish. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**clarinet:** a single-reed, woodwind instrument with a long wooden or metal tube and a flaring bell, played by means of holes and keys. See also reed in this glossary. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**clarinet:** a single-reed, woodwind instrument with a long wooden or metal tube and a flaring bell, played by means of holes and keys. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**clarion call:** a loud and clear call or summons; a ringing speech, phrase, etc., that stirs to action. A clarion is a shrill-sounding trumpet with a narrow tube, formerly much used as a signal in war. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**clarity:** the quality or condition of being clear; clearness. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**clasamatus:** a made-up name for a biological classification. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**clasamotus:** a made-up name for a biological classification. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**clashed:\*\*\*** made inharmonious or discordant. See also discordant in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**class:** the level of classification of an auditor. Each class is an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver



certain types of processing to preclears. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**class:** the level of classification of an auditor. Each class is an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**class A:** of the highest quality; first-class. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**class-conscious:** aware of belonging to a class in the social order, with definite economic interests and a sense of class solidarity (complete unity, as of opinion, purpose, interest, feeling, etc.). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**classed:** assigned a class. Class, when referring to vessels of commerce, means the character assigned to a vessel, depending on the design of the vessel, the quality of the materials employed, and the outfit and equipment, all of which should be up to the minimum standards required for a particular type of vessel. To ensure that the condition and seaworthiness of classed vessels are maintained they are examined periodically and upon the result of such survey depends the continuance of the class. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**(Class Eight) Class VIII:** belonging to the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. The graduate of this course is a Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**classic:** serving as a standard, model or guide. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**classification:** an award earned by an auditor that entitles him to audit certain levels of processes, and that shows that he has attained the ability and skill to do so by actual test. —Academy Level II Glossary

**classification:** an award earned by an auditor that entitles him to audit certain levels of processes, and that shows that he has attained the ability and skill to do so by actual test. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Classification and Gradation Chart:\*\*\*** short for Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart: the route to Clear and the states beyond, also called The Bridge to Total Freedom, or the Bridge. Classification means that there are certain actions required to be done or conditions to be attained before an individual is classified for a particular training level and allowed to progress up. Gradation means a gradual grade up, just as there are grades to a road or there are grades to steps. Awareness refers to one's own awareness, which improves as one progresses up. On the right side of this chart there are various steps called the States of Release. The left-hand side of the chart describes the very important steps of training on which one gains the knowledge and abilities necessary to deliver the Grades of Release to another. It is a guide for the individual from the point where he first becomes dimly aware of a Scientologist or Scientology and shows him how and where he should move up in order to make it. Scientology contains the entire map for getting the individual through all the various points on this gradation scale and for getting him across the Bridge to higher states of existence. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart:\*\*\*** the route to Clear and the states beyond, also called The Bridge to Total Freedom, or the Bridge. Classification means that there are certain actions required to be done or conditions to be attained before an individual is classified for a particular training level and allowed to progress up. Gradation means a gradual grade up, just as there are grades to a road or there are grades to steps. Awareness

refers to one's own awareness, which improves as one progresses up. On the right side of this chart there are various steps called the States of Release. The left-hand side of the chart describes the very important steps of training on which one gains the knowledge and abilities necessary to deliver the Grades of Release to another. It is a guide for the individual from the point where he first becomes dimly aware of a Scientologist or Scientology and shows him how and where he should move up in order to make it. Scientology contains the entire map for getting the individual through all the various points on this gradation scale and for getting him across the Bridge to higher states of existence. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Class IV:\*\*\*** the classification earned by an auditor that entitles him to audit the processes of Level IV. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Class IV orgs:\*\*\*** Churches of Scientology which are qualified to deliver a certain level of services (up to Level IV training and Grade 4 Release) to its parishioners. See also Classification and Gradation Chart in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**class numbers:\*\*\*** the sequence of numbers representing levels of auditor classification. At the time of the lecture, these numbers went from Class 0 to VII. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**(Class Sixes) Class VIs:** Hubbard Senior Scientologists, graduates of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. This course consists of the full practical application of Scientology grades, repair, setups, assists and special cases technology up to Class VI. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Class VI:\*\*\*** a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. This was the highest auditor classification at the time of the lecture and a Class VI was expected to be professionally qualified in all respects in theory, practical and auditing of the materials of Level VI. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Class VI: Hubbard Senior Scientologist,** a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. This course consists of the full practical application of Scientology grades, repair, setups, assists and special cases technology up to Class VI. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**Class VI:\*\*\*** Hubbard Senior Scientologist, a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. This course consists of the full practical application of Scientology grades, repair, setups, assists and special cases technology up to Class VI. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Class VI:** the level of training where an auditor does the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. At the time of this lecture, this was the highest auditor classification and a Class VI was expected to be professionally qualified in all respects in theory, practical and auditing of the materials of Level VI. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Class VI Course: Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.** The auditor training course on which one studies the chronological track of the discoveries and development of Dianetics and Scientology, from 1948 up to present time. On this course one can see how the subject progressed and so is able to gain an full understanding of the technology, from the lowest to the highest levels, and become a truly top-grade, expert auditor. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**Class VII:\*\*\*** Hubbard Graduate Auditor, an auditor who has the ability to flublessly audit Power Processes. See also Power in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Class VIII: Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech Auditor**, a graduate of the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**Class VIII: Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech Auditor**, a graduate of the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Class VIII:\*\*\*** Hubbard Standard Technical Specialist, a graduate of the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Class X:** a Sea Org auditor trained up through Class X (thus able to deliver L10). He can do the lowest grade and worst cases and the medium ones and the high ones. He is a sort of pan- (all-) grade, all-case-conditions auditor. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**Class X:** a Sea Org auditor trained up through Class X (thus able to deliver L10). He can do the lowest grade and worst cases and the medium ones and the high ones. He is a sort of pan- (all-) grade and all-case-condition auditor. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**Class XII:** an auditor trained to the level of Class XII and able to audit flublessly, L12Ñthe Flag OT Exec Rundown delivered at Flag only. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Class Zero Org:\*\*\*** at the time of this lecture, a forming Scientology organization authorized only to deliver training to Class Zero and processing up to Grade Zero. For further information see a copy of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**clause:** a group of words containing a subject and verb, usually forming part of a compound or complex sentence. —Webster's New World Dictionary for Young Readers; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**clauses:** single parts of a treaty, law or contract. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Clausewitz:** Karl von Clausewitz (1780 - 1831), Prussian army officer and writer on military strategy. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Clausewitz:** Karl von Clausewitz (1780 - 1831), Prussian army officer and writer on military strategy. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Clausewitz:\*\*\*** Karl von Clausewitz (1780 - 1831), Prussian army officer and writer on military strategy. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Clausewitz:** Karl von Clausewitz (1780 - 1831), Prussian general and writer on military strategy. His masterpiece, On War, was unfinished and was published after his death. The doctrines expounded in it had an enormous effect on military strategy and tactics. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**claustrophobia:** an abnormal fear of being in enclosed or narrow places. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**clay demonstration:\*\*\*** a training activity done by students as a means of clarifying materials, adding mass to the significance of the materials and working things out. The student is given a word or situation to demonstrate. He does this in clay, labeling each part. The clay SHOWS the thing. See also demonstration, mass and significance in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**clay, do (something) in:\*\*\*** make a model out of clay to clarify studies, definitions or confusions. Clay demonstrations (or "demos") can be used to get mass and reality on what one is studying or trying to develop or to demonstrate out a procedure or a set of actions one will be doing. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**clay feet:** a defect or weakness in an apparently sound character; a variation of to have feet of clay, said of someone hitherto held in high regard or in an important position who shows disappointing weaknesses of character. The allusion is to a Bible passage in Daniel 2 describing an image seen in a dream: "This image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**clay pigeon: (slang, informal)** a person who, like a clay pigeon in target practice, is immobilized or is in a sensitive position and is therefore easily criticized or otherwise victimized. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Clay Table: Clay Table Processing:** an auditing action in which the pc does actions called for in the process by doing them in clay. The pc carries out each command by making models out of clay. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Clay Table Clearing:** a type of Clay Table processing in which the auditor (1) has the preclear find a subject or activity where the preclear has desired to improve himself; (2) establishes something about it the preclear didn't understand; (3) has the preclear reduce that idea to a single term; and (4) has the preclear represent that word in clay. The entire effort by the auditor is to help the pc regain confidence in being able to achieve things by removing the misunderstandings which prevented that achievement. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Clay Table Clearing:** a type of Clay Table processing in which the auditor (1) has the preclear find a subject or activity where the preclear has desired to improve himself; (2) establishes something about it the preclear didn't understand; (3) has the preclear reduce that idea to a single term; and (4) has the preclear represent that word in clay. The entire effort by the auditor is to help the pc regain confidence in being able to achieve things by removing the misunderstandings which prevented that achievement. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**clean:** purged of remaining pockets of enemy resistance. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**cleaned off:** shut off. Variation of cut off. —Academy Level II Glossary

**clean hands:** freedom from guilt or dishonesty; innocent. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**clean hands:\*\*\*** freedom from guilt or dishonesty; innocent. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**clean hands:** freedom from guilt or dishonesty; innocent. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**clean needle:** an E-Meter needle action that flows, producing no pattern or erratic motions of the smallest kind, with the auditor sitting looking at it and doing nothing. See the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard for further information. —Academy Level III Glossary

**clean slate:** a record unmarred by discreditable acts or failures. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**clean sweep:** a complete or thorough victory or success. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**clean sweep:\*\*\*** an entire, complete or thorough victory or success. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**clean sweep:\*\*\*** (slang) complete change. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**clean sweep:** (slang) complete change. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**clean the decks: (nautical)** get everything finished off, completed. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**clean up:\*\*\*** handle the charge (on a specific subject or question that has read on the meter) by applying the appropriate process to discharge it, at which time there will be a clean needle (a needle that flows, producing no pattern or erratic motions of the smallest kind.) See also **charge, meter** and **read** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**clean up:** put an end to; finish. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Clear:** (1) (noun) the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. Clear is a much misunderstood state of being. The word has been used before with other meanings. It has been mistaken as an absolute. It is still used. It is used here as electronics slang and can apply to a chain, an incident or a computation. Applied to an individual, it means a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. (2) (verb) the act of desensitizing or releasing a thought impression or a series of impressions or observations in the past, or a postulate, an emotion, an effort or an entire facsimile. The preclear either releases his hold on the facsimile (memory) or the facsimile itself is desensitized. The word is taken from electronic computers or common office adding machines and describes an action similar to clearing past computations from the machine. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Clear:** (1) the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. (2) short for "Clear reading" which is a position on the E-Meter tone arm. See also **3.0, tone arm** and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Clear:** a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Clear:** a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Clear:** a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering

hidden and false data. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** an individual cleared of enforced and unwanted behavior patterns and discomforts. The term Clear comes from the name of a button on a mechanical adding machine. When you push it, all the hidden answers in the machine clear and the machine can be used for a proper computation. So long as the button is not pressed, the machine adds all old answers to all new efforts to compute and wrong answers result. Really, that's all a Clear is. A Clear is a being who has been cleared of wrong or useless answers which keep a person from living or thinking. —HCOB 8 May 63 and Auditor 4 UK (Note: the word "mechanical" was added in third line to avoid confusion with computers most of which don't have such a button.) (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Clear:** an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**clear:** bring, through auditing, to the state of Clear. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**clear:** bring, through auditing, to the state of Clear. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**clear:** bring, through auditing, to the state of Clear. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**clear:\*\*\*** bring, through auditing, to the state of Clear. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**clear:** bring, through auditing, to the state of Clear. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Clear:\*\*\*** in Dianetics and Scientology, the name of a state achieved through counseling, or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **aberration** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Clear:** the Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. Clear is the goal in Dianetics therapy, a goal which some patience and a little study will bring about. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the

best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint.  
—The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also aberrated and reactive mind in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also reactive mind and aberration in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive

mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —Clearing Congress No. 5Ñ Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best



- possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **aberrated** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Clear:\*\*\*** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- Clear:\*\*\*** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **reactive mind** and **aberration** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- Clear:\*\*\*** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. See also **reactive mind, unaberrated, engram** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Clear:\*\*\*** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **reactive bank** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **auditing, aberration** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **auditing, aberration** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Clear:** the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **auditing, aberration** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

- Clear:** the name of a state achieved through processing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also processing, reactive mind and aberrated in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Clear:** the state of being an unaberrated person. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. He has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data into it. The object of Dianetic therapy is to bring about a Clear. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- clear as a bell:** (colloquial) very clear. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Clear as a bell:\*\*\*** (colloquial) very definitely Clear; without aberration. From the expression clear as a bell, very clear; very easy to hear or understand. See also Clear in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- clear-cut:** distinct; definite; certain. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- cleared:** brought, through processing, to the state of Clear. See also processing and Clear in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- cleared:** brought, through processing, to the state of Clear. See also processing and Clear in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- cleared:** brought to the state of Clear, the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- cleared:** checked (each word and the full phrase of a command) with the preclear for understanding. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- cleared:** having been brought, through auditing, to the state of Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Cleared Theta Clear:** a person who is able to create his own universe; or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- Cleared Theta Clear:** a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance, or create his own universe; a person who is able to create his own universe or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Cleared Theta Clear:** a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance, or create his own universe; a person who is able to create his own universe or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means

and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. See also **thetan** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Cleared Theta Clear:** a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance, or create his own universe; a person who is able to create his own universe or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. See also **thetan** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Cleared Theta Clear:** a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance, or create his own universe; a person who is able to create his own universe or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. See also **thetan** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Cleared Theta Clear:** a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance, or create his own universe; a person who is able to create his own universe or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. See also **thetan** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Cleared Theta Clear:** a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance, or create his own universe; a person who is able to create his own universe or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. See also **thetan** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Cleared Theta Clear:** a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance, or create his own universe; a person who is able to create his own universe or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. See also **thetan** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**clearing:** a gradient process of finding places where attention is fixed and restoring the ability of a person to place and remove attention under his own determinism (according to his own choice). —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**clearing:** a gradient process of finding places where attention is fixed and restoring the ability of a person to place and remove attention under his own determinism (according to his own choice). —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**clearing:** a gradient process of finding places where attention is fixed and restoring the ability of a person to place and remove attention under his own determinism (according to his own choice). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**clearing:\*\*\*** a gradient process of finding places where attention is fixed and restoring the ability of a person to place and remove attention under his own determinism (according to his own choice). The end product of clearing is someone who has achieved the state of Clear. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**clearing:** making Clear. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**clearing:** making Clear. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**clearing:** making (someone) Clear. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**clearing:\*\*\*** the action of making Clears. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**clearing:** the action of making Clears. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**clearing:\*\*\*** the action of making Clears. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**clearing:** the actions involved with bringing a person to the state of Clear. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**clearing:** the actions involved with bringing a person to the state of Clear. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**clearing:** the actions involved with bringing a person to the state of Clear. The word Clear can be used to describe the state itself or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind—that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**clearing:** the releasing of all the physical pain and painful emotion from the life of an individual. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Clearing Course:** a special course established at Advanced Scientology organizations to bring people up to the state of Clear. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Clearing Course:** a special course established at Advanced Scientology organizations to bring people up to the state of Clear. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Clearing Course:** a special course established at Advanced Scientology organizations to bring people up to the state of Clear. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Clearing Course:** a special course established at Advanced Scientology organizations to bring people up to the state of Clear. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Clearing Course:** a special course established at Advanced Scientology organizations to bring people up to the state of Clear. —NED Approved Glossary

**Clearing Course:\*\*\*** a special course established at Advanced Scientology organizations to bring people up to the state of Clear. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Clearing Courses:** special courses established at Advanced Scientology organizations to bring people up to the state of Clear. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Clearing Methodology:** the system of methods, principles and rules that apply to the action of making Clears. See also Clear in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**Clear read:\*\*\*** the position on the E-Meter tone arm where a person who is Clear, reads. See also E-Meter, Clear and **tone arm** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Clear read:** the position on the E-Meter tone arm where a person who is Clear, reads. See also E-Meter, tone arm and **clear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cleavage:** the state of being split or divided. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**cleaves:** adheres or clings to (a person, party, principle, practice, etc.). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**cleft stick:** a position in which advance and retreat are alike impossible, a dilemma, a fix. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**clenched-fist salute:** a salute symbolizing force, power or threat. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**cleocene:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Cleopatra:** (69 b.c. - 30 b.c.), Queen of Egypt. With the aid of Julius Caesar she revolted against her younger brother and won the kingdom, although it remained subservient to Rome. She later became mistress of Caesar, returning to Egypt only after his murder. Her forces were defeated by the Roman forces of Augustus in 31 b.c. See also Augustus and **Caesar** in this glossary. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990

**Cleopatra's obelisk:** one of Cleopatra's (queen of Egypt 51 - 49 b.c. and 48 - 30 b.c.) Needles, two obelisks of red granite erected in Egypt more than 3,300 years ago. One obelisk was 69 feet tall, 7 1/2 feet thick at the base and weighed 200 tons. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Cleopatra's sister:** Arsinoë, the younger sister of the Egyptian queen, Cleopatra (69 - 30 b.c.). As the result of her involvement in a rebellion in 47 b.c., Arsinoë was exiled from Egypt. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Collier's Encyclopedia

**Clerk-Maxwell:** James Clerk-Maxwell (1831 - 79), Scottish physicist whose research and discoveries advanced the knowledge of electromagnetism, color perception and other areas. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Cleveland:** a city and port in northeastern Ohio, United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Cleveland:** a city and port in northeastern Ohio, United States. On July 18, 1966 rioting broke out on Cleveland's east side where thousands of blacks had been crowded together in recent years in one of the nation's most decayed

slum areas. Ohio National Guardsmen were sent out to aid the police, but by the time order had been restored, four blacks had been killed by gunfire and more than fifty people had been injured. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Cleveland:** a city and port in northeastern Ohio, United States. On July 18, 1966 rioting broke out on Cleveland's east side where thousands of blacks had been crowded together in recent years in one of the nation's most decayed slum areas. Ohio National Guardsmen were sent out to aid the police, but by the time order had been restored, four blacks had been killed by gunfire and more than fifty people had been injured. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**cliché:\*\*\*** an expression or idea worn out by long use. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**clichés:** (French) expressions or ideas that have become trite (worn out by constant use; no longer having freshness, originality or novelty; stale). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**click:** (slang) have an insight, especially a sudden one, a flash of comprehension. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**clicked out (something):** caused (something) to suddenly become extinct or imperceptible. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**clicking off: (slang)** being successful; going well. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**click to its name, hasn't got a:** has no reaction at all. A variation of not have a penny to one's name, have no money at all. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**climacteric:** a period of life when the body becomes fundamentally changed, especially the period of the menopause in women or a similar time of change in men. See also **menopause** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**climes:** regions or realms, especially with reference to their climates. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**clincher:** a conclusive or decisive point, argument, act, etc. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**clincher:** a conclusive or decisive point, argument, act, etc. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**clinic:** a place where individuals may receive assistance from specialists in a particular field of practice. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**clinic:** a Scientology processing center at the time of this lecture whose original purpose was to demonstrate to the public by a series of solved cases that Scientology worked, thus acting as a public dissemination line. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**clinic:** a Scientology processing center at the time of this lecture whose original purpose was to demonstrate to the public by a series of solved cases that Scientology worked, thus acting as a public dissemination line. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**clinical psychology:** the branch of psychology dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of personality and behavioral disorders. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**clinical psychology:** the branch of psychology dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of personality and behavioral disorders. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**clinical units:** a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. Also called Advanced Clinical Courses. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**clink:** (colloquial) a jail; a prison. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**clink:** (colloquial) a jail; a prison. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**clink:** (colloquial) a jail; a prison. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**clip:** (colloquial) hit or punch with a quick, sharp blow. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**clip:\*\*\*** (colloquial) hit or punch with a quick, sharp blow. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**clip:** (colloquial) hit or punch with a quick, sharp blow. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**clip:** (slang) a person who cheats or swindles, especially by overcharging. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**clip:** something clipped off, as a sequence from a movie film. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**clip joint:** (slang) a business, especially a place of entertainment, that makes a practice of overcharging or cheating customers. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**clipped:** swindled or robbed, especially by overcharging. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**clipper ship:\*\*\*** a type of sailing vessel of the mid-19th century, having tall masts and sharp lines and built for great speed. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**clipping:** a news story or other item clipped from a newspaper, magazine, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**clipping:** moving rapidly. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**clipping book:** a display book (usually a loose-leaf binder) of items, many of which are clippings (news stories or other items clipped from a newspaper, magazine, etc.) used by a PR man to get bookings, press and interviews, and for other occasions. It is also called a press book or a clipping scrap book. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**clips:\*\*\*** (slang) persons who cheat or swindle, especially by overcharging. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**clips:** (slang) persons who cheat or swindle, especially by overcharging. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**cliques:** small, exclusive groups. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**CLO:** abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office, a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**CLO:** abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office, a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**CLO:** abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office, a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**CLO:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office, a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**CLO:** abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office. See **Continental Liaison Office** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**CLO: Continental Liaison Office,** a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**cloak-and-dagger:\*\*\*** of or characteristic of the activities of spies and undercover agents, especially as extravagantly depicted in popular suspense fiction. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**clobber:** (colloquial) attack aggressively and with concentrated power. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**clobber:** (colloquial) attack aggressively and with concentrated power. —NED Approved Glossary

**clobber:\*\*\*** (colloquial) attack aggressively and with concentrated power. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**clobber:** (slang) hit repeatedly; give a beating to; defeat. —Academy Level II Glossary

**clobbered:\*\*\*** (slang) attacked aggressively and with concentrated power. Used figuratively. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**clobbered:** (slang) battered severely; struck heavily. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**clobbered:** (slang) battered severely; struck heavily. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**clobbering:\*\*\*** (colloquial) attacking aggressively and with concentrated power. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**clobbering:** (colloquial) attacking aggressively and with concentrated power. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**clobbering:** a coined term meaning moving or going. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**clock:** something that is precise or regular; in this sense comparing the production lines of a Flag Bureau to the precision workings of a clock. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**clock, fixes (someone's):** (slang) punishes, injures or ruins (someone). —HEV Approved Glossary

**clock, fix (one's):** punish, injure or ruin (one). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**clock, fix (one's):** punish, injure or ruin (one). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**clock, fix (one's):** punish, injure or ruin (one). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**clock, fix (one's):** (slang) punish, injure or ruin (one). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**clock, fix (someone's):** (informal) a variation of fix (someone's) wagon, thwart or frustrate (someone), engineer (someone's) failure. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**clock, fix (someone's):** punish, injure or ruin (someone). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**clock, like a:** (informal) in an orderly way; with no trouble. —HEV Approved Glossary



**clock, smooth as a:** (*informal*) a variation of the expression like clockwork: smoothly and without difficulty; smoothly and regularly, like the workings of a clock. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**clod:\*\*\*** a stupid, unimaginative person. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**clod:** lump of earth, clay etc. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**close:** thorough; careful. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**closed electrical circuit:** (*electrical*) a complete path over which current may flow. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**closed out:** ended; finished. —Academy Level III Glossary

**closed terminal:** a terminal that has collapsed into or identified itself with something. See also **terminal** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**close-knit:\*\*\*** tightly united, connected or organized. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**close order:** occurring at close intervals and distances; as in the arrangement of troops in compact units at close intervals, as for marching. —Editor, from Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**close-order drill:** practice in marching, turning, formal handling of arms, etc., with troops arranged in compact units. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**close terminals with:** collapse into or identify oneself with something. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**close terminals with:** collapse into or identify oneself with something. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**close terminals with:** collapse into or identify oneself with something. See also **terminals** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**closing terminals:** collapsing into or identifying itself (with). See also **terminal** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**closure:\*\*\*** the phenomenon of terminals (people, fixed masses, etc.) collapsing into each other or becoming identified, one with the other. In the lecture, LRH uses the term in reference to two opposite ideas.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**closure:** the phenomenon of things collapsing into each other. In Scientology, this is also called closing or snapping terminals (people, fixed masses, etc.). The mechanics of this are: That which you fear, you bring to you. Why? Because all you have to do is be it and it is no longer possible for that to hurt you, or even be bad. But the second you run away from it, if you have anchor points in it you bring the anchor points in, too, and that collapses the terminal on you, so you become something bad. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**closure of terminals:** the phenomenon of terminals (people, fixed masses, etc.) collapsing into each other or becoming identified, one with the other. See also **terminal** in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**clot:** (*colloquial*) a fool; a chump (a foolish, stupid or gullible person). —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**clothes dummy:** a figure made in human form for displaying clothes. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**clotheshorse:** (*informal*) a person whose chief interest and pleasure is dressing fashionably. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cloth, out of whole:** (colloquial) from nothing; wholly fabricated. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**clouded up:** confused. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**cloud's-eye:** a variation of bird's-eye: seen from above or from a distance. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cloud (something) over:** (informal) spoil (something); introduce something bad or unpleasant into (a situation, affair, etc.). —Academy Level II Glossary

**cloud ten, on:** (colloquial) entertaining visionary notions and so having no distinct idea about the matter in question. A variation of have (one's) head in the clouds.

**cloudy:** not carefully thought out; confused; indistinct. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**clover, in:** (informal) in rich comfort; rich or successful; having a pleasant or easy life. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**clover, in:** in luxury or comfort; wealthy or well-off. From the idea of cattle in good pasture with much clover, a type of plant which cattle like to eat. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**clover, in:** living a carefree life of ease, comfort or prosperity. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**clover, in the:** living a life of ease and luxury, as cattle in good pasture. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**clown:** (slang) a clumsy, incompetent, or boorish (rude, awkward, ill-mannered) person. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**clowning up: (colloquial)** exaggerating jokingly. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**cloying:** overly ingratiating (agreeable) or sentimental. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**club-footedly:** clumsily or awkwardly (in the manner of someone with a clubfoot or deformed foot). —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990

**club, off the:** without thought or calculation; impromptu. A variation of off the top of (one's) head. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**club-tie atmosphere:** an atmosphere of individuals (especially in business) favoring other individuals who attended the same school or are members of the same club, over those who are not. A variation of old school tie. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**club-tie atmosphere:\*\*\*** an atmosphere of individuals (especially in business) favoring other individuals who attended the same school or are members of the same club, over those who are not. A variation of old school tie. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**clue, doesn't have a:\*\*\*** has no idea; doesn't know; is ignorant or incompetent. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**clue, have no:** (informal) are completely uncertain of what to do, what is correct, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**clue, haven't a:** (informal) be completely uncertain of what to do, what is correct, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**clue, haven't got a:** (informal) are completely uncertain of what to do, what is correct, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**clue (someone):** give (someone) guiding information. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**clunk:** (slang) an old and worn-out machine, especially a car. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**clunk:\*\*\*** (slang) an old and worn-out machine, especially a car. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**clunks:\*\*\*** (slang) stupid, incompetent people. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**clutch:** a mechanical device, as in an automobile, for putting the motor into or out of gear; the level or pedal which operates this. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**CMO Int:** abbreviation for Commodore's Messenger Organization International, the senior CMO organization. The Commodore's Messenger Org earned its name on the flagship Apollo, where its original members acted as messengers for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. The CMO's functions have changed over the years and expanded, but the name is retained showing its connection to Source. CMO Int now has the function of executing Watchdog Committee (WDC) orders as well as providing WDC with the information it needs. Continental and area CMO units are under and operated by CMO Int. See also WDC in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**C movie:** a movie that is of inferior status or quality. —Academy Level II Glossary

**"C" movie:** a movie that is of inferior status or quality. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**CO:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Commanding Officer. See Commanding Officer in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**coach-and-four:** a coach pulled by four horses. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Coach and Horses:** the name of a former London pub. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**coalesces:** unites or comes together, so as to form one. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**coal heavers:** people who carry or shovel coal. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Coal Hill:** a man-made, 210-foot-high mound in Peking, China, on which the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty committed suicide in the face of the invading Manchus (a Mongolian people who conquered China in the seventeenth century). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Coal Hill:** a man-made, 210-foot-high mound on which the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty committed suicide in the face of the invading Manchus (a Mongolian people who conquered China in the 17th century). —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**coal, pour on the:** (slang) speed up. This expression comes from the railroad where locomotives, until the early twentieth century, were powered by steam generated by burning coal in a furnace. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**coals, over the:** criticized sharply; scolded. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**coals, raked over the: (slang)** criticized sharply; rebuked; scolded. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**coals, raked over the: (slang)** criticized sharply; rebuked; scolded.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**coal tar:** a black, thick liquid formed from the vapors given off when soft coal is burned: many synthetic compounds have been developed from it, including

- dyes, medicines, explosives and perfumes. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- coarse:** rough or crude in manner or behavior, not refined. —Oxford American Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- coast:** act of sliding or moving aimlessly. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- coastguard:** the British Coastguard, whose duties are connected with the sea. The British Coastguard was formed in 1817. Its first duty was to suppress smuggling and watch for vessels in distress. It is now the Royal National Lifeboat Institution which is charged with sea rescue in Britain. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Coast Guard:** the government organization whose work is protecting lives and property and preventing smuggling along the coasts of the United States. The Coast Guard also saves lives of persons wrecked at sea and patrols the navigable waterways. It is under the navy in wartime and under the Department of Transportation in peacetime. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Coast Guard:** the government organization whose work is protecting lives and property and preventing smuggling along the coasts of the United States. The Coast Guard also saves lives of persons wrecked at sea and patrols the navigable waterways. It is under the navy in wartime and under the Department of Transportation in peacetime. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- coast pilot:** a manual published by a government for mariners, containing descriptions of coastal waters, harbor facilities, etc., for a specific area. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- coast pilot:** a manual published by a government for mariners, containing descriptions of coastal waters, harbor facilities, etc., for a specific area. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- coast pilot:** a manual published by a government for mariners, containing descriptions of coastal waters, harbor facilities, etc., for a specific area. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- co-audit:\*\*\*** abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- co-audit:** an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —Academy Level II Glossary
- co-audit:** an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —Academy Level III Glossary
- co-audit:** an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. See also auditing in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- co-audit:\*\*\*** an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. See also auditing in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- co-audit:** engage in the action of auditing one another. It is an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping

- each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology processing. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- co-audit:\*\*\*** short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- co-audit:\*\*\*** short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- co-audit:** short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- co-audit:** short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- co-audited:** engaged in the action of auditing one another. Co-audit is short for cooperative auditing and means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- co-auditing:** an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- co-auditing:** short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- co-auditing:** short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Co-auditor's Manual:** a manual containing material on the basic theory and practice of Scientology, assembled for students from the works of L. Ron Hubbard and available at the time of the lectures. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Co-Auditor's Manual:\*\*\*** short for **The Co-Auditor's Manual of Scientology**, a booklet compiled from the works of L. Ron Hubbard in 1955 for use in co-auditing. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- coaxed:** persuaded gently or gradually. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- cobalt 60:** a radioactive form of cobalt, a hard, lustrous steel-gray metallic element. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- cobalt 60:** a radioactive form of cobalt, a hard, lustrous steel-gray metallic element. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- cobbled:** paved with rounded stones (cobblestones), formerly used for paving streets. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- cobbler:** a person whose work is mending shoes or making shoes to order. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Coca-Cola:\*\*\*** (trademark) the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- Coca-Cola:** (trademark) the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

- Coca-Cola: (trademark)** the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Coca-Cola: (trademark)** the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Coca-Cola: (trademark)** the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Coca-Cola: (trademark)** the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Coca-Cola: (trademark)** the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Coca-Cola: (trademark)** the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Coca-Cola: (trademark)** the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Coca-Cola girl:** any one of the models shown on calendars, posters, etc. advertising Coca-Cola in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. See also **Coke** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- cocaine:** a bitter, crystalline drug obtained from the dried leaves of the coca shrub; it is a local anesthetic and a dangerous, illegal stimulant. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- cocked 'at, knock into a:\*\*\* (slang)** damage or spoil completely; ruin. ('at is a dialect form of hat.) A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- cocked 'at, knock (someone or something) into a: (colloquial)** beat or defeat (someone or something) completely; be of much higher quality or value than (someone or something). 'At is dialect for hat. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the eighteenth century. It was made by folding the edge of the round hat worn in the seventeenth century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- cocked hat, knocked into a: (slang)** damaged or spoiled completely; ruined or beaten or defeated completely. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990
- cocked hat, knock (someone or something) into a: (colloquial)** beat or defeat (someone or something) completely; be of much higher quality or value than. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the eighteenth century. It was made by folding the edge of the round hat worn in the seventeenth century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- cocked hat, knock (something) into a: (slang)** damage or spoil (something) completely; ruin or beat or defeat (something) completely. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or

something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**cocked hat, knocks (someone or something) into a:** (colloquial) beats or defeats (someone or something) completely; is of much higher quality or value than. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the eighteenth century. It was made by folding the edge of the round hat worn in the seventeenth century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cocked hat, throw into a: (slang)** a variation of the expression knock into a cocked hat, meaning “damage or spoil completely; ruin” or “beat or defeat (someone or something) completely; be of much higher quality or value than.” A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**cocked hat, throw (something) into a:** (colloquial) beat or defeat (something) completely; be of much higher quality or value than. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the eighteenth century. It was made by folding the edge of the round hat worn in the seventeenth century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** entire; total. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**cockeyed:** foolish; absurd. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**cockeyed:** (slang) crazy; weird; all wrong. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:\*\*\*** (slang) crazy; weird; all wrong. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**cockeyed:** (slang) entire; total. —Academy Level III Glossary

**cockeyed:\*\*\*** (slang) entire; total. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**cockeyed:** (slang) foolish; absurd. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** (slang) foolish; absurd. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** (slang) foolish; absurd. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**cockeyed: (slang)** foolish; absurd. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** (slang) foolish; absurd. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** (slang) foolishly; absurdly. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** (slang) silly; foolish. —HEV Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** (slang) silly; foolish. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:** (slang) silly; foolish. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cockeyed:\*\*\*** (slang) very; extremely. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**cockeyedness:** foolishness; absurdity. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**cockier:** (colloquial) more self-confident in an aggressive or swaggering way. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cock of the walk:** (colloquial) a person who has the most control, power or influence, especially when he is very proud of this. A walk is a place set aside for the feeding and exercise of domestic animals; or, in this instance, a chicken yard. The literal cock of the walk, therefore, is the rooster in a given chicken yard. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**cock of the walk:** the leader in a group, especially one who is overbearing. In England, a walk is a place set aside for the feeding and exercise of domestic animals or, in this instance, a chicken yard. The literal cock of the walk, therefore, is the rooster in a given chicken yard. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cockpit:** a space, usually enclosed, in the forward fuselage (the body, not including the wings, tail and engines) of an airplane containing the flying controls, instrument panel and seats for the pilot and copilot or flight crew. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cocktail:** suitable for wear on semiformal occasions. This comes from the fact that semiformal attire is worn to a cocktail party (a party, especially one intended for social conversation, at which alcoholic drinks called cocktails are served). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**cocktail party:** a party, especially one intended for social conversation, at which cocktails (alcoholic drinks) are served. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**cocktail party:** a party, especially one intended for social conversation, at which cocktails (alcoholic drinks) are served. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**cocktail party:** a party, especially one intended for social conversation, at which cocktails (alcoholic drinks) are served. —Academy Level III Glossary

**cocky:** (colloquial) conceited; self-confident in a rude or bold way. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cocky:** (colloquial) self-confident in an aggressive or swaggering way. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cocky:** (colloquial) self-confident in an aggressive or swaggering way. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cocky:\*\*\*** (colloquial) self-confident in an aggressive or swaggering way. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**cocky:** (colloquial) self-confident in an aggressive or swaggering way. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**cocky:** (colloquial) self-confident in an aggressive or swaggering way. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**cocky:** (informal) conceited; arrogant. —Academy Level III Glossary

**coco:** (slang) head. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**coco, fell on (one's):** (colloquial) a variation of fell on (one's) head, failed to be successful. Coco is slang for head. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**coddling:** characterized by tender treating; nursing or tending indulgently; pampering. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**code:** short for Auditor's Code. See also **Auditor's Code** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**code:** short for Auditor's Code. See also **Auditor's Code** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Code:** short for Auditor's Code. See **Auditor's Code** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**codeine:** a narcotic derived from opium and resembling morphine, but less habit-forming: used for the relief of pain and in cough medicines. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Code Napoleon:** the civil code of France, enacted in 1804 under the directions of French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821). Equality in the eyes of the law, justice and common sense are the keynotes of this code. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)



- Code of a Scientologist:** a code which governs the activity of a Scientologist in general. It was evolved from many years of observation and experience and is supported by leading Scientologists. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Code of a Scientologist:** a code which governs the activity of a Scientologist in general. It was evolved from many years of observation and experience and is supported by leading Scientologists. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- Code of a Scientologist:** a code which governs the activity of a Scientologist in general. It was evolved from many years of observation and experience and is supported by leading Scientologists. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Code of a Scientologist:** a code which governs the activity of a Scientologist in general. It was evolved from many years of observation and experience and is supported by leading Scientologists. The code states in part: "As a Scientologist, I pledge myself to the Code of Scientology for the good of all□.□.□.□To refuse to accept for processing, and to refuse to accept money from, any preclear or group I feel I cannot honestly help." —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Code of a Scientologist:** a code which governs the activity of a Scientologist in general. It was evolved from many years of observation and experience and is supported by leading Scientologists. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- Code of Honor:** the ethical code of Scientology, practiced on an entirely self-determined basis as it is not something which can be enforced. The code includes such points as "Never desert a comrade in need, in danger or in trouble," "Never compromise with your own reality" and "Be true to your own goals." For the full Code of Honor see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Code of Honor:** the ethical code of Scientology, practiced on an entirely self-determined basis as it is not something which can be enforced. The code includes such points as "Never desert a comrade in need, in danger or in trouble," "Never compromise with your own reality" and "Be true to your own goals." For the full Code of Honor see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Code of Honor:\*\*\*** the ethical code of Scientology, practiced on an entirely self-determined basis as it is not something which can be enforced. The code includes such points as "Never desert a comrade in need, in danger or in trouble," "Never compromise with your own reality" and "Be true to your own goals." For the full Code of Honor see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. **See also ethical code** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Code of Honor:** the ethical code of Scientology which clearly states conditions of acceptable comradeship amongst those fighting on one side against something which they conceive should be remedied. Anyone practicing the Code of Honor would maintain a good opinion of his fellows, a much more important thing than having one's fellows maintain a good opinion of one. For a full copy of the code, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Code of the Auditor: See Auditor's Code** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Code, The:** **See Auditor's Code** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**codified:** arranged (laws, rules, etc.) systematically. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**codified:**\*\*\* arranged systematically. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**codified:** systematically arranged. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**codify:** arrange (laws, etc.) according to a system. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**coeducational:** of coeds, female students in a school which educates boys and girls, or men and women together in the same school or class. —Editor from World Book Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**coefficient:** a number, constant for a given substance, used as a multiplier in measuring the change in some property of the substance under given conditions. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**coefficient of expansion:** (physics) the fractional change in length, area or volume per unit change in temperature of a solid, liquid or gas at a given constant pressure. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**coerce:** to force or compel into doing something. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**coexistence policy:**\*\*\* the policy of living peacefully with other nations, religions, etc., despite fundamental disagreements. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**coffee and cakes:** money; income to purchase the good things of life, material pleasures and enjoyment. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**coffee and cakes:** money; income to purchase the good things of life, material pleasures and enjoyment. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**coffee and cakes: (slang)** enough money for the necessities of life. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**coffee and cakes: (slang)** just enough money for the necessities of life. Used figuratively in the lecture. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**coffee and cakes: (slang)** necessities of life. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**coffee and cakes: (slang)** necessities of life. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**coffee and cakes: (slang)** small wages; pittance. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**coffee and cakes: (slang)** small wages; pittance. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**coffee and cakes: (slang)** wages. —HEV Approved Glossary

**coffee and cakes:**\*\*\* the good things of life; material pleasures; enjoyment. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**coffee and cakes:** the necessities of life. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**coffee grinder:** see **Fac One** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**coffee shop auditing:** informal auditing of someone, such as that which might be done in a coffee shop. The preclear is never informed at all of the existence of a session. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**coffee-shopping:** coffee shop auditing, out of session auditing of someone. Used facetiously in the lecture in reference to LRH research auditing. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**cog:** (1) short for cognite. (2) (colloquial) a person thought of as one small part in the working of a business, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**cog:\*\*\*** literally, a gear tooth; figuratively, a person who plays a minor part in a large organization, activity, etc. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**cog:** short for cognition. See **cognition** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**cognite:** have a cognition: a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**cognite:** have a cognition: a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**cognite:** have a realization about life. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I . . ." statement. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Academy Level III Glossary

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I . . ." statement. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**cognition:\*\*\*** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I . . ." statement. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**cognition:** a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**cognitions:\*\*\*** new realizations of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a "What do you know, I□.□.□." statement. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**cognizant:** aware. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**cognizate:** understand; comprehend. Humorous variation of the word cognizant: aware or informed (of a thing). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cogwheel:** a wheel with teeth projecting from the rim for transmitting or receiving motion; a gear or gearwheel. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**cogwheel:** a wheel with teeth projecting from the rim for transmitting or receiving motion; gears or gearwheels. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cogwheels:** gearwheels, formerly especially ones having teeth of hardwood or metal inserted into slots. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**cogwheels:** wheels with teeth projecting from their rims for transmitting or receiving motion; gears or gearwheels. Used here in reference to the machinery in a factory. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**cogwheels:** \*\*\*wheels with teeth projecting from the rims for transmitting or receiving motion; gears or gearwheels. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**cogwheels:** wheels with teeth projecting from the rims for transmitting or receiving motion; gears or gearwheels. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cogwheel, slip a:** (slang) make a mistake. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**cohabit:** live together in a sexual relationship when not legally married. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cohesive:** a coined word meaning "stick together; hold together as parts of the same mass or substance." —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cohesive:** a coined word meaning "stick together; hold together as parts of the same mass or substance." —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cohesive:** a coined word meaning "stick together; hold together as parts of the same mass or substance." —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**cohesion:** (1) the act or state of cohering, uniting or sticking together; and (2) the force by which the molecules of a substance are held together: distinguished from adhesion. See also **adhesion** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cohesion: (physics)** the molecular force between particles within a body or substance that acts to unite them. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**cohesion: (physics)** the molecular force between particles within a body or substance that acts to unite them. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**coil:** a length of wire wound in a spiral to conduct electricity. —Academy Level II Glossary

**coil:** a length of wire wound in a spiral to conduct electricity. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**coin:** to make (money), as by stamping metal to make coins. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**coin, another side of the:\*\*\*** an opposite argument, point of view, situation, etc. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**coin, both sides of the: (figurative)** both sides, aspects or points of view relating to a particular thing or subject. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**coin, opposite sides of the:** opposite or reverse aspects; opposite points of view. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**coin, the other side of the:** the opposite argument, point of view, situation, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**coin, the other side of the:** the opposite argument, point of view, situation, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**coin, the other side of the:** the opposite argument, point of view, situation, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**coitus:** sexual intercourse. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**coitus:** sexual intercourse. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Coke:** trademark for Coca-Cola. See also **Coca-Cola** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Coke:\*\*\*** trademark for Coca-Cola, the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Coke:** trademark for Coca-Cola (the brand name of a popular American soft drink). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Coke:** trademark for Coca-Cola (the brand name of a popular American soft drink). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Coke:** (trademark) short for Coca-Cola: the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Coke:** (trademark) short for Coca-Cola: the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Coke:** (trademark) short for Coca-Cola: the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Coke:** (trademark) short for Coca-Cola. See also **Coca-Cola** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Coke:** (trademark) short for Coca-Cola, the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Coke:** (trademark) short for Coca-Cola, the brand name of a popular American soft drink. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Coke machine:\*\*\*** a vending machine which dispenses Coca-Cola, a major brand of soft drink.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Colchester:** a city in eastern England, near the North Sea. —SHSBC Binder 5  
Approved Glossary

**cold:\*\*\*** (colloquial) absolutely; completely. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved  
3-12-90

**cold:** (informal) with complete competence; thoroughly. —3rd South African  
published appr gls (14.4.92)

**cold:** lacking in passion, enthusiasm, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary  
(2.4.92)

**cold:** with complete competence; thoroughly. —3rd South African unpublished Appr  
GLS (19.3.92)

**cold:\*\*\*** with complete competence, thoroughness or certainty; absolutely. —Art  
Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**coldblooded:** figuratively, lacking in feeling; cruel. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-  
90)

**cold blood, in:\*\*\*** deliberately; ruthlessly.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**cold chisel:** a chisel made of hardened steel and used for cutting cold metal. —HEV  
Approved Glossary

**cold-cocked:** (slang) struck so as to make unconscious. —Academy Level II  
Glossary

**cold-cocked:** (slang) struck so as to make unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 12  
Approved Glossary

**colder than any turkey, know:** know with complete certainty; from the term cold  
turkey, to know a subject or be able to perform so well that no practice or  
research is necessary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-  
9-90)

**cold pack:** cold, wet blankets or sheets wrapped around a patient's body as a  
means of treatment. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cold-pressed:** produced through extraction by pressure without the use of heat.  
—Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Coldstream:** (British army) short for British Coldstream Guards, a body of picked  
foot-soldiers for special service as a guard. Given this name in 1670 as they  
were the regiment which crossed the Tweed River (river running between  
Scotland and England) at Coldstream, Scotland into England and played a  
significant part in the restoration of Charles II. Their uniform consists of a  
scarlet tunic with blue collars, cuffs and shoulder-straps, blue trousers and a  
high, rounded bearskin cap. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**cold turkey: (slang)** abrupt and complete withdrawal from the use of an addictive  
substance, as a narcotic drug, alcohol or tobacco. —Clear Body, Clear Mind:  
The Effective Purification Program

**cold war:\*\*\*** a condition in which there is hostility and sharp conflict as in  
diplomacy and economics between states, without actual warfare. Used  
figuratively in this lecture. —OECS - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**cold war:** an intense political, military and ideological rivalry between nations just  
short of armed conflict. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved  
Glossary

**Cold War:** a state of political tension and military rivalry between nations, stopping  
short of actual full-scale war. The Cold War was the state of such rivalry  
existing after World War II between the Soviet Union and its satellite nations  
and the democratic countries of the Western world, under the leadership of  
the United States. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**cold war:** a state of political tension and military rivalry between nations, stopping short of actual full-scale war. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**cold (words): (colloquial)** detached; objective (words). —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**colic:** a sharp pain in the bowels. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**colitis:** inflammation of the colon (a part of the large intestine). —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**collar, burning under the: (colloquial)** angry, excited, worried, confused, etc. A variation of hot under the collar. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**collar, burning under the: (colloquial)** angry, excited, worried, confused, etc. A variation of hot under the collar. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**collar on backwards, put (one's):** worn a reversed collar (a stiff narrow bandlike white collar fastened at the back of the neck, worn by certain members of the clergy). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**collar on backwards, put (one's):** worn a reversed collar (a stiff narrow bandlike white collar fastened at the back of the neck, worn by certain members of the clergy). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**collar on backwards, put (one's):\*\*\*** worn a reversed collar (a stiff narrow bandlike white collar fastened at the back of the neck, worn by certain members of the clergy). —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**collar ornament:** a pin insignia worn on the collar of a military uniform to show rank or training specialty. —Editor, from Seamanship (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**collateral:** side by side; parallel. —Class VIII #4, Approved November 1990

**collection plate:** a dish or other container passed in churches, etc., for donations of money. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**collection plate:** a dish or other container passed in churches, etc., for donations of money. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**collective:** formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole. (Opposed to individual.) —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**collective:\*\*\*** formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole. (Opposed to individual.) —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**collective state:** a state organized according to the political principle of centralized social and economic control, especially of all means of production. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**collective state:** a state or nation which practices collectivism, a political and economic system in which the means of production of goods and services and the distribution of wealth are controlled by the people as a group or by the government; for example, a system such as communism or socialism. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**collectivism:** a political and economic system in which the means of production of goods and services and the distribution of wealth are controlled by the people as a group or by the government; for example, a system such as communism or socialism. —NED Approved Glossary

**collectivism:** the socialistic theory of the collective ownership or control of all the means of production, and especially of the land, by the whole community or state, i.e., the people collectively, for the benefit of the people as a whole. See also socialism in this glossary. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**collectivist:** one who practices collectivism, a political and economic system in which the means of production of goods and services and the distribution of wealth are controlled by the people as a group or by the government; for example, a system such as communism or socialism. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**collectivist:** one who practices collectivism, a political and economic system in which the means of production of goods and services and the distribution of wealth are controlled by the people as a group or by the government; for example, a system such as communism or socialism. —HEV Approved Glossary

**college:** refers to the Hubbard College in Wichita, Kansas, where L. Ron Hubbard lectured in 1952. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**College:\*\*\*** short for College of Scientology: the part of Saint Hill org (Division 4, Department 11) in which auditor training courses are delivered. The College was established at Saint Hill in 1965 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**collides:** comes together. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**collie:** any of a breed of large, long-haired dog with a long, narrow head; first bred in Scotland for herding sheep. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Collier's magazine:** a US weekly magazine founded in 1888 by Peter Fenelon Collier (1846 - 1909). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Collier's magazine:** a US weekly magazine founded in 1888 by Peter Fenelon Collier (1846 - 1909). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Collier's magazine:** a US weekly magazine founded in 1888 by Peter Fenelon Collier (1846 - 1909). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Collings, Kenneth Brown:** (1898 - 1941) an American adventure writer, war correspondent and aviator. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**collision mat:** a greased cloth or canvas mat which is pressed against the outside of a vessel to block up a hole and prevent the vessel from sinking. It is lowered over the side by ropes, and the pressure of the sea itself keeps the mat in place. The boat or ship can then be pumped out and the leak repaired from inside. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**colloquial:** characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing; informal. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**colloquialism:** a word, phrase or idiom characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing; informal speech. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**colloquialism:** a word, phrase or idiom characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**colloquially:** in a manner used in common talk; belonging to everyday, familiar talk; informally; conversationally. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**colloquially:** in such a way as is suitable for ordinary conversation but not for formal speech or writing; informally. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**colloquially:** in the manner of everyday, informal talk, but not formal speech or writing; conversationally. —16th ACC glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**collusion:** secret agreement for fraudulent or illegal purposes; conspiracy. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90



**colonel:** a military officer ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general, and corresponding to a captain in the navy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**colonial:** of or pertaining to a group of the same kind (of animals, plants or one-celled organisms) living or growing together. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**colonialism:** the system or policy by which a country maintains foreign colonies in order to exploit them economically. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**colonic:** an enema. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**colonies:** the 13 British colonies in North America that won their independence in the Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783) and became the United States. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Colonies:\*\*\*** the British colonies (areas of land settled or conquered by a distant nation and controlled by it) which formed the original thirteen states of the United States. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**colony: (ecology)** a group of organisms of the same kind living or growing in close association. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**color:** general nature or character. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**color:** general nature or character. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**Colorado:** a state in the western United States. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Colorado:\*\*\*** a state in the western United States. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Colorado River:** the chief river of the arid southwestern United States, which flows from the Rocky Mountains of northern Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. The course of the river cuts through deep canyons, including the Grand Canyon. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Colorado Springs:** a city in central Colorado in the western United States. From 1950 until the early part of 1952, there was a squirrel group located in this city. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Colorado Springs:** a city in central Colorado in the western United States. From 1950 until the early part of 1952, there was a squirrel group located in this city. See also **squirrel** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**color bar, run the:** a variation of draw the color line: observe a color line, a social or political restriction or distinction based on differences of skin pigmentation as between white and black people. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**colored:** influenced or biased. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**colored:** influenced or biased. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**color flash:\*\*\*** a system of different colors for each division of an org. It is derived from the military use of the word as a colored patch of cloth on a uniform, etc., such as distinguishing emblems of units, etc. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**color wheel:** a chart showing a continuous circle of colors, normally consisting of twelve hues (yellow, yellow-orange, orange, red-orange, red, red-violet, violet, blue-violet, blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green). The sequence of the colors is that of the rainbow or natural spectrum, and their relative positions on the circle are used in determining types of color harmonies. See diagram below. [DIAGRAM] —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**color wheel:** a chart showing a continuous circle of colors, normally consisting of twelve hues (yellow, yellow-orange, orange, red-orange, red, red-violet, violet,

- blue-violet, blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green). The sequence of colors is that of the rainbow or natural spectrum, and their relative positions on the circle are used in determining types of color harmonies. See diagram below.
- color wheel:**\*\*\* a chart showing a continuous circle of colors, normally consisting of twelve hues (yellow, yellow-orange, orange, red-orange, red, red-violet, violet, blue-violet, blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green). The sequence of the colors is that of the rainbow or natural spectrum, and their relative positions on the circle are used in determining types of color harmonies. See diagram below. [diagram] —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Colosseum:** the great amphitheater (oval building with an open space surrounded by rising rows of seats) of ancient Rome built ca *a.d.* 75 - 80, seating 50,000, where games and contests were staged for the entertainment of the people. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- Colt, Mr.:** Samuel Colt (1814 - 1862), American inventor. In 1835, he produced a revolver which is named after him. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Columbia:** Columbia University, in New York City, New York. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Columbia:** short for Columbia University, a university in New York City, New York. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Columbian College:** original name of the George Washington University. See also George Washington University in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- Columbian College:** the original name of George Washington University (a large university in Washington, DC where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering in the 1930s) when it was chartered in 1821. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Columbian Society:** reference to the Columbia Historical Society, the historical society of Washington, DC. In 1824, the Marquis of Lafayette visited the United States and gave a speech at a reception given in his honor by the Columbian Historical Society. Columbia is sometimes used to refer to America or the United States because America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. See also Lafayette, Marquis of in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Columbia River:** a waterway over 1,200 miles long, that starts in southwestern Canada, flows through Washington and Oregon in the northwestern United States and then empties into the Pacific Ocean. The river has various falls on and around it, including Multnomah Falls (located in northwestern Oregon), which starts in a snow-fed stream that flows in a series of rapids and then plunges over a cliff, falling 850 feet into a pool which drains into the Columbia River. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Columbia University:** an accredited, privately controlled university in New York City, New York. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Columbia University:** a university in New York City, New York. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Columbia University:** a university in New York City, New York. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Columbia University:** a university in New York City, New York. At the time of this lecture, freshmen not living at home with their parents were required to live in residence halls on campus unless they secured written permission from the dean's office to live elsewhere. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

- Columbia University:** a university in New York City, New York. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary
- Columbia University:** a university in New York City, New York. —State of Man  
Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Columbus:** Christopher Columbus (c. 1446 - 1506), Italian explorer who believed that the Earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westwards. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships (Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria) he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Columbus:** Christopher Columbus (c. 1446 - 1506), Italian explorer who believed that the earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westwards. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships (Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria) he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- Columbus:** Christopher Columbus (ca 1446 - 1506), Italian explorer who believed that the Earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westwards. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships (Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria) he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere. The inhabitants of San Salvador (the first place that Columbus landed in the Western Hemisphere) believed that Columbus and his men were "men from heaven" and offered them all they had. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Columbus:** Christopher Columbus (ca. 1446 - 1506), Italian explorer who believed that the Earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westwards. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships (Niña, Pinta and Santa Maria) he set sail westward and discovered the Western Hemisphere. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Columbus:** Christopher Columbus (ca 1446 - 1506), Italian explorer who believed that the Earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westward. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships, he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere. He made three other voyages to the Western Hemisphere in 1493, 1498 and 1502. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)
- Columbus, pull a:** believe one had achieved an objective when there still remained large barriers to be crossed. In reference to Christopher Columbus (1451 - 1506) Italian explorer who discovered America in 1492. He had sailed across the Atlantic Ocean from Spain hoping to find a westward route to India. Upon sighting land off the coast of America, he thought it was part of India, and, even after a number of voyages, died still believing he had discovered the coast of Asia. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- coma:** a prolonged unconsciousness caused by disease, injury or poison. —TR-10  
Approved Film Glossary
- coma:** a state of prolonged unconsciousness, including a lack of response to stimuli, from which it is impossible to rouse a person. —Scientology 0-8  
Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- coma:** a state of prolonged unconsciousness, including a lack of response to stimuli, from which it is impossible to rouse a person. —ExDn Lectures  
Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- Comanche:** a tribe of North American Indians, formerly ranging over the western plains from Wyoming to Texas, now living in Oklahoma. The Comanches and other Plains Indians used sign language to overcome language barriers. Each tribe had a sign that identified a member of that tribe. For example, to show

that an Indian was a Comanche, one would imitate the motions of a snake. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**comatic:** of a coma (a period of deep, prolonged unconsciousness usually resulting from a severe injury or illness). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**comatose:** in a stupor or coma; unconscious. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**comb:\*\*\*** search thoroughly; look everywhere in. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**combatants:** persons who engage in combat; fighters. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**combat exhaustion: (psychiatry)** a neurotic condition in which one is anxious, irritable, depressed, etc., often as a result of having been in combat or battle for a long time. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**combat fatigue: (psychiatry)** a neurotic condition in which one is anxious, irritable, depressed, etc., often as a result of having been in combat or battle for a long time. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**combat fatigue: (psychiatry)** a neurotic condition in which one is anxious, irritable, depressed, etc., often as a result of having been in combat or battle for a long time. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Combat Information Center:** an agency found on most major combat vessels which coordinates the activities of naval departments and divisions during preparations for battle and in actual battle. The Combat Information Center (abbreviated CIC) is the sensory center of the ship, the place in which tactical information is gathered and evaluated, and action coordinated. Specifically, CIC is charged with the responsibility of gathering all possible information concerning friendly or enemy ships or aircraft within range of the equipment, evaluating this information, delivering parts of the evaluated information to appropriate stations aboard ship and controlling tactical units. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**combat information centers:** agencies found on most major combat vessels which coordinate the activities of naval departments and divisions during preparations for battle and in actual battle (abbreviated CIC). CIC is the sensory center of the ship, the place in which tactical information is gathered and evaluated, and action coordinated. Specifically, CIC is charged with the responsibility of gathering all possible information concerning friendly or enemy ships or aircraft within range of the equipment, evaluating this information, delivering parts of the evaluated information to appropriate stations aboard ship and controlling tactical units. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**combative:** ready or inclined to fight. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**combo:** (slang) a combination of things. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**combusting:** burning. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**come a cropper: (informal)** fail; be struck by some misfortune. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**come a cropper:\*\*\*** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**come clean: (slang)** tell the truth, especially admit one's guilt. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**come closer home to: (informal)** be more fully understood by. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**come-down:** loss of status, wealth, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**come hell or high water: (colloquial)** whatever may happen. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**come hell or high water: (colloquial)** whatever may have happened. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**come hell or high water: (informal)** no matter what happens; whatever may come. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**come off:** result in success; succeed. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**come off:\*\*\*** succeed; be successful. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**come off of it:\*\*\* (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**come off of it: (slang)** stop pretending, bragging, kidding; stop being silly. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**come on: (slang)** an exclamation of disbelief, disapproval, request, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**come-on: (slang)** anything designed to attract or seduce; an enticement. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**come-on: (slang)** of or pertaining to something offered as an inducement to a swindle. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**come-on: (slang)** something offered as an inducement. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**comes a bit of a cropper: (informal)** fails; is struck by some misfortune. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**comest:** come. —Academy Level III Glossary

**comestibles:** articles of food; edibles. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**"Come with me to the Casbah":** a statement thought to have been made by French romantic actor Charles Boyer (1899 - 1978) to American actress Hedy Lamarr (1913 - ) in the 1938 American movie "Algiers." Although he never said this line in this or any other movie, he became famous for saying it due to many people doing imitations of him saying the line. The Casbah is the older, native section of Algiers (the capital city of Algeria and the chief seaport of

- northwest Africa) which has winding mazelike streets. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- comic books:** magazines containing comic strips (series of drawings, usually amusing, presenting an adventure or series of incidents). —Academy Level II Glossary
- comic strip:** a group of drawings, sometimes funny, often presenting an adventure or a series of happenings. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- comic-strip:** characteristic of a comic strip, a group of drawings, sometimes funny, often presenting an adventure or a series of happenings. —HEV Approved Glossary
- coming or going, don't see whether you are:** (colloquial) are confused; don't know what one is doing or should do. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- coming-out party:** (informal) a social debut (the formal presentation of a girl to society). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- comm:** short for communication: the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- comm:** short for communication. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- comm:** short for communication. See also **communication** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- comm:** short for communication. See also **communication** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- comm:** short for communication. See also **communication** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- command:** an exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- command:** an exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- command:** an exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- command:** in auditing, the exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- command:** the exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- commander in chief:** the supreme commander of the armed forces of a nation or, sometimes, of several allied nations. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- commanders:** commissioned officers in command of military units. (A commissioned officer is one who has received an official certificate conferring rank; specifically a document issued by the President.) —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- Commanding Officer:\*\*\*** head of a Sea Org organization. Sea Org orgs include the advanced organizations and Church management units. The Commanding

- Officer (CO) is equivalent to the Executive Director (ED) in a lower-level Scientology service organization. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- command line:** a line on which authority flows. It is vertical (senior to junior, junior to senior). —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- Commandments:** (Bible) short for Ten Commandments: the ten laws forming the fundamental moral code of Israel, given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- commando:\*\*\*** in the manner of a commando, a member of a military assault unit or team trained to operate quickly and aggressively in especially urgent, threatening situations, as against terrorists holding hostages. Used figuratively. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- commandos:** members of a military unit specially trained for making raids and assaults. —Academy Level II Glossary
- command somatics:** somatics brought from different parts of the time track by command phrases, such as "My arm hurts." The preclear may have these somatics while running prenatal engrams, although he was only three days conceived in the incidents. Command somatics occur where the preclear is out of valence. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- comm bridge:** short for communication bridge: an auditing procedure which closes off the process one is running, maintains ARC, and opens up the new process on which one is about to embark. It is used so that a preclear will not be startled by change, for if one changes too rapidly in a session, one sticks the preclear in the session every time. He is given some warning, and that is what a communication bridge is for. See also **process** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- comm center: communication center,** a central location in an organization in which is located a system of baskets, one for each staff member, each basket tagged with the person's name and post title. Each person is responsible for delivering his own despatches to the proper baskets and for picking up daily the despatches he has received. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- Comm Center:** short for Communication Center: an area of a Scientology organization which contains a system of baskets used for the receipt and distribution of despatches. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Comm Center:\*\*\*** short for Communication Center: an area of the organization which contains a system of baskets used for the receipt and distribution of despatches. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- comm center:\*\*\*** short for communication center, a central location in an organization in which is located a system of baskets, one for each staff member, each basket tagged with the person's name and post title. Each person is responsible for delivering his own despatches to the proper baskets and for picking up daily the despatches he has received. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- Comm Center:\*\*\*** short for Communication Center, an area of the organization (Division 1, Department 2) which contains a system of baskets used for the receipt and distribution of despatches. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Comm Course:** short for Communication Course: a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Comm Course:** short for Communication Course: a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Comm Course:** short for Communication Course: a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**comm course:\*\*\*** short for Communication Course; a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Comm Course:** short for Communication Course. See **Communication Course** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**comm cycle:** short for communication cycle: the action of a communication being sent and received. Example: Joe originates a communication addressed to Bill. Bill then receives Joe's communication and sends back an answer or acknowledgment, thus ending the cycle. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**comme ci, comme ça:** (French) so-so; neither good nor bad. Literally means "like this, like that." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**commensurate:\*\*\*** corresponding in amount, magnitude or degree. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**Comment?:** (French interjection) What? —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**comment?:** (French interjection) what? —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**commerce:** buying and selling, especially in large amounts between different places; business. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**commercial sailor:** a seaman who works on a ship engaged in commerce. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**comm ev:** call before a Committee of Evidence. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Comm Ev: Committee of Evidence:** part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. It is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Comm Ev:\*\*\*** short for Committee of Evidence: part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. A Committee of Evidence is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Comm Ev:** short for Committee of Evidence. See **Committee of Evidence** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Comm Evs:\*\*\*** (1) short for Committees of Evidence: part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. A Committee of Evidence is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. See also **ethics** and **justice** in this glossary. (2) **comm ev:** call before a Committee of Evidence. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Comm Evs:** short for Committees of Evidence: part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. A Committee of Evidence is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. See also **ethics** and **justice** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991



**Comm Evs:** short for Committees of Evidence: part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. They are fact-finding groups appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**commie:\*\*\*** (informal) communist. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**commie:** (informal) communist. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**commie:** (informal) communist. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**commie:** (informal) communist. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**commies:\*\*\*** (informal) communists. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**commies:** (informal) communists. See also **communism** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**commingle:** mingle together; intermix; blend. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**commingling:** mixing or mingling together; combining. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**commissar:** the head of a government department in the Soviet Union. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**commissar:** the head of a government department in the Soviet Union. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**commissar:\*\*\*** the head of a government department in the Soviet Union. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**commissar:** the head of a government department in the Soviet Union. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**commissar:** the head of a government department in the Soviet Union. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**commissar:** the head of a government department in the Soviet Union. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Commissar Krushtoad:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a communist official. A commissar is an official in any communist government whose duties include political indoctrination, detection of political deviation, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**commissary:** a store that sells food and supplies to the personnel or workers in a military post, mining camp, lumber camp or the like. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**commissary officer:** an army officer in charge of food and daily supplies for soldiers. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**Commissar Zero:** a made-up name for a person. A commissar is the head of a government department in the Soviet Union. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**commission:** an official certificate conferring (giving, granting) rank or authority, especially that of a military, naval or air officer. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**commission:** an official certificate conferring rank or authority, especially that of a military, naval or air officer. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**commission:** a percentage of the money taken in on sales, given as pay to a salesperson or agent. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**commission, out of:** not in fit condition. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**commit:** do or perform (usually something wrong); perpetrate. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**committed:** placed in or sent officially to confinement or other place of punishment. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Committee of Evidence:** part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. It is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Committee of Evidence:\*\*\*** part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. It is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Committee of Examination and Services:** a committee of five Doctors of Scientology which was the principle authority and court of appeals of Scientology in 1954. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**committing (something) to memory:** learning (something) by heart; memorizing (something). —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Comm Lag:** humorous reference to Time. See also **Time** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**comm lag:** short for communication lag. See **communication lag** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**comm lag:** short for communication lag. See **communication lag** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**comm lag:** short for communication lag. See **communication lag** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**comm lag:** short for communication lag. See **communication lag** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**comm lag:** short for communication lag. See **communication lag** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**comm lag:** short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —Academy Level III Glossary

**comm lag:** short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**comm lag:** short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question

- and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- comm lag:\*\*\*** short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- comm lag:\*\*\*** short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. See also preclear in this glossary. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- comm lag:** short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- comm lag:** stands for communication lag (delay), the slowness of response; it is the length of time it takes one to perceive after he should have perceived. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- comm lagging:** manifesting communication lag. See also communication lag in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- comm lines:** short for communication lines: the routes along which communication travels from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. See also communication in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- comm lines:\*\*\*** short for communication lines: the routes along which communication travels from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. See also communication in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- comm lines:\*\*\*** short for communication lines, the routes along which a communication travels from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- Comm-Member System:\*\*\*** a direct communications system between a staff member of one org and only the exact staff post in another org, without vias.

It is governed by direct policies and regulations and its own technology of handling matters. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**commodities:** things of use, advantage or value. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**commodities:** things of use, advantage or value. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**commodity:** literally, a kind of thing produced for use or sale; an article of commerce; an object of trade. Used figuratively to mean anything that one "trades" or "deals" in. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**commodity:** something of use, advantage or value. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**commodity:** something of use, advantage or value. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Commodore:** L. Ron Hubbard. Commodore is the highest post and rank in the Sea Organization, above the rank of Captain. This post and rank has only been held by L. Ron Hubbard. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Commodore's Messenger:** one who acts as a messenger for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. A Commodore's Messenger carrying an order or running a project or otherwise on duty is an emissary of the Commodore (LRH). —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Commodore's Messenger:** one who acts as a messenger for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. A Commodore's Messenger carrying an order or running a project or otherwise on duty is an emissary of the Commodore (LRH). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**common coin:** something that is current through being commonly mentioned, discussed or accepted. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**common denominator:** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**common denominator:** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**common denominator:** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —Academy Level II Glossary

**common denominator:** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —Academy Level III Glossary

**common denominator:** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**common denominator:\*\*\*** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**common denominator:** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**common denominator:** a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**common denominator:** a quality, attribute, opinion, etc., shared by all the persons or things in a group. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**common denominators:** characteristics, elements, etc., held in common. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**common denominators:\*\*\*** characteristics, elements, etc., held in common. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**common law:** the law of a country or state based on custom, usage and the decisions and opinions of law courts; distinguished from statute law (law established by a legislative body). Common law was originated and developed in England. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**common sense, in the:** (colloquial) a variation of in the name of common sense, an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**common sense, in the:** (colloquial) a variation of in the name of common sense, an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**common sense, in the name of:** (colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**common sense, in the name of:** (colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**common sense, in the name of:** (colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Commons Proceedings:** records of the doings or transactions of the House of Commons the lower house (members of which are elected by the people) of the Parliament of Britain. It includes representatives from England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Commonwealth:** the association of independent nations, all former components of the British Empire, united for purposes of consultation and mutual assistance. See also **British Empire** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Commonwealth:\*\*\*** the association of independent nations, all former components of the British Empire, united for purposes of consultation and mutual assistance. See also **British Empire** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Commonwealth:\*\*\*** the association of independent nations, all former components of the British Empire (the United Kingdom and the British dominions [governed territories or countries], colonies, etc.), united for purposes of consultation and mutual assistance. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**commotion:** political or social disturbance or upheaval. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**comm station:\*\*\*** a set of three baskets, labelled "in," "pending" and "out," used by the staff member to whom the station belongs. Despatches, messages and letters are delivered and picked up from this station. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**commune:\*\*\*** converse intimately; exchange thoughts and feelings. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**communicable:** that can be passed along from person to person. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**communicatably:** so as to be able to be communicated. See also **communication** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at

the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. See also duplicate, source-point and receipt-point in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**communication:** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance,

effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. See also **duplication, source-point** and **receipt-point** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**communication:\*\*\*** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. See also **duplicate, source-point** and **receipt-point** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**communication:\*\*\*** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**communication:\*\*\*** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. Communication is also an Awareness Level which is represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also **Awareness Level** and **org board** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**communication:\*\*\*** the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. For more information on the subject of communication and its laws, read Dianetics 55! and Scientology 0-8, The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **duplication, receipt-point** and **source-point** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**communication breaks:** sudden drops or cuttings of a person's communication with someone or something. See also **communication** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**communication bridge:** an auditing procedure which closes off the process one is running, maintains ARC, and opens up the new process on which one is about to embark. It is used so that a pc will not be startled by change, for if one changes too rapidly in a session, one sticks the preclear in the session every time. He is given some warning, and that is what a communication bridge is for. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**communication bridge:** a procedure employed by an auditor in starting a new process and changing from one process to another. In the first part of a communication bridge, the preclear has an auditing question discussed with him by the auditor and the wording agreed upon. The auditor also covers what he is going to have the preclear do and gets the preclear's agreement for these things to be done. In the second part, when the auditor is changing

from one process to another, he uses the communication bridge to close off the process that he is running on a preclear, maintain ARC and open up the new process on which he is about to embark. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**communication center:** an area of the organization which contains a system of baskets used for the receipt and distribution of dispatches. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Communication Course:** a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Communication Course:** a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. —Academy Level II Glossary

**communication formula:** See communication in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**communication lag:** the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**communication lag:** the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**communication lag:** the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**communication lag:** the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**communication lag:** the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It



does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**communication lag:** the length of time intervening between the posing of the question, or origination of a statement, and the exact moment that question or original statement is answered. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**communication lag:** the slowness of response; it is the length of time it takes one to perceive after he should have perceived. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**communication line:** (abbreviated comm line) the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; the line on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**communication line:** the route along which a communication travels from one person to another. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**communication line:** the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**communication line:** the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequence through which a message of any character may go. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**communication line:** the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequence through which a message of any character may go. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**communication line:** the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequence through which a message of any character may go. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**communication line:** the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequence through which a message of any character may go. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**communication lines:\*\*\*** routes along which communication travels from one person to another; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**communications:** means of sending messages, orders, etc., including telegraph, telephone, radio and television. The definition of communication is the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point, with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Communications Information Center:** same as Combat Information Center. See Combat Information Center in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**communicator:** one who keeps communication lines moving or controlled for an executive. The communicator is to help the executive free his or her time for

essential income earning actions, rest or recreation, and to prolong the term of appointment of the executive by safeguarding against overload. The communicator's job includes more than secretarial duties, as the communicator is responsible for policing unusual and unnecessary traffic on the executive's lines and for ensuring that the executive's orders are complied with. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

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**Communicator:** short for **HCO Communicator:** a previous post in Scientology organizations charged with the responsibility of forwarding communications from L. Ron Hubbard and to L. Ron Hubbard. This duty included the responsibility of seeing that these communications were duplicated and understood, and that any confusions on them were queried until the communication was duplicated and understood. See also **duplicate** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

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**Communicator:\*\*\*** short for **HCO Communicator:** a previous post in Scientology organizations charged with the responsibility of forwarding communications from L. Ron Hubbard and to L. Ron Hubbard. This duty included the responsibility of seeing that these communications were duplicated and understood, and that any confusions on them were queried until the communication was duplicated and understood. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Communicator:** short for HCO Communicator, a previous post in Scientology organizations charged with the responsibility of forwarding communications from L. Ron Hubbard and to L. Ron Hubbard. This duty included the responsibility of seeing that these communications were duplicated and understood, and that any confusions on them were queried until the communication was duplicated and understood. See also **duplicate** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**communism:** a political, social and economic system in which the state, governed by an elite party, controls production, labor and distribution, and, largely, the social and cultural life and thought of the people. (Communism and socialism are systems of social organization under which the means of production and distribution of goods are transferred from private hands to the government. The classic difference between the two systems lies in the different means they take to establish themselves: communism emphasizes the impracticability of replacing the existing social order by any means other than armed force or outside intervention; the advocates of socialism seek to

establish it by peaceful means, through legislation rather than force.)  
—Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —Academy Level II Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**communism:\*\*\*** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**communism:** a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**communism:** a theory which advocates a state of society in which there should be no private ownership, all property being vested in the community and labor organized for the common benefit of all members, the professed principle being that each should work according to his capacity and receive according to his wants. See also **Marxist** in this glossary. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**communist:** a member of the Communist Party (a political party advocating the principles of communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state). —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**communist:** an advocate of communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**communist:** an advocate of communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —HEV Approved Glossary

**communist:** a person who advocates communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**communist:** a person who advocates communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**communist:** a person who advocates communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**communist:** a person who advocates communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**communist:** a person who advocates communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**communist:** a person who advocates communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —NED Approved Glossary

**communist:** a person who advocates or supports communism. See also communism in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**communist:** belonging to those who advocate communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**communist:** of, like or supporting communism: a system in which the means of producing goods are owned by the community, and all of the people share in the work and the goods. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**communist:** of or concerning persons advocating or supporting communism. See also communism in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**communist:** of or having to do with communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**communist:** of or pertaining to communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**communist:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to the advocates or supporters of communism (a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state). Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**communist:** of or relating to communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**communist:** of or relating to communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**communist:\*\*\*** one who advocates or supports communism (a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state). —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**communist:** one who advocates or supports communism. See also communism in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**communist:\*\*\*** one who advocates or supports communism. See also communism in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**communitistic:** advocating or having characteristics of communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common,

actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.  
 —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**communistic:** advocating or having characteristics of communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.  
 —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**communistic:** advocating or having characteristics of communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.  
 —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**communistic:** advocating or having characteristics of communism. See also **communism** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Communist Party:** a political party advocating the principles of communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Communist Party:** a political party advocating the principles of communism: a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Communist Party:\*\*\*** a political party advocating the principles of communism (a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being attributed to the community as a whole or to the state). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Communist Party:** a political party advocating the principles of communism. See also **communist** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Communist Party:** a political party advocating the principles of communism. See also **communism** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Communist Party:** a political party advocating the principles of communism. See also **communism** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Communist Party:** a political party advocating the principles of communism. See also **communism** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**communists:** members of the Communist Party (a political party advocating the principles of communism). See also **communism** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**communists:** people who advocate communism. See also **communism** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**communists:\*\*\*** people who advocate or support communism. See also **communism** in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**communists:\*\*\*** persons advocating or supporting communism (a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**communists:** persons who advocate or support communism. See also **communism** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Companies Acts:** reference to the comprehensive code of law which consolidated all of the various acts applicable to joint stock companies in the United Kingdom. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**company:** a military unit, usually commanded by a captain. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**company:** a military unit, usually commanded by a captain. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**company:** any relatively small group of soldiers. —Academy Level II Glossary

**company:** any relatively small group of soldiers. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**comparable magnitude:** \*\*\*similar importance. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**comparable magnitude:** similar importance. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**comparable magnitude:** similar importance. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**comparable magnitude:** similar importance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**comparable magnitude:**\*\*\* similar importance. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**comparable magnitude:** similar importance. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**compass course:** a course whose bearing is relative to the meridian (one of the great circles of the Earth passing through the poles and any given point on the Earth's surface) as given by the navigator's compass, no compensation being made for variation or deviation. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**compassionate:** feeling or showing sorrow for the sufferings or trouble of another, with the urge to help; sympathizing deeply. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**compelling:** having a powerful and irresistible effect, influence, etc. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**compelling:** having a powerful and irresistible effect, influence, etc. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**compelling:** having a powerful and irresistible effect, influence, etc. —TRs and Objcs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**compelling:** that attracts irresistibly; that holds by force ones interest or attention. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**compels:** forces or drives, especially to a course of action. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**compensation:** something given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, loss, injury, suffering, lack, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**competents:** persons who have suitable or sufficient skill, knowledge, experience, etc., for some purpose, or who are properly qualified. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**compilation:**\*\*\* the act of making or forming (a written or printed work) by putting together material collected from various sources in an order adapted for a special purpose. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**complementary color:** the color opposite any given color on a color wheel (see diagram under **color wheel** in this glossary). The relationship between complementary colors has various applications for photographers, designers and others whose work involves colors and color combinations. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**complements:** completes or makes perfect. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**completed staff work:** an assembled package of information on any given situation, plan or emergency forwarded to an executive sufficiently complete to require from the executive only an "approved" or "disapproved." Completed staff work is an assembled despatch or packet which: (1) states the situation, (2) gives all the data necessary to its solution, (3) advises a solution, and (4) contains a line for approval or disapproval by the executive with his signature. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**complex: (psychology)** an idea or group of repressed ideas associated with a past emotional disturbance so as to influence a person's present behavior to a great or excessive degree. Used loosely in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**complex: (psychology)** an idea or group of repressed ideas associated with a past emotional disturbance so as to influence a person's present behavior to a great or excessive degree. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**complex: (psychology)** an idea or group of repressed ideas associated with a past emotional disturbance so as to influence a person's present behavior to a great or excessive degree. Used loosely in the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**complex: (psychology)** an idea or group of repressed ideas associated with a past emotional disturbance so as to influence a person's present behavior to a great or excessive degree. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**complex: (psychology)** a system of interrelated, emotion-charged ideas, feelings, memories and impulses that is usually repressed (prevented from becoming conscious) and that gives rise to abnormal behavior. See also **libido theory** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**complexion:** general appearance or nature; character; aspect. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**complicity:** partnership in wrongdoing; the fact or state of being an accomplice. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**component:** being or serving as an element (in something larger); composing. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**component:\*\*\*** serving as one of the elements or ingredients of a whole. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**components:** parts that make up a whole. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**comport:** bear or conduct (themselves); behave.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**composite:** formed of distinct parts put together. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**composited:** made by combining different parts or elements. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**composition book:** a book, consisting of a number of blank or ruled sheets or printed forms bound together which is used for such things as exercises in writing done as schoolwork. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**compound:\*\*\*** add to; increase. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**compound calculus with analytical figments:** a humorous and significant-sounding made-up phrase. Calculus is a form of mathematics in which you can make calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)



**compounded:** increased or added to. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**compounded:** increased or added to. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**compounded:** made by combining parts or elements. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**compounded the felony:** increased or multiplied the error. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**compounding of the felony:** making a situation worse; adding to a difficulty, problem, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**compounding of the felony:\*\*\*** making a situation worse; adding to a difficulty, problem, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**compounds:** increases or intensifies through the addition of new elements. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**compound the felony:** make a situation worse; add to a difficulty, problem, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**compound the felony:** make a situation worse; add to a difficulty, problem, etc. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**comprehensent:** has or shows comprehension or understanding. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**comprehensive:\*\*\*** including much. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**comprise:** make up; form. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**comprised of, be:** consist of; be composed of. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**compromise:** weaken (one's principles, etc.) in order to gain something. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**comptometer:** a calculating machine. From the name of a machine invented in 1887 by D. E. Felt, American inventor, designed to perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Comptometer: (trademark)** a machine formerly made by Victor Technologies that added, subtracted, divided and multiplied mechanically. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Comptometer:\*\*\* (trademark)** a machine that adds, subtracts, divides and multiplies mechanically. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**compulsions:** irresistible, repeated, irrational impulses to perform some act. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**compulsive:** having the nature of an irresistible, repeated, irrational impulse to perform some act. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**compulsively:** in a manner as if compelled, urged, driven or forced. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Compur shutter:** (photography) a German-made between-lens shutter (a device for opening and closing the hole in front of a camera lens to expose the film) of high quality and precision. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Compur shutter:** (photography) a German-made between-lens shutter (a device for opening and closing the hole in front of a camera lens to expose the film) of high quality and precision. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**computation:** the aberrated evaluation and postulate that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. See also aberrated and **postulate** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**computation:** the aberrated evaluation and postulate that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. See also aberrated and postulate in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**computation:** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**computation:** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**computation:** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**computation:** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**computation:** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**computation:** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**computation:\*\*\*** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**computation:** the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. A computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**computational psychotic:** one who is running on a circuit, a circuit being a pseudo-personality out of a facsimile strong enough to dictate to the individual and **be** the individual. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**computations:** aberrated evaluations and postulates that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. The computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**computing psychotic:** an individual who is taking dictation solely from a facsimile of some past moment of pain and is acting upon the advice of that "circuit" and is calling it thought. The psychotic personality is distinguished by its irrationality and its perversion of values. The distinguishing characteristic of

- the computing psychotic is his utter inability to change his mind. —AP&A (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- computing psychotic:** an individual who is taking dictation solely from a facsimile of some past moment of pain and is acting upon the advice of that "circuit" and is calling it thought. The psychotic personality is distinguished by its irrationality and its perversion of values. The distinguishing characteristic of the computing psychotic is his utter inability to change his mind. See also facsimiles and circuit in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- computing psychotic:** an individual who is taking dictation solely from a facsimile of some past moment of pain and is acting upon the advice of that "circuit" and is calling it thought. The psychotic personality is distinguished by its irrationality and its perversion of values. The distinguishing characteristic of the computing psychotic is his utter inability to change his mind. See also facsimiles and circuit in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- computing psychotic:** an individual who is taking dictation solely from a facsimile of some past moment of pain and is acting upon the advice of that "circuit" and is calling it thought. The psychotic personality is distinguished by its irrationality and its perversion of values. The distinguishing characteristic of the computing psychotic is his utter inability to change his mind. See also facsimiles and circuit in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- computing psychotic:** one who is running on a circuit, a circuit being a pseudo-personality out of a facsimile strong enough to dictate to the individual and be the individual. See also psychotic in this glossary. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- comrade:** a close friend; companion or fellow worker. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- Con:** short for Conning Officer, the one who, in the absence of the Captain, controls the course and speed of the vessel and as the senior watch officer, is responsible for its safety. Con stands for and is short for control. Whoever is directing the steering of the ship, whether the Captain or the Conning Officer on duty, is said to be "at the con." —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- con-blam: (informal)** a euphemistic variation of goddamn, an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- concatenation:** a connected series. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- concatenation:** a series of interconnected or interdependent things or events. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- concatenation:** a series of things or events regarded as causally or dependently connected. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- concavity of the lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease; concavity meaning hollowed or curved like the inside of a ball, and lumbosis a word coined by LRH and used humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- conceive:** form a notion or idea of; imagine. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- conceive mind essence:** meditate upon the concept of existence as a spiritual being, completely free of the material world. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Conceiving a Static:** the name of a Scientology process which contains only the command, repeated over and over, "Conceive a thetan." See also **static** and **thetan** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**concentration camp:** a camp where prisoners of war, enemy aliens and political prisoners are confined. Used figuratively. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**concentric:** having a common center, as circles or spheres. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**concentrically:** arranged so as to have a common center, such as circles one within another. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**concept:** a thought completely without symbols, pictures, words or sound. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**concept:** a thought completely without symbols, pictures, words or sound. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**concept:** a thought devoid of (completely without) symbols, pictures, words or sounds. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol. See also **symbol** in this glossary. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**concept:** a thought devoid of (completely without) symbols, pictures, words or sounds. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**concept:\*\*\*** a thought devoid of (completely without) symbols, pictures, words or sounds. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol. See also **symbol** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**conception sequence:** same as sperm sequence. See **sperm sequence** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**concept processes:** processes in which the preclear "gets the idea" of knowing or not being and holds it, the while looking at his time track. A concept is a high-wave thought, above perception or reason or single incidents. The concept runs out, or the somatic it brings on runs out, and the concept itself is run. This type of processing is not addressed at individual incidents but at hundreds. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Concept Processing:** processing in which the preclear "gets the idea" of knowing or not being and holds it, the while looking at his time track. A concept is a high-wave thought, above perception or reason or single incidents. The concept runs out, or the somatic it brings on runs out, and the concept itself is run. This type of processing is not addressed at individual incidents but at hundreds. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**Concept Running:** process wherein the auditor gets the preclear to feel the concept of a situation taking place. For instance "Get the concept of wanting to control some girl because she's pretty." A whole string of incidents will turn out of this. But it's "Get the concept"; you don't get a specific incident, you get the concept of that sort of a situation taking place. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**concern, going:** a company, activity, etc., which is conducting its business successfully. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**concerns:** business establishments. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**concise:\*\*\*** brief and to the point; short and clear. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**conclosed: (rare)** closed in; shut in; enclosed. —Oxford English Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**concourse:** an act of coming, moving or flowing together. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**concourse:** concurrence in action or causation, cooperation; combined action. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**concrete, in:\*\*\*** in final form so as to prevent change or reversal. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**concurrence:** having the same opinion; agreement. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**concurrently:** at the same time; together (with). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**concussion:** injury to the brain or spinal cord due to jarring from a blow, fall, or the like. —Random House 2nd Unabridged (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**condenser:** a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**condenser:\*\*\*** a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**condenser:** a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**condenser:** a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**condenser:** a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**condenser:** a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**condenser:** a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**condenser:** also called a capacitor. A device that can store an electric charge and consists of two charged surfaces separated by an insulator. If a conducting path is provided between these two surfaces, the condenser will discharge through this path or circuit and an electrical flow occurs. A short-circuit across a condenser can result in a violent discharge. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**condition:** one of the states of operation or existence which an individual, a group or an organization passes through. There are formulas connected with these operating states which, if handled properly, bring about stability, expansion, influence and well-being. For more information on conditions and their formulas, read Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**condition:\*\*\*** one of the states of operation or existence which an individual, a group or an organization passes through. There are formulas connected with these operating states which, if handled properly, bring about stability, expansion, influence and well-being. For more information on conditions and their formulas, read Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**conditioning:** concept which supposed that when a person had done or seen something often enough it became good, solid, hypnotic data. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**conditions:\*\*\*** the states of operation or existence which an individual, a group or an organization passes through. There are formulas connected with these operating states which, if handled properly, bring about stability, expansion, influence and well-being. For more information on conditions and their formulas, read Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**conditions:\*\*\*** the states of operation or existence which an individual, a group or an organization passes through. There are formulas connected with these operating states which, if handled properly, bring about stability, expansion, influence and well-being. Conditions is also an Awareness Level represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See **Awareness Level** and **org board** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Condon:** Edward Uhler Condon (1902 - 1974), American physicist; director of the US Bureau of Standards (1945 - 1951). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**condoned:** given tacit (implied or unspoken) approval. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**condones:** forgives, pardons or overlooks. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**condottieri:** leaders of private bands of mercenary soldiers in Italy, especially in the 14th and 15th centuries. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**coned in, being:** coming to a point. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**cone down to (something):** come down to (a point), as of a cone. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**cone on into:\*\*\*** come into (a point), like a cone. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**cones:** comes to a point, like a cone. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**cones down to (something):** comes down to (a point), as of a cone. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**cones down to (this):** comes down to (a point), as of a cone. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Coney Island:** a beach and amusement park in Brooklyn, New York (a state on the east coast of the United States). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Coney Island:** a beach and amusement park in Brooklyn, New York (a state on the east coast of the United States). See also **amusement park** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Coney Island:** a beach and amusement park in Brooklyn, New York (a state on the east coast of the United States). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Coney Island:\*\*\*** a beach and amusement park in Brooklyn, New York (a state on the east coast of the United States). See also **amusement park** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Coney Island:** a beach and amusement park in Brooklyn, New York. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**confabulation:** conversation; discussion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**confabulation:** conversation; discussion. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**confederacy:\*\*\*** a group of persons, parties, states, etc., united for some purpose. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

- Confederacy, the:** \*\*\*the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. See also **Civil War** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Confederacy, the:** the group of eleven Southern States that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. See also **Civil War** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Confederacy, the:** the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861, over social and economic differences, especially the issue of slavery; the Confederate States of America. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Confederate:** a supporter of the Confederacy: the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Confederate:** of or belonging to the Confederacy: the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861. Used humorously in this lecture in reference to the fact that the Confederacy never issued a seven-dollar bill, and the money that they did issue became worthless after their defeat in 1865. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Confederate:** of or belonging to the Confederacy: the group of eleven Southern States that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861. Used humorously in this lecture in reference to the fact that the Confederacy never issued a three-dollar bill, and the money that they did issue became worthless after their defeat in 1865. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Confederate:** of or pertaining to the Confederate States of America (the group of eleven Southern states that formally withdrew from membership in the United States in 1860 and 1861). —Academy Level II Glossary
- Confederate army:** the army of the Confederacy: the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- confederated states:** the original 13 US states, united in 1781 under the Articles of Confederation. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Confederate forces:** the army of the Confederacy: the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Confederate states:** the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. See also **Civil War** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Confederate states:\*\*\*** the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. See also **Civil War** in this glossary. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- Confessional:** a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Confessional is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the Now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). A Confessional remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which

have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. Also called Security Check. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Confessional:** a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Confessional is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the "now-I'm-supposed-to's" which the individual has transgressed against (violated). A Confessional remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. Also called Security Check. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Confessional:\*\*\*** a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Confessional is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the Now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). A Confessional remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. Also called Security Check. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**confession box:** a desk, stall, cabinet or box in which the priest sits to hear confessions in a Roman Catholic church. —Academy Level II Glossary

**confession stories:** stories, magazine articles, etc., specializing in sexual misdemeanor and sensation in general, written by supposedly real people who tell their experiences and problems. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**confluence, in:** flowing together of two or more streams, rivers, or the like. Example: the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**confluence:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**confusions:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**confounded:** damned; a mild oath. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**confounded:** damned (used as a mild oath). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**confounded:** perplexed or amazed, especially by a sudden disturbance or surprise; bewildered; confused. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**confoundedly:** damnably. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**confoundedly:** damnably. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**confoundedly:** damned (used as a mild oath). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**confreres:** fellow members or workers; colleagues or associates, as in a profession. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**confront:** face without flinching or avoiding; be there comfortably and perceive. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**confronting:** facing without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**confrontingness:** \*\*\*the quality or state of facing without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Confucianism:** the system of morality taught by Confucius, a Chinese philosopher (551? - 479? b.c.). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)



- Confucius:** (551 - 479 b.c.) Chinese philosopher and scholar who taught a system of morality and government that had a profound effect on China. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Confucius:** (c. 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues: the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or "the princely or superior man." —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Confucius:** (ca. 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues: the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or "the princely or superior man." —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Confucius:** (ca. 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues: the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or "the princely or superior man." —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Confucius:** (ca. 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues: the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or "the princely or superior man." —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Confucius:** (ca. 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues: the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or "the princely or superior man." —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Confucius:** (ca. 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues: the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or "the princely or superior man." —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Confucius:** (ca 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues: the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or "the princely or superior man." —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- confusion:** any jumble of things, communications, actions, thoughts, etc., that don't apparently make sense. More broadly, a confusion is random motion. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- confusion and the stable datum:** the principle discovered by L. Ron Hubbard that in order to bring order out of any confusion, one selects one item or datum in that confusion as stable or motionless. With this one adopted as a stable datum, others can be made to fall in line. A confusion is any set of factors or circumstances which do not seem to have any immediate solution. More

broadly, a confusion in this universe is random motion. And a stable datum is the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**confusion and the stable datum:**\*\*\* the principle discovered by L. Ron Hubbard that in order to bring order out of any confusion, one selects one item or datum in that confusion as stable or motionless. With this one adopted as a stable datum, others can be made to fall in line. A confusion is any set of factors or circumstances which do not seem to have any immediate solution. More broadly, a confusion in this universe is random motion. And a stable datum is the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**con-game:** (slang) short for confidence game meaning to swindle someone by first gaining their confidence. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**congas:**\*\*\* tall, narrow, low-toned drums usually played with the hands. See also **tone** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**congealed:** thickened; coagulated (caused to become a soft, semisolid mass). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**congealing:** changing from a soft or fluid state to a rigid or solid state, as by cooling or freezing. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**congenital:** of or pertaining to a condition present at birth, whether inherited or caused by the environment, especially the uterine environment. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**congenitally:** as the result of a condition present at birth, whether inherited or caused by the environment, especially the uterine environment. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Conger rocket:** an early war rocket developed by Sir William Congreve (1772 - 1828), and first used successfully in 1806. It carried an explosive charge and was said to have a range of two miles. Also known as a Congreve rocket. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Congo:** a country in central Africa, on the equator: a former Belgian colony, 1908 - 1960. It gained independence from Belgium in 1960, but the new Republic of the Congo was soon torn by ethnic and personal rivalries. The ensuing civil war, which involved United Nations forces, Belgian troops and US and Soviet support of opposing factions did not end until 1963. The country's name was changed to Zaire in 1971. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

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**Congo:** a country in central Africa, on the equator: a former Belgian colony, 1908 - 1960. It gained independence from Belgium in 1960, but the new Republic of the Congo was soon torn by ethnic and personal rivalries. The ensuing civil war, which involved United Nations forces, Belgian troops and US and Soviet

- support of opposing factions did not end until 1963. The country's name was changed to Zaire in 1971. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Congo:** a country in central Africa, on the equator: a former Belgian colony, 1908 - 1960. Now called Zaire. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Congo:** a country in central Africa, on the equator: a former Belgian colony, 1908 - 1960. Now called Zaire. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Congo:** a country in central Africa, on the equator. In early 1960 Belgian and Congolese leaders moved closer to agreement on a future independent Congo republic, but continuing dissension and tribal unrest in the Congo cast serious doubts on its ability to manage its own affairs. Finally, Belgium granted independence to the Congo in June 1960; however, independence seemed to intensify the disintegration of the Congo as rival tribes and factions continued to fight each other. The country's name was changed to Zaire in 1971. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Congo:** a country in central Africa, on the equator. In early 1960 Belgian and Congolese leaders moved closer to agreement on a future independent Congo republic, but continuing dissension and tribal unrest in the Congo cast serious doubts on its ability to manage its own affairs. Finally, Belgium granted independence to the Congo in June 1960; however, independence seemed to intensify the disintegration of the Congo as rival tribes and factions continued to fight each other. The country's name was changed to Zaire in 1971. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Congo:** former name of a country in West Central Africa. The Congo is the home of several primitive tribes. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- Congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- Congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. A congress also sometimes included seminars and co-audits for attendees. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. A congress also sometimes included seminars and co-audits for attendees. In this lecture, Ron is referring to Unification Congress of Dianeticists and Scientologists, held from 28 - 30 December 1954. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- congress:\*\*\*** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. A congress also sometimes included seminars and co-audits for attendees.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- congress:\*\*\*** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- congress:** an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped

LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**congress:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Congress:** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Congress:** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Congress:** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Congress:** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Congress:** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Congress:\*\*\*** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Congress Bill 862:** a made-up name for a law. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Congressional Record:** a government publication containing the proceedings of the US Congress, which is published daily while Congress is in session. See also congressman in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Congressional Record:** the record of the proceedings of the United States Congress, (the national lawmaking body of the US, consisting of members from each state), with a transcript of the discussion, published daily by the government while Congress is in session. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Congressional Record:** the record of the proceedings of the US Congress, (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state), with a transcript of the discussion, published daily by the government while Congress is in session. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Congressman:** a member of Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**congressman:** a member of Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**congressmen:** members of Congress. See also Congress in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Congressmen:** members of the US Congress. See also Congress in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**conjugations:** systematic arrangements of the forms of a verb. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**conjunction:\*\*\*** combination; union. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**conjunction:** combination; union. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**conjunctivitis:** inflammation of the conjunctiva, the mucous membrane lining the inner eyelid and part of the eye. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**conjurers:** magicians; sorcerers. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**conked out:** (colloquial) collapsed; having lost consciousness. —Academy Level III Glossary

**conked out:** (slang) failed suddenly in operation. —Academy Level II Glossary

**conked out:** (slang) failed suddenly in operation. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**conkers:** (British) horse chestnuts. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**con man:** **US slang** for confidence man, a swindler who persuades people to trust him. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**con men:** US slang for confidence men, swindlers who persuade people to trust them. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**Connectedness:** a Scientology process used to help remedy a preclear who has disconnected himself to some degree from present time. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**connective tissue:** tissue found throughout the body, serving to bind together and support other tissues and organs. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**conned:**\*\*\* (informal) swindled; tricked. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**conned:** (informal) swindled; tricked. —Academy Level II Glossary

**conning:** controlling the course and speed of a vessel. Con is short for control. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**conning:** controlling the course and speed of the vessel. Con stands for and is short for control. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**Conning Officer:** **see Con** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**connotations:** ideas or notions suggested by or associated with a word, phrase, etc., in addition to its explicit meaning. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**connoting:**\*\*\* signifying or suggesting (certain meanings, ideas, etc.) in addition to the explicit or primary meaning. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Conrad Filcher:** a made-up name for a hotel, playing on the name of a large, expensive international hotel chain started by Conrad Hilton, and the word filch, which means "to steal." —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**conscription:** compulsory enrollment of persons for military or naval service; draft. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**conscription:** the act of forcing people to serve in the armed forces; drafting. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**consecrated:** set apart or declared as holy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**consecutive:** following in order, without interruption; successive. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**consecutive:** following in order, without interruption; successive. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**consensus:** general agreement. —World Book Dictionary; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**consent:** permission, approval or agreement. —Random House 2nd Unabridged (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**conservation of energy:** the law in physics that energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be converted. For example, a cyclist converts food into energy, then uses the energy to pedal a bicycle which converts the energy into forward motion. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**conservation of energy:** the law in physics that energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be converted. For example, a cyclist converts food into

- energy, then uses the energy to pedal a bicycle which converts the energy into forward motion. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- conservation of energy:** the law in physics that energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be converted. For example, a cyclist converts food into energy, then uses the energy to pedal a bicycle which converts the energy into forward motion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- conservation of energy:** the law in physics that energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be converted. For example, a cyclist converts food into energy, then uses the energy to pedal a bicycle which converts the energy into forward motion. —HEV Approved Glossary
- conservation of energy:** the principle that in a system that does not undergo any force from outside the system, the amount of energy is constant, irrespective of its changes in form. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- conservatism:** inclination to keep things as they are; opposition to change. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- conservatism:** the condition of being conservative, characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact or unchanged. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- Conservatism:** the principles and practices of the Conservative Party, in Great Britain, a major right-wing political party. It came into being in 1832 and advocated the defense of the Church of England and protection of agricultural interests. Later, it strongly supported imperialism. After World War II, it led Britain into the European Common Market and continued the social programs initiated earlier by the Labor Party. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Conservative:** a member of the Conservative Party in Great Britain, a major right-wing political party. It came into being in 1832 and advocated the defense of the Church of England and protection of agricultural interests. Later, it strongly supported imperialism. After World War II, it led Britain into the European Common Market and continued the social programs initiated earlier by the Labor Party. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Consideration:** a thought or belief about something. Consideration is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- Consideration:** a thought or belief about something. Considering is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Consideration:** a thought or belief about something. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Consideration:** thinking, believing, supposing. Consideration is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Consideration in the form of Significances:** a process in which one has the preclear take a picture or object and assign innumerable significances to it. For more information, see the section on **R2 - 32** in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- considerations:\*\*\*** thoughts or beliefs about something. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- considerations:** thoughts or beliefs about something. Consideration is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking

- rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time. —Academy Level II Glossary
- considerations:** thoughts or beliefs about something. Consideration is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- considerations:** thoughts or beliefs about something. Considering is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- consignment:** a shipment of goods sent to an agent for sale or safekeeping. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- consists in:** is comprised or contained in (actions, conditions, qualities or other things non-material); is constituted of. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- Consolidated:** a made-up name for a company. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- consolidating:** making solid or firm; solidifying; strengthening. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- consort:** partner or companion. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- consort:** to keep company; associate. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- constable:** (chiefly British) a police officer. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- constancy:** faithfulness. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- constant:** a thing that is always the same; value or quantity that does not change. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- Constantine:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Constantinople:** the former name of Istanbul, a seaport in northwest Turkey. Constantinople was the seat of the Byzantine Empire, a surviving portion of the earlier Roman Empire. The Byzantine Empire was also called the Eastern Roman Empire. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- Constantinople:** the former name of Istanbul, a seaport in northwest Turkey. Constantinople was founded in a.d. 330 as the seat of the Byzantine Empire (also called the Eastern Roman Empire), a surviving portion of the earlier Roman Empire. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Constantinople:\*\*\*** the former name of Istanbul, a seaport in northwest Turkey. Constantinople was the seat of the Byzantine Empire, a surviving portion of the earlier Roman Empire. The Byzantine Empire was also called the Eastern Roman Empire. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- consternation:** a sudden, alarming amazement or dread that results in utter confusion; dismay. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- constituency:** that which forms a necessary part; the composition. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- constituent:** an element of which something is composed or made up; component. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- constitute:** establish or set up; make (a person or thing) something. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- constitution:** a system of fundamental principles or rules according to which a nation, state or group is governed. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)



**Constitution:** \*\*\*Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Constitution:** Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Constitution:** short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Constitution:** short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Constitution:** short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia and attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Constitution:** short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia and attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Constitution:** short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Constitution:**\*\*\* short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia and attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies. It went into effect March 4, 1789. See also Colonies in this glossary. —OE - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Constitution:** short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Constitution:** short for the Constitution of the United States: the fundamental law of the United States, which went into effect in 1789. The first ten amendments to the Constitution, called the Bill of Rights, were added in 1791 to provide adequate guarantees of individual liberties, including the rights guaranteed to accused persons in the courts. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Constitution:** the system of fundamental principles or rules by which the United States is governed. It was first drawn up in 1787 and became effective in 1789. Since then, 23 amendments have been added to it. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Constitution:** the system of fundamental principles or rules by which the United States is governed. It was first drawn up in 1787 and became effective in 1789. Since then, 23 amendments have been added to it. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**constitutional:** a walk or other exercise taken for one's health. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Constitutional Convention:** the convention in Philadelphia (1787) at which the Constitution of the United States was composed and written down. It was attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies (the British colonies which formed the original thirteen states of the United States), except for Rhode Island. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Constitutional Convention:** the convention in Philadelphia (1787) at which the Constitution of the United States was composed and written down. It was attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies (the British colonies which formed the original thirteen states of the United States). —compiled from Random House Dictionary (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Constitutional Convention:** the convention in Philadelphia (1787) at which the Constitution of the United States was composed and written down. It was attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies (the British colonies which formed the original thirteen states of the United States). See also **Constitution** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Constitution of the United States:** the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention. It went into effect March 4, 1789. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**constrictively:** in a limiting or restricting manner. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**construed:** explained; interpreted. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**consul:** an official appointed by the government of one country to look after its commercial interests and the welfare of its citizens in another country. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**consul:\*\*\*** an official appointed by the government of one country to look after its commercial interests and the welfare of its citizens in another country. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**consult:\*\*\*** seek information or advice from; refer to. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**consumingness:** state, quality or instance of consuming. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**consummate:** being of the highest or most extreme degree. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**consumption:** a disease causing a wasting away of the body. Now applied specifically to consumption of the lungs. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Contact:** Step VII of Standard Operating Procedure 8. This step consisted of having the preclear see, feel or otherwise sense objects in the room, reach for them with hands and then withdraw from them. —PAB 7. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Contact:** (the individual) (as a step from the Dissemination Drill) This is plain and simple. It just means making a personal contact with someone, whether you approach them or they approach you. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Contact Assist:** the most common assist for accidents and injuries, which consists of putting the injured body member exactly on and in the place it was injured. The person moves slowly through the accident just like it happened over and over again until the exact somatic turns on and then blows off (pain gone) accompanied by a cognition. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**contact office:** an office serving the function of a go-between, messenger, agent or source of special information in an area. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**contact office:\*\*\*** an office serving the function of a go-between, messenger, agent or source of special information in an area. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**contaging:** a verb coined from the word contagious, describing the act of spreading or tending to spread from person to person. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**contagion:** communication or transfer from one to another. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**contagious ward:** a division of a hospital where persons who are contagious (carrying the agent causing a disease spread by contact) are kept. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**contemplate:** intend; have in view as a possibility. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**contemporary:** of or having to do with the present time; modern. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**contemporary:\*\*\*** of the present time; modern. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**contemporary:** of the present time; modern. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**contempt:** the feeling of a person toward someone or something he considers worthless or beneath notice; scorn. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**contempt of court:** (law) a showing disrespect for the authority or dignity of a court. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**contention:** argument; dispute; quarrel. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**contested:** argued against; disputed about. —Thorndike & Barnhart Advanced Junior Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**context:** the words just before and after a certain word, sentence, etc., that help make clear what it means. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**context:\*\*\*** the words just before and after a certain word, sentence, etc., that help make clear what it means. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Continental Congress:** the assembled representatives of the American colonies during the US Revolutionary period. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Continental Justice Chief:** the Sea Org executive responsible for the standard application of Scientology justice policies in his or her continental area. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Continental Liaison Office (CLO):\*\*\*** a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Continental Liaison Office (CLO):** the Sea Organization office of a continent that manages that continent. A CLO contains offices for sectors and networks, represented as departments on the org board. It has a department which is a FOLO acting as the management link between the FB (Flag Bureaux) and the orgs managed by the FB. A CLO coordinates all management units for that

continental area. See also **Flag Bureaux** and **FOLO** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Continental Org:\*\*\*** the senior org in a continental area. For example, Church of Scientology Los Angeles is the Continental Org for the continental area of Western United States; Church of Scientology London is the Continental Org for the continental area of the United Kingdom. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Continental Organization:\*\*\*** the senior org in a continental area. For example, Church of Scientology Los Angeles is the Continental Organization for the continental area of Western United States; Church of Scientology London is the Continental Organization for the continental area of the United Kingdom. Since the time of this lecture, Continental Organizations have become full service organizations. See also **Central Organization**. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**continuum:** a continuous thing, quantity or substance; a continuous series of elements passing into each other. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**contortionist:** a person, as a circus acrobat, who can contort his or her body into unnatural positions. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**contortionist:** a person, as a circus acrobat, who can twist or bend his or her body into unnatural positions. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**contrabass:** the largest and deepest-toned instrument of the violin family. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**contralto:** \*\*\*the range of the lowest female voice. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**contravenes:** goes against; opposes; conflicts with; violates. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**contravention:\*\*\*** the action of going counter to; violation, infringement, transgression. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**contrivances:** things invented; devices, especially mechanical ones. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**control:** start, change and stop. Almost the entire subject of control is summed up in the ability to start, change and stop one's activities, body and one's environment. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**control:** start, change and stop. Almost the entire subject of control is summed up in the ability to start, change and stop one's activities, body and one's environment. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**control:** the ability to start, change and stop things at one's own choice. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**control rod:** a neutron-absorbing material in the shape of a rod or other arrangement of parts, that can be moved into or out of the core of a nuclear reactor to regulate the rate of fission. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**contusions:** injuries, as from a blow from a blunt instrument in which the subsurface tissue is injured but the skin is not broken; bruises. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**conundrum:** any puzzling question or problem. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**conundrum:\*\*\*** a puzzling question or problem. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**conundrums:** things that puzzle one. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**convalescences:** periods of recovery after illnesses. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**convalescences:** periods of recovery after illnesses. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**conveniation:** a coined word for the act of convening; used humorously. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor

**convening authority:** that duly appointed official of Scientology who appoints and convenes a Committee of Evidence to assist him in carrying out and justly exercising his or her authority, and who approves, mitigates or disapproves the findings and recommendations of the Committee of Evidence he or she appoints. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**conversance:** familiarity by use or study; acquaintance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**conversance:** familiarity by use or study; acquaintance. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**conversance:** familiarity by use or study. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**conversant:** familiar or acquainted (with), especially as a result of study or experience. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**conversation:** close familiarity; intimate acquaintance, as from constant use or study. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**conversion:** (psychoanalysis) the process by which a repressed mental event, idea, feeling, memory or impulse is represented by a bodily change or symptom. For example, a mother who is remorseful for slapping her child may later develop complete numbness of that hand. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**convertible:** exchangeable for something of equal value. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**conviction:** a fixed or firm belief. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**convincedness:** the state, quality or an instance of being convinced. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**convincifier:** a made-up word for a person occupied or concerned with convincing. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**convoy:** accompany (a ship, fleet, supplies, etc.) in order to protect; escort. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**convulsion:** any violent disturbance, as a social upheaval or an earthquake. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**convulsion:** a violent, involuntary contraction or spasm of the muscles. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**convulsions:** violent agitations or disturbances; commotions. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Conway, Peggy:\*\*\*** a Scientologist working in South Africa in the late 1950s. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Conway, Peggy:** a Scientologist working in South Africa in the late 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**CO<sub>2</sub> experimentation:** reference to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) therapy, a type of psychotherapeutic treatment experimentally used in the 1950s which was said to help people overcome neurotic reactions. In one case, patients were made to breathe a mixture of 30 percent carbon dioxide and 70 percent oxygen

- until they lost consciousness; in another experimentation a single inhalation of a mixture of 70 percent carbon dioxide and 30 percent oxygen was taken which usually produced a stupor. (A concentration of more than 5 percent of carbon dioxide can have a harmful effect on people due to a lack of oxygen in the body.) —LCDH Approved Glossary
- coo:** (**British slang**) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- coo:** (**British slang**) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- coo:** (**British slang**) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- coo:** (British slang) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- coo:** (British slang) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- coo:** (British slang) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- coo:** (British slang) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- coo:** (**British slang**) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- coo:** (**British slang**) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- coo:** (**British slang**) an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- cook:** (slang) be excited, stimulated or filled with enthusiasm. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Cook County:** the name for a county in three US states. Used in this lecture without reference to any specific one. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- cooked:** (slang) excited, stimulated. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- cooked:** (slang) ruined; hopelessly beaten. —Academy Level III Glossary
- cooked (someone's) books:** changed the written details or records of what a business, organization, person, etc., has spent and earned, especially in order to take money unlawfully. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- cooked-up:** (colloquial) made-up; invented. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- cooked up:** (colloquial) made-up; invented. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- cooked-up:** made-up; invented. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- cooking:** the art, practice or work of cooking. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- cookie crumbles, how many ways this:** (colloquial) how many ways this thing happens; how many ways this thing goes. —Academy Level III Glossary
- cookie crumbles, that is the way the:** (slang) such is life; such are the buffetings (blows or shocks) of fate. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- cookie crumbles, that's the way the:** (**slang**) such is life; such are the buffetings (blows or shocks) of fate. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- cookies:** persons, especially clever, brash or more energetic ones. —Academy Level II Glossary
- cookies:** (**slang**) people. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**cooking:** (slang) performing or doing extremely well or with energy and style. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**cooking:** (slang) taking place, developing or happening. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**cooking:** (slang) taking place, developing or happening. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**cooking:** (slang) taking place, developing or happening. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**cooking up:** (informal) making up; preparing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cooking up:** (informal) planning and putting together. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**cooking, what's:** (slang) what's happening. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cooking, what was:** (slang) what was happening. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**cooking with gas:** (slang) succeeding, doing very well; acting or thinking correctly. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**cooks:** (slang) takes place; occurs; happens. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cooks:** (slang) takes place; occurs; happens. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Cook's tour:** a complete and detailed viewing, especially when regarded as excessive. From the British travel agency Thomas Cook and Sons. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Cook's tour:** a complete and detailed viewing, especially when regarded as excessive. From the British travel agency Thomas Cook and Sons. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Cook's tour:** a complete and detailed viewing, especially when regarded as excessive. From the British travel agency Thomas Cook and Sons. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**cook up:** (informal) concoct; invent. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cook up:** (informal) concoct; invent. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**cook, what makes (one):** (colloquial) what causes (one) to behave or think as he does, or what causes (a machine, political system, etc.) to work. A variation of what makes (one) tick. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**cool:** a variation of cold. See **cold** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cool:** (informal) a variation of cold. See **cold** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**cool:** not excited; calm; composed; under control. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cool:** (slang) very good, pleasing, etc.; excellent. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**cool, blown his:** (slang) lost his composure or self-control. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**cool coin:** \*\*\*real money. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**cooled off:** made calmer and less explosive; moderated. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cool (him) off:** (informal) make (him) calmer, more reasonable. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Coolidge, President:** Calvin Coolidge (1872 - 1933), president of the United States 1923 - 1929. Coolidge was renowned for using few words; he announced his

- retirement from the presidency in one sentence: "I do not choose to run for president in 1928." —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Coolidge, President:\*\*\*** Calvin Coolidge (1872 - 1933), president of the United States 1923 - 1929. Coolidge was renowned for using few words; he announced his retirement from the presidency in one sentence: "I do not choose to run for president in 1928." —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- coolie:** an unskilled native laborer, especially formerly in India and China. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- coolies:** unskilled native laborers in the Far East. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- coolies:** unskilled native laborers in the Far East. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- cool it:** (slang) calm down. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- cool (it) down:** make (it) become calm. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- cool it off:** (slang) calm down. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- coonbat:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Cooper, Gary:** (1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with Westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US). —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Cooper, Gary:** (1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US). He appeared in over 80 films during his acting career. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Cooper, Gary:** (1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Cooper, Gary:** (1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US). He appeared in over 80 films during his acting career. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Cooper, Gary:** (1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with Westerns. He appeared in over 80 films during his acting career. See also Western in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Cooper Special:** a race car made by Cooper Industries (a British car company founded in 1947). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- coordinate:** (mathematics) any two or more numbers that define the position of a point, line, plane, etc., with regard to a frame of reference. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also frame of reference in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- coordinate:** (mathematics) of any two or more numbers that define the position of a point, line, plane, etc., with regard to a frame of reference. See also frame of reference in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- cootie:** (slang) a louse (a small insect that lives as a parasite on animals or plants). —Academy Level IV Glossary
- cop:** capture, catch, lay hold of, "nab." —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- cop:** (slang) a policeman. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- cop:** (slang) a policeman. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



**cop:** (slang) a policeman. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**cop:** (slang) a policeman. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**cop:** (slang) a policeman. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**cop:** (slang) a policeman. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**cop:** (slang) a policeman. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**cop:** (slang) a policeman. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**cop:\*\*\*** (slang) a policeman. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**cop:** (slang) policeman. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**cop:** (slang) seize, capture, win, steal, etc. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**copacetic:** (slang) completely satisfactory; okay. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**copacetic:** (slang) fine; completely satisfactory; okay. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Copernicus:** Nicholas Copernicus (1473 - 1543), Polish astronomer who argued that the Earth moved around the Sun. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Copley Plaza Hotel:** a hotel which is a historic landmark of European architecture located in the downtown section of Boston. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**copnik:** a humorously coined word from cop and -nik, a suffix derived from Russian which means "one who is or has to do with." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**copper:** (slang) a policeman. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**copper:** (slang) a policeman. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**copper:** (slang) a policeman. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**copperplate:** a fine, elegant style of handwriting. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cops:** (slang) police. —HEV Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**cops:** (slang) policemen. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cops:** (slang) policemen. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) policemen. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**cops:** (slang) policemen. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**cops:** (slang) policemen. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**cops:** (slang) police. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**cops-and-robbers:** a children's game in which players enact the pursuit and capture of outlaws by policemen. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**copy:** anything that can provide subject matter for a journalist, novelist, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**copy:** the text of a news story, advertisement, television commercial, etc., as distinguished from related visual material. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**corbitrons:** a coined word for a hypothetical particle. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**corbli': (British slang)** an interjection used to express surprise or excitement. A variation of gorblimey (derived from "God blind me"). —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Corcoran:** the Corcoran Gallery of Art, a gallery that exhibits American art; located in Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**cordage:** all the ropes and lines in a ship, no matter what they may be made of. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**cordite:** a smokeless explosive used as a propellant in bullets and shells. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cords:** tendons: any of the inelastic cords of tough, fibrous connective tissue in which muscle fibers end and by which muscles are attached to bones or other parts; sinews. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**cordwood:** wood stacked or sold in cords, a term used for the measurement of piles of wood. A cord is eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Corfu:** an island off the northwest coast of Greece. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**corgi:\*\*\*** short for Welsh Corgi, any member of either of two breeds of short-legged dog with a foxlike head and erect ears, originally bred in Wales for herding cattle. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**cork, blown its:** (informal) become ruined; ended suddenly. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**corn:** (1) (colloquial) short for corn whiskey, a strong alcoholic liquor made from at least 80 percent corn. (2) (colloquial) something that is silly or stupid. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**corn:** (colloquial) something that is silly or stupid. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**corn: (informal)** old-fashioned, trite or mawkishly (weakly emotional) sentimental material, as a joke, a story or music. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**corn:** referring to the practice of ancient Rome of feeding people and providing official public amusement (circuses in the arena) in order to prevent unrest. Also known as "bread and circuses." —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**corn:** (slang) something trite, of poor quality or banal. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**corn: (slang)** something trite, of poor quality or banal. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**corn:** something that is inane, fatuous or sappy. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**corn:** whiskey distilled from corn. Also called corn whiskey. So I left them with my bottle of corn and went upstairs. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**corn and games:** free food and entertainment; reference to the practice of ancient Rome of feeding people and providing official public amusement (circuses in the arena) in an attempt to prevent unrest. Also known as "bread and circuses." —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**corn-and-games:** late in Roman history, the leaders of the Roman government and commerce gave away free food and staged free games (circuses) for the populace of Rome. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**corn-and-games:** of free food and entertainment; reference to the practice of ancient Rome of feeding people and providing official public amusement (circuses in the arena) in an attempt to prevent unrest. Also known as "bread and circuses." —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**corn and games:** the practice in ancient Rome of feeding people and providing official public amusement (circuses in the arena) in order to prevent unrest. Also known as "bread and circuses." —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**corn around:** (slang) a variation of mess around, engage in idle or purposeless activity. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Corn Belt:** a region in the midwestern United States, especially Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, that is excellent for raising corn and cornfed livestock. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cornea of the thrombosis:** a made-up name for a disease. The cornea is the transparent outer coat of the eyeball, covering the iris and pupil. Thrombosis is the blockage of an artery by a clot of blood. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**corned (it) up: (slang)** made (it) corny (inferior; trite; stale). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**corned up: (slang)** made corny (inferior; trite; stale). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**cornelian:** a red or reddish type of translucent quartz used in making jewelry. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Cornell:** Cornell University, a private university in New York which is known for its medical college and school of nursing. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor from Collier's Encyclopedia.

**Cornell:** Cornell University, a private university in the state of New York, USA, which is known for its medical college and school of nursing. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Cornell Medical College:** one of the divisions of Cornell University (a private university in the state of New York, USA) which was founded in 1898 and is located in New York City. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**corner:** a monopoly acquired on a stock or a commodity so as to be able to raise the price. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**corner, backed up against the:** (informal) a variation of with (one's) back to the wall, in a desperate position; in a very difficult situation. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cornerstone:** something of fundamental importance; foundation; basis. Tolerance is a good cornerstone on which to build human relationships. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**cornice:** the ornamental molding that projects along the top of a pillar. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Cornog, Bob:** (1912 - ) American scientist who worked on the first atomic bomb project from 1943 to 1945. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Cornwall:** \*\*\*a county at the southwest tip of England. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Cornwall:** a county at the southwest tip of England. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Cornwall:** a county at the southwest tip of England. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Cornwall:** a county at the southwest tip of England. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**corny:** (colloquial) silly or stupid. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**corny:** (colloquial) silly or stupid. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**corny:** (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**corny:** (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**corny:** (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**corny:** (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**corny:** (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**corny:**\*\*\* (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**corollaries:** natural consequences or results; things that follow logically after something else is proved. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**corollary:** a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**corollary:** a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**corollary:** a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**corollary:** a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**corona:** (astronomy) a faintly colored luminous ring around a celestial body visible through a haze or thin cloud, especially such a ring around the moon or sun. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**coronary:** of or pertaining to the human heart, with respect to health. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**coronary thrombosis:** blockage of a coronary artery (an artery supplying blood to the heart) by a clot of blood. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Coronet:** pocket-sized US magazine published 1936 - 61. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Coronet:** pocket-sized US magazine published 1936 - 61. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**corporal:** a leader of a squad (the smallest military tactical unit in combat organizations of the United States Army). A corporal is responsible for the training and equipment of his unit. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**corporal:** a leader of a squad (the smallest military tactical unit in combat organizations of the United States Army). A corporal is responsible for the training and equipment of his unit. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Corporal:** the name of a surface-to-surface guided missile which is launched from the ground or ships at surface targets. It is called a guided missile because it has electronic eyes to see its target, is propelled by a rocket or jet engine, has no pilot aboard and travels at a speed of more than 9,200 miles an hour. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**corporal punishment: (law)** physical punishment, as flogging, inflicted on the body of one convicted of a crime: formerly included the death penalty, sentencing to a term of years, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**corporal's guard:** a detachment of troops commanded by a corporal. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**corpse delicious:** \*\*\*a play on the Latin term corpus delicti (literally, "body of the crime"), meaning the body of a murder victim. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**corpus:** a human body. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**corpuscles:** red or white blood cells in the blood. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**corral:** a fenced enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**corralled:\*\*\*** (slang) taken possession of; laid hold of. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Correggio:** Antonio Allegri da Correggio (1494 - 1534), Italian painter. His works are mostly on religious subjects. —HEV Approved Glossary

**correlate:** put in relation; show the connection or relation between. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**correspondence course:\*\*\*** a course of instruction by mail, given by a school (correspondence school) which sends lessons and examinations to a student periodically, and corrects and grades the returned answers. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Corrigan, Wrong-Way:** Douglas Corrigan (1907 - ), American aviator. In 1938, when he was refused permission for a flight across the Atlantic, he filed a flight plan that said that he was going to fly from New York to Los Angeles but flew to Ireland instead. Afterwards he said that he had misread his compass (even though he had been flying for 12 years) and, being above the clouds, had not realized that he was not headed for California. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Corrigan, Wrong-Way-To:** Douglas Corrigan (1907 - ), American aviator. In 1938, when he was refused permission for a flight across the Atlantic, he filed a flight plan that said that he was going to fly from New York to Los Angeles but flew to Ireland instead. Afterwards he said that he had misread his compass (even though he had been flying for 12 years) and, being above the clouds, had not realized that he was not headed for California. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**corroborate:** confirm; support. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**corrugated:** bent or shaped into rows of wavelike ridges. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**corruption:** bribery or other dishonest dealings. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**cortex:** referring to the cerebral cortex, the furrowed outer layer of gray matter of the brain associated with higher brain functions, as voluntary movement, coordination of sensory information, etc. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cortex:** the outer layer of gray tissue, frequently called gray matter, over most of the brain. Specific parts of the cortex control specific functions, including sensation and voluntary muscle movement. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Cortés:** Hernando Cortés (1485 - 1547), Spanish explorer and conqueror. He overthrew the Aztec rulers of Mexico and established the authority of Spain over the country. He introduced horses to the North American continent in 1519. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**cortège:** solemn procession, as at a funeral. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**corvette:** a small, fast warship of about 1,000 tons, used for antisubmarine and convoy duty. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**corvette:** a small sized, lightly armed, fast ship used mostly for convoy escort. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**corvette:** a small-sized, lightly armed, fast ship used mostly for convoy escort. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**corvette:** a small-sized, lightly armed, fast ship used mostly for convoy escort. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**corvette:** a small sized, lightly armed, fast ship used mostly for convoy escort. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**corvettes:** small, fast British warships of about 1,000 tons, used for antisubmarine and convoy duty. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**cosmic:** of the universe. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**cosmic ray:** a radiation of extremely high penetrating power that originates in outer space and consists partly of high-energy atomic nuclei. Cosmic rays enter and explode in the body in large numbers. Very early on the track the impact of a cosmic ray and its explosion is very destructive to the existing organism. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**cosmic rays:** radiations of high penetrating power that originate in outer space and consist partly of high-energy atomic nuclei. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**costumery:** items of costume; dress, accessories, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cotterwhumpus:** a made-up word. —HEV Approved Glossary

**cotton batting:** thin, pressed layers of fluffy, absorbent cotton, used for surgical dressing, quilting, etc. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition

**cotton batting:\*\*\*** thin, pressed layers of fluffy, absorbent cotton, used for surgical dressing, quilting, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture in reference to its insulating and muffling qualities. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**cotton-pickin':\*\*\*** (slang) damned; confounded. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**cotton-picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cotton-picking: (slang)** damned; confounded. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cotton-picking: (slang)** damned; confounded. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**cotton-picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**cotton-picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**cotton-picking: (slang)** damned; confounded. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**cotton-picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**cotton-picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**cotton-picking: (slang)** damned; confounded. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**cotton-picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**cotton-picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**cotton picking:** (slang) damned; confounded. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**couched:** arranged or framed (words, a sentence, etc.); put into words; expressed. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Couéism:** a method of self-help developed by French psychotherapist Émile Coué (1857 - 1926) stressing autosuggestion, popular especially in the U.S. around 1920 and featuring the slogan "Every day in every way I am getting better and better." —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**council house:** (British) a town hall; a building belonging to a town, used for the town's business, and often also as a place for public meetings. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Council of Foreign Relations:** a group of people chosen as an administrative, advisory or legislative assembly dealing with matters concerning other countries. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**counsel:** (law) a legal advisor or counselor. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**counsel:** private purposes or opinions. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**counsel, keep your own:** don't open up your thoughts, plans, etc., to deliberation and discussion by others. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**counsel, keep your own:** don't open up your thoughts, plans, etc., to deliberation and discussion by others. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**count, by the:** (slang) in a prescribed way; mechanically. A variation of by the numbers. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**countenance:** approve, support or encourage. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**countenance:** permit or tolerate. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**counter:** hinder or defeat by an opposing action. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**counter:** to go or act in the opposite direction or in the reverse direction to; oppose. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**counteract:** act directly against; undo the effect of with opposing action. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**countercheck:** oppose or restrain (a tendency, force, trend, etc.) by contrary action. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**counter-checking:** controlling or confirming by a second check. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**counter-effort:** an effort of the environment (physical) against an individual. An individual's own effort is simply called effort. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**counter-effort:** an effort of the environment (physical) against an individual. An individual's own effort is simply called effort. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**counter-effort:** an effort of the environment (physical) against an individual. An individual's own effort is simply called effort. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**counter-effort:** an effort of the environment (physical) against an individual. An individual's own effort is simply called effort. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**counter-effort:** effort is divided into the effort of the individual himself and the efforts of the environment (physical) against the individual. The individual's own effort is simply called effort. The efforts of the environment are called counter-efforts. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**counter-effort:** the effort of the environment (physical) against the individual. The individual's own effort is simply called effort. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**counter-efforts:** the efforts of the environment (physical) against the individual. The individual's own effort is simply called effort. The efforts of the environment are called counter-efforts. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**counter-elasticity:** the point where a flow of energy, having been pushed to its limit, reverses. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**counter-emotion:** any emotion that is countering (opposing) an existing emotion. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**counterfeit:** something that so closely resembles something else as to mislead. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**counterfeiter:** a person who copies or imitates, especially one who illegally makes copies of current banknotes or coins. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**counterfeits:** simulates. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**counter-intention:** an intention that is in opposition to one's own intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**counter-intention:** an intention that is in opposition to one's own intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**counter-intention:** an intention that is in opposition to one's own intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**counter-intention:\*\*\*** an intention that is in opposition to one's own intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). —TR7 Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**countermands:** commands or orders cancelling another. —Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**counterpart:\*\*\*** a person or thing closely resembling another, especially in function. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**counterplay:** action, conduct or dealing of a specified kind which is done, directed or acting against or in opposition to another thing of the same kind already made or in existence. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition and Oxford English Dictionary (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89



**counterpoint:**\*\*\* a contrasting but parallel element, item or theme. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**counterpoint:** contrasting parallel elements, items or themes. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**counterposed:** offered or placed in opposition, response or contrast. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**counterrevolution:** revolution against a government established by a previous revolution. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**counter-thought:** thoughts counter to preclear's thoughts: the preclear thinks one thing, somebody else thinks another. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**counter-units:** units of attention against or in opposition to the attention units of the preclear. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**count, going down for the last:** being utterly defeated; ruined. From the count of ten made over a downed boxer. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**count rings around:** do counting much faster than. A variation of the phrase run rings around (run much faster than; excel greatly). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**count rings around:**\*\*\* do counting much faster than. A variation of the phrase run rings around (run much faster than; excel greatly). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**country club:** a social club, usually in the outskirts of a city, with a clubhouse, golf course, and other facilities. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**country, line of: (colloquial)** a pursuit, field of interest or area of study. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**county seats:** towns or cities that are the centers of government of counties. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**coup d'état:** (French) the sudden, forcible overthrow, as of a ruler, accomplished deftly and by surprise. Literally means stroke of state. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **chess** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**coupe:** a closed, two-door automobile. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cour: (French)** courtyard. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Courier:** the name of the small local newspaper published in East Grinstead, England at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Course Administrator:** the person who helps the Course Supervisor keep all students correctly arranged, placed or routed and all course materials, folders, records, checksheets, invoices and despatches handled, filled out and properly filed. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**coursed:** ran, raced or moved swiftly. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**course, in due:** in the usual or proper sequence (of events). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**course, in due:** in the usual or proper sequence (of events). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**course, in due:** in the usual or proper sequence (of events). —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**courses:** systematized or prescribed series. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**court:** act in such a manner as to cause, lead to or provoke. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**courtesy, in the: (British)** by social custom but having no legal validity. Also courtesy title, a title thus given. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**court-martial:** a court consisting of military or naval personnel appointed by a commander to try charges of offenses by soldiers, sailors, etc., against military or naval law. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**court-martial:** a court consisting of military or naval personnel appointed by a commander to try charges of offenses by soldiers, sailors, etc., against military or naval law. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**court-martials:** calls a court consisting of military or naval personnel appointed by a commander to try charges of offenses by soldiers, sailors, etc., against military or naval law. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Court of Ethics:\*\*\*** part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. A Court of Ethics is convened to direct discipline on misdemeanors and crimes per Scientology ethics codes. It is not a fact-finding court—None is convened solely on statistics and known evidence. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**court reporter:** a stenographer who records the testimony given at a trial or other legal proceeding. He records every word spoken except proceedings the judge indicates should be omitted from the record. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**courts:** short for court-martials. See **court-martials** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Covenant 83:** a made-up name for a covenant. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Coventry:** a city in central England. Some of its major industries are automobile and aircraft manufacturing, iron and brick molding, and the production of bicycles and electrical appliances. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Coventry:** a city in central England. Some of its major industries are automobile and aircraft manufacturing, iron and brick molding, and the production of bicycles and electrical appliances. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Coventry, sent to: (informal)** punished by a group of people by their refusing to speak or associate with one as a result of having offended them or broken some rule. This expression dates from the time of the English Civil War of the seventeenth century between King Charles I and Parliament. Coventry, a city in central England, was a Parliamentary stronghold. The soldiers of the king were so disliked by the citizens there that when they were captured in neighboring towns, they were sent to Coventry, where it was known that the people would ignore them, not speak to them and carry on as if they were not there. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**cover:** a force providing protection from attack, especially that afforded by the presence or fire of a supporting force. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**covert:** characterized by concealed, hidden or disguised hostility; referring to a person at the level of covert hostility on the Tone Scale. (See Appendix A, page \_\_\_\_\_.) Such an individual can be accurately spotted by his conversation, since he seeks only to enturbulate those around him, to upset them by his conversation, to destroy them without their ever being aware of his purpose. He listens only to data which will serve him in his enturbulations. Here is the

gossip, here is the unfaithful wife, here is the card cheat; here is the most undesirable stratum of any social order. See also **Tone Scale** and **enturbulated** in this glossary. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**covert:** concealed; secret; disguised. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**covert:** concealed; secret; disguised. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**covert:** concealed; secret; disguised. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**covert:\*\*\*** concealed; secret; disguised. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**covertly:\*\*\*** in a concealed, hidden or disguised manner. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**covertly:** in a concealed, hidden or disguised manner. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**covertly:** in a concealed, hidden or disguised manner. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**cover up:** keep blunders, crimes, etc., from being known. —Academy Level II Glossary

**covetous:** inordinately or wrongfully desirous. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**covetous:** wanting greedily what belongs to another. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**cowboy in the black hat:** a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. See also **cowboy in the white hat** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**cowboy in the black hat:** a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**cowboy in the black hat:** a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**cowboy in the black hat:** a villain; In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**cowboy in the black hat:** a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**cowboy in the white hat:** a law-abiding, morally upright, and heroic person, as distinct from the villainous black hat. See also **cowboy in the black hat** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**cowboy in the white hat:** a law-abiding, morally upright, and heroic person, as distinct from the villainous black hat. See also **cowboy in the black hat** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**cowboy in the white hat:** a law-abiding, morally upright, and heroic person, as distinct from the villainous black hat. See also **cowboy in the black hat** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**cowboys:\*\*\*** men in charge of grazing cattle in the western United States. Also, in novels, movies, etc., western US characters who ride horses and carry guns. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**cowboys in the white hats:** law-abiding, morally upright, and heroic persons, as distinct from the villainous black hats. See also cowboys with the black hats in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**cowboys with the black hats:** villains. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. See also cowboys in the white hats in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**cowcatcher:** a triangular frame at the front of a locomotive, especially a steam locomotive, designed for clearing the track of obstructions. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**cowcatcher:\*\*\*** a triangular frame at the front of a locomotive, especially a steam locomotive, designed for clearing the track of obstructions. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**cow comes home, till the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) endlessly; for an immeasurable period. From the slow way a cow returns when it is time for it to be milked. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**cowed:** frightened by threats, violence, etc. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**cowed:** made timid and submissive by filling with fear and awe; intimidated. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**cowed:** made timid or submissive by filling with fear or awe. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cowed:** made timid or submissive by filling with fear or awe. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**cowed:** subdued by frightening with threats or force. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cow's breakfast:** a humorous variation of dog's breakfast. See also dog's breakfast in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**cow's breakfast:** a humorous variation of dog's breakfast. See also dog's breakfast in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**cow's breakfast:** a humorous variation of dog's breakfast. See dog's breakfast in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**cows come home, until the:** (colloquial) for a long time. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**cow's dinner:** a variation of the phrase dog's breakfast. See dog's breakfast in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**cow's dinner:** (slang) a variation of the phrase dog's breakfast, a mess. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**coxswain:** the man in charge of a boat; a person who steers a rowboat. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**coxswain:** the man in charge of a boat; a person who steers a rowboat. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**crack:** (1) (colloquial) an attempt or try. (2) break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**crack:** (1) (slang) a joke, gibe or sharp remark. (2) break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —Academy Level III Glossary

**crack:** (1) (slang) a joke or mocking remark. (2) break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**crack:** (1) (slang) a joke or mocking remark. (2) (colloquial) an attempt or try. —NED Approved Glossary

**crack:** break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**crack:** break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**crack:** break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**crack:** break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**crack:** break through the difficulties of; manage to solve. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**crack:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an attempt or try. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**crack:** (colloquial) an attempt or try. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**crack:** (colloquial) an attempt or try. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**crack:** (colloquial) an attempt or try. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**crack:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an attempt or try. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**crack: (colloquial)** first-rate; excellent. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**crack:** first-rate; excellent. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**crack:\*\*\*** (informal) opportunity; chance; try. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**crack:** (slang) a joke or mocking remark. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**crack at, had a:** (colloquial) made an attempt at (doing something, especially something difficult). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**crack at, have a:** (colloquial) make an attempt at (doing something, especially something difficult). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**crack at it:** chance of doing it. —Academy Level II Glossary

**crack at, take a:** (colloquial) a variation of the phrase have a crack at. See **crack at, had a** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**crack at, take a:** (colloquial) make an attempt at (doing something, especially something difficult). A variation of the phrase have a crack at. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**crack at, take a:** (colloquial) make an attempt at (doing something, especially something difficult). A variation of have a crack at. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**cracked:** broke through the difficulties of; managed to solve. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**cracked:** broke through the difficulties of; managed to solve. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**cracked:** broke through the difficulties of; managed to solve. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**cracked:\*\*\*** broke through the difficulties of; managed to solve. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**cracked:** mentally unbalanced, crazy. —Webster's New World 2nd College Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**cracked:** solved; resolved. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**cracker barrel:** the large barrel of soda crackers formerly found in general stores. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**crackerjack:** (slang) outstanding, as in skill or ability; excellent. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**crackerjack:\*\*\*** (slang) outstanding, as in skill or ability; excellent. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Cracker Jack:** (trademark) a confection of caramel-coated popcorn and peanuts. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**cracking:** breaking through the difficulties of; managing to solve. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cracking:** (colloquial) opening and reading or studying (a book). —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**cracking:** (dialect) talking big; boasting; bragging. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cracking:\*\*\*** (slang) very. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**cracking his brains:\*\*\*** spending a lot of time in thinking or worrying over (a subject). —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**cracking me brains:\*\*\*** spending a lot of time in thinking or worrying over a subject. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**crack out of the box, first:** (slang) immediately; before anything else. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**crack out of the box, first:** (slang) immediately; before anything else. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**crack out of the box, the first:** (slang) immediately; before anything else. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**crackpot: (colloquial)** a mentally unbalanced or eccentric person. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**crackpot: (colloquial)** a mentally unbalanced or eccentric person. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**crackpot: (colloquial)** a mentally unbalanced or eccentric person. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**cracks:** (slang) jokes or mocking remarks. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cracks through:** \*\*\*breaks through difficulties. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**crack the back of:** a variation of break (one's) back. See also **broke (someone's) backs** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**crack the back of:** (informal) overcome; defeat. A variation of break the back of, which comes from the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it; therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**crack the back of:** overcome; defeat. From the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**crack the back of:\*\*\*** overcome; defeat. From the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**crack up: (slang)** solve; resolve. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**crack up:\*\*\*** (slang) solve; resolve. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**crack up:** solve; resolve. —Academy Level II Glossary

**crafts:** trades or work requiring special skill. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**craggy:** full of crags (steep, rugged rocks). Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**cram:\*\*\*** give intensive instruction (on) in order to correct errors made when auditing or case supervising. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**cram:** give intensive instruction (to) in order to correct errors made when studying, auditing or supervising. This action is done in Cramming, a section in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or supervising. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**cramming:\*\*\*** (1) an action where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**cramming:** an action where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**Cramming:\*\*\*** a section in the Qualifications Division (Division 5, Department 15) of a Scientology org where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Case Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or case supervising. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. See also **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**cramming:** the action of handling auditors and Case Supervisors with special corrective instruction if they make errors when auditing or case supervising. These actions are done by the Cramming Officer in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Cramming:** the section of a Scientology church which delivers cramming: an action where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Cramming Officer:** the person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of the Cramming Section in the Qualifications Division where auditors and Case Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or case supervising and staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. See also **Qual** in this glossary. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Cramming Officer:** the person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of the Cramming Section in the Qualifications Division. See also **Cramming Section** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Cramming Officer:\*\*\*** the person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of the Cramming Section. See also **Cramming Section** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Cramming Section:** a section in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology org where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Case Supervisors are corrected if they make errors

when auditing or case supervising. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. See also **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Cramming Section:\*\*\*** a section in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology org where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Case Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or case supervising. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. See also **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Crane, Stephen:** (1871 - 1900) an American writer and war correspondent who is most known as the writer of the novel Red Badge of Courage. See also **Red Badge of Courage** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**cranial capital:** \*\*\*humorous reference to the head. From cranial: of or pertaining to the skull and capital: the top part of a column. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**craniosacral:** that portion of the autonomic nervous system (also called the parasympathetic system) which produces involuntary responses from the body such as dilation of the blood vessels, an increasing of the activity of the digestive and reproductive organs and glands, contraction of the pupils of the eyes, slowing down of the heart beat, and many others. See also **autonomic** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**craniosacral system:** that portion of the autonomic nervous system which produces involuntary responses from the body such as dilation of the blood vessels, an increasing of the activity of the digestive and reproductive organs and glands, contraction of the pupils of the eyes, slowing down of the heart beat, and many others. See also **autonomic** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**cranium:** the part of the skull that encloses the brain. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**crankshaft:** the main shaft of an engine which changes the reciprocating motion of the pistons into rotary motion. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**crank up: (informal)** increase. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**cranky:** irritable; cross. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**crannies:** small, out-of-the-way places or obscure corners; nooks. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**crap game:** a gambling game in which two dice are thrown and in which a first throw of 7 or 11 wins, a first throw of 2, 3 or 12 loses, and a first throw of 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 or 10 can be won only by throwing the same number again before throwing a 7. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**crap game:\*\*\*** a gambling game played with two dice; a first throw of seven or eleven wins, and a first throw of two, three, or twelve loses; any other first throw, to win, must be repeated before a seven is thrown. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**crash, at a: (colloquial)** using all possible resources, effort and speed. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**crasher:** something that crashes or makes a crash; a loud harsh blow or percussion. Used figuratively in the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)



**crash-wagon:** an emergency vehicle equipped for aid after an airplane crash, automobile accidents, etc; an ambulance. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**crash, with a:** (colloquial) using all possible resources, effort and speed. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**crash, with a:** (colloquial) using all possible resources, effort and speed. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**craven:** cowardly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cravenness:** condition of being very cowardly or afraid. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**craving:** having a strong desire (for). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Crawley:** a town in West Sussex, England, just a few miles from East Grinstead. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**craw, stick in (one's):** bother (one); annoy (one); make (one) angry. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Crazy Avenue:** a made-up name for an avenue. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**crazy-house:** a fun house: an attraction at an amusement park consisting of a series of rooms and passageways with sloping or moving floors, distorting mirrors and other devices designed to surprise or amuse. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**crazy, like:\*\*\*** (slang) madly; without let-up. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**creak:** a harsh, shrill, grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**creak:** \*\*\*a stiffness and out-of-plumbness, an unchanging situation, a no energy flow. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**creak:** a stiffness and out-of-plumbness, an unchanging situation, a no energy flow. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**creak:** make a harsh, shrill, grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in the film. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**creak:\*\*\*** make a harsh, shrill, grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in the film. —TR7 Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**creakity:** a coined word meaning "in the condition of moving slowly with or as if with a creaking sound." —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**creaks:\*\*\*** harsh, shrill, grating sounds, as hinges or axles turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in this lecture. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**cream:** best or finest. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**cream:** the best or choicest part of anything. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**Cream of Wheat:** a hot cereal product made in the United States. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**cream, rolling in: (colloquial)** very prosperous. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**Create and Destroy Assessment:** a method of assessing a case where an auditor, using the factors of creation and destruction and the eight dynamics, could assess hidden compulsions and obsessions on the part of the preclear. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**creatingness:** state, quality or instance of creating. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Creation of Human Ability:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. Among the processes contained in the book are a series of processes designed to directly drill a thetan into greater ability as a spiritual being. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Creation of Human Ability, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. Among the processes contained in the book are a series of processes designed to directly drill a thetan into greater ability as a spiritual being. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Creation of Human Ability, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. Among the processes contained in the book are a series of processes designed to directly drill a thetan into greater ability as a spiritual being. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Creation of Human Ability, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Creation of Human Ability, The:\*\*\*** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Creation of Human Ability, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. Among the processes contained in the book are a series of processes designed to directly drill a thetan into greater ability as a spiritual being. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Creation of Human Ability, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a

- thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Creative Drill:** another name for Creative Process. See also **Creative Processes** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Creative Processes:** exercises by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. They consist of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Creative Processing:** an exercise by which the preclear was actually putting up the physical universe. It consisted of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mocks up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (self-created image a person can see). —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (self-created image a person can see). —Academy Level III Glossary
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (a knowingly created mental picture that is not part of a time track). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (a knowingly created mental picture that is not part of a time track). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (self-created image a person can see). See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock-up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock-up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own

creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Creative Processing:** the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock-up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**credence:** belief as to the truth of something. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**creditably:\*\*\*** in a praiseworthy manner; with credit to oneself. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**credit - debit ledger:** (bookkeeping) a book in which the monetary transactions of a business are posted in the form of debits (items of debt) and credits (entries of payments or value received on accounts). Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**credits:** a list of acknowledgments of work done or assistance given in a motion picture, television program, book, etc. Stand by credits. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**credits:** financial reputations or statuses. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**credo:** any creed or formula of belief. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**credulity:** willingness to believe or trust too readily, especially without proper or adequate evidence; gullibility. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**creed:** any system, doctrine or formula of religious belief. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**creed:** a statement of belief, principles or opinions on any subject. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**creek, up the:** (slang) in trouble. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**creep:** (slang) annoying, disgusting, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**creep:** (slang) an obnoxious or insignificant person. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**creep: (slang)** a person regarded as very annoying, disgusting. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**creeps:\*\*\*** (slang) persons regarded as very annoying or disgusting. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**creepy:** (informal) inducing or having a sensation of repugnance (extreme dislike or distaste) or fear, as of things crawling on one's skin. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cremated:** consumed by fire; burned. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**creosote:** a transparent, oily liquid with a sharp smell that is distilled from wood tar or coal tar, used as an antiseptic and to preserve wood. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**crepe:** reference to mourning crepe: a black, dull silk with deep grooves pressed into the surface. It is used for mourning bands to be worn on the arm, as part of funeral wreaths and for streamers which are hung on the door of a home where a person has died. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**cresecent:** the emblem of Turkey or of Islam. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Crete:** a Greek island in the east Mediterranean Sea. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**crew:** in the Sea Org when we say crew we normally mean all members of the ship's company below officer rank. It also means the people who sail or operate a ship or boat. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**crème de la crème:** (French) the very best; the choicest parts or members. The phrase literally means cream of the cream. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**cricket:** a game played with a red leather ball and a flat wooden bat by two teams of eleven players each on a large field. The teams bat and bowl (throw the ball to the person at bat) alternately, the batting team attempting to score points. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cricket bat:** a flat wooden bat used in playing cricket, a game played by two teams of eleven players each on a large field, with a red leather ball and a bat. The teams bat and bowl (throw the ball to the person at bat) alternately, the batting team attempting to score points. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cricket bat:** a flat wooden club used in playing cricket, a game played by two teams of eleven players each on a large field, with a red leather ball and a bat. The teams bat (strike the ball with the bat) and bowl (throw the ball to the person at bat) alternately, the batting team attempting to score points. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**cricket, merry as a:** (colloquial) very happy. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Crime and Punishment:** a novel by Feodor Dostoevski wherein Raskolnikov, a student, plans and carries out the murder of an old woman pawnbroker. Raskolnikov's anguished mind, before, during and after the crime, is depicted. See also **Dostoevski, Feodor** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Crimean War:** a war fought in Crimea (a peninsula in Russia) from 1853 to 1856 between Russia on one side and Turkey, Britain and France on the other in which Russia was defeated. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**crime-ridden:** controlled or ruled over by crime. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**crime wave:** a sudden surge of criminal activity; a noticeable increase in the number of crimes committed in an area at a given time. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Criminal, John Q.:** a made-up name for a criminal. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**criminology:** the study of crime, criminals and criminal behavior. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**criminology:** the study of crime, criminals and criminal behavior. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**crimity God: (slang)** an exclamation of astonishment. Crimity is a variation of criminy, a euphemism for Christ. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**cripe:** (slang) an exclamation of annoyance, disgust, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**cripes:\*\*\* (slang)** an exclamation of annoyance, disgust, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**cripes:** (slang) an exclamation of annoyance, disgust, etc. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**crippled:** damaged; disabled; weakened. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**crisscross:\*\*\*** a confusion or cross-purpose. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**crisscrosses:** confusions; cross purposes. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**crisscrosses:** moves back and forth over. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**Cristo: (Italian slang)** an expression of surprise, anger, annoyance, impatience, etc. Literally, Christ. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**criteria:** standards of judgment or criticism; rules or principles for evaluating or testing something. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**criteria:** standards, rules or tests by which things can be judged. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**critical:** inclined to find fault or to judge with severity, often too readily. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**critical:** necessary for some work or project but existing in inadequate supply. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**critical:** tending to find fault. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Critique of Pure Reason, A:** a philosophical work by Immanuel Kant, in which he maintains that although reason can understand a thing considered as an object of experience, reason cannot understand the "thing-in-itself." —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Reader's Encyclopedia

**critter:** (dialect) an animal; a creature. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**critter:** (dialect) a person or animal; a creature. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**critter:** (dialectal) a person or animal; a creature. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**crème de la crème: (French)** the very best; the choicest parts or members. The phrase literally means cream of the cream —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**crocheted:** done in a kind of needlework in which loops of a thread or yarn are interwoven by means of a single hooked needle. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**crook:** (slang) something that is exaggerated. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Crocker, Aunt Betsy:** joking reference to Betty Crocker, a fictitious American housewife created by the General Mills company in the US as a brand name for its packaged cake mixes. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Crockett, Davy:** (1786 - 1836) famous American frontiersman and politician, known as a humorist and expert shot. He was killed in the siege of the Alamo, a famous battle in the war between Texas and Mexico. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Crockett, Davy:** (1786 - 1836) famous American frontiersman and politician, known as a humorist and expert shot. He was killed in the siege of the Alamo, a famous battle in the war between Texas and Mexico. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**crocks:** earthenware pots or jars. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**crocky:** (slang) nonsensical. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**crocs: (informal)** short for crocodiles. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Cro-Magnon:** of or belonging to a group of prehistoric people who lived in southwestern Europe and North Africa, characterized by large, long heads and tall stature. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Cromwell:** Oliver Cromwell (1599 - 1658), English revolutionary leader who overthrew the king and ruled England from 1653 - 1658. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Cromwellian:** of or having to do with Oliver Cromwell (1599 - 1658), English revolutionary leader who overthrew the king and ruled England from 1653 - 58. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Cronus:** (mythology) the youngest Titan, who led the Titans in a revolt and ruled the world. He fathered the great gods of Greek mythology, including Zeus. See also **Titans** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Cronus:** (mythology) the youngest Titan, who led the Titans in a revolt and ruled the world. He fathered the great gods of Greek mythology, including Zeus. See also **Titan** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**crook:** (colloquial) a person who steals or cheats. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**crook:** (colloquial) a person who steals or cheats. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**crook:** (colloquial) a person who steals or cheats. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**crooked:** not straightforward; dishonest; swindling. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**crooks:\*\*\*** (colloquial) persons who steal or cheat. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**croon:** sing or hum in a soft, soothing voice.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**crop:** the annual or season's yield of any natural product, both animal and vegetable. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cropped up:** appeared, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**cropper: run a: (informal)** fail; be struck by some misfortune. —Academy Level III Glossary

**cropper, came a:\*\*\*** (informal) failed; were struck by some misfortune. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**cropper, came a:** (informal) failed; were struck by some misfortune. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**cropper, come a: (informal)** fail; be struck by some misfortune. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**cropper, come a:** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**cropper, come a:\*\*\*** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**cropper, come a:** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**cropper, come a:** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**cropper, come a:** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**cropper, come a:** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**cropper, comes a: (informal)** fails; is struck by some misfortune. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**cropper, comes a:** (informal) fails; is struck by some misfortune. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cropper, come the:** (informal) failed; been struck by some misfortune. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**cropper, coming a:** (informal) failing; being struck by some misfortune. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**cropper, coming a:\*\*\*** (informal) failing; being struck by some misfortune. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**cropper, pulling a: (informal)** failing; being struck by some misfortune. Variation of the phrase come a cropper. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**cropper, run a:** (informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**cropping up:** appearing, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. —NED Approved Glossary

**crop up:** appear, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**crop up:** appear, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**crop up:** appear, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**crop up:** appear, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**croquet:** an outdoor game in which the players use mallets to drive a wooden ball through a series of hoops placed in the ground. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Crosby, Bing:\*\*\*** (1904 - 77) US singer and songwriter. Bing Crosby was the first vocalist to take advantage of advances in electronics in the early thirties and developed a new singing style, earning him the reputation of being the first "crooner" (singer of popular songs in a low sentimental voice). He became internationally famous as a singer and comedian in films and was the star of a popular radio variety show in the 1940s. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**cross and center:** in all directions. From cross, the two sides of anything, and center, a point equidistant from all points. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**cross-brained attitude:** a counter, contrary or opposed attitude. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Cross, City of the:** the city of Jerusalem, where per the Bible, Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**crossed-up:\*\*\*** confused or disordered. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**crossed up:** (slang) mixed up; confused. —NED Approved Glossary

**crosses foils:** fights. A foil is a long, thin fencing sword with a button on the point to prevent injury. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**crosses up:** \*\*\*(slang) mixes (one) up; confuses; leads astray; deceives. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**crosses up:** (slang) mixes up; confuses; leads astray; deceives. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**cross-examinations:** (law) questionings (of a witness produced by the opposing side) in order to challenge the truthfulness of previous testimony. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cross hairs of the rifle:** crossed lines, as of fine hair or cobweb, mounted in the optical system of a telescopic gun sight, surveyor's level, etc., to assist in



precise aiming or centering of the instrument. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**cross-line:** line up in the cross hairs (two crossed lines of fine wire) of a telescopic gun sight. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cross (one's) palm:** pay (one) money, especially as a bribe. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**cross-pile:** a nuclear reactor: an apparatus in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation. The term cross-pile comes from the fact that the first reactors were constructed of uranium and graphite bricks arranged in layers that crossed each other. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**crossroads:** a time in which important changes occur or major decisions must be made. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**crossruffed: (in card games)** subjected to a crossruff, a sequence of plays in which each of two partners in turn leads a card which the other can trump. Used figuratively in the lecture. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**cross to bear:** \*\*\*trouble one has to live with; from the expression bear one's cross, which means to live with pain or trouble; keep on even though you suffer or have trouble. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**crosswalks:** (colloquial) lanes marked off for pedestrians to use in crossing streets. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cross we have to bear:** trouble we have to live with; from the expression bear one's cross, which means to live with pain or trouble; keep on even though you suffer or have trouble. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**cross we have to bear:\*\*\*** trouble we have to live with; from the expression bear one's cross, which means to live with pain or trouble; keep on even though you suffer or have trouble. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**crosswise, looked at (someone):** (slang) committed the smallest fault; did any trivial thing out of the ordinary. A variation of looked at (someone) cross-eyed. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**crossword:** like a crossword puzzle, an arrangement of numbered squares to be filled in with words, a letter to each square, so that a letter in a horizontal word is usually also part of a vertical word. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**croucheth:** a humorous variation of the word "crouch," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**croucheth:** a humorous variation of the word "crouch," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**crow:** boast in triumph; exult. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**crow:** show happiness and pride; boast. —World Book Dictionary; Miracles Glossary Final approval 10.11.89

**crow, eat:** (informal) be forced to admit to having made a mistake, as by retracting an emphatic statement; suffer humiliation. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**crow, eat:\*\*\*** (informal) be forced to admit to having made a mistake, as by retracting an emphatic statement; suffer humiliation. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Crowley, Aleister:** Edward Alexander "Aleister" Crowley (1875 - 1947), English poet and author of books on magic and the occult, notorious for his celebrations of black magic rites. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Crowley, Aleister:** Edward Alexander "Aleister" Crowley (1875 - 1947), English poet and author of books on magic and the occult, notorious for his celebrations of black magic rites. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Crowley, Aleister:** Edward Alexander "Aleister" Crowley (1875 - 1947), English poet and author of books on magic and the occult, notorious for his celebrations of black magic rites. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**crown:** a former coin of Great Britain. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**crown:** a knot formed by tucking the strands of a rope's end over and under each other to lock them and prevent them unraveling. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**crown attorney:** a lawyer in England who practices in criminal cases. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**crown jewels:** the jewels which are the hereditary regalia (emblems of royalty) of the crown or royal family of any country. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**crown jewels:** the jewels which are the hereditary regalia (emblems of royalty) of the crown or royal family of any country. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**crown jewels:\*\*\*** the jewels which are the hereditary regalia (emblems of royalty) of the crown or royal family of any country. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**crown of thorns:** a mock crown, made from thorn branches, like the one which Roman soldiers put on the head of Christ before he was crucified. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Croydon:** a borough (self-governing incorporated urban community) in the southern part of Greater London, England. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**crucible:** literally, a container of metal or very heat-resistant material employed for heating substances to high temperatures, as in making high-grade steel by melting selected materials. Used figuratively in this sense. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**crude:\*\*\*** not carefully made or done; rough. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**cruiser:** a warship designed for high speed and long cruising radius (the distance a ship can go and still get back without refueling). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**cruiser:** a warship designed for high speed and long cruising radius (the distance a ship can go and still get back without refueling). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**crumb:\*\*\*** (slang) a worthless, disgusting or despicable person. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**crunch, with a:** \*\*\*(colloquial) with sudden force or effectiveness. A variation of with a bang. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**crunch, with a: (colloquial)** with sudden force or effectiveness. A variation of with a bang. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Crusades:** the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Muslims and, nominally at least, for the honor of the cross. The word is derived from Latin crux, "cross." —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Crusades:** the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Muslims and, nominally at least, for the honor of the cross. The word is derived from Latin crux, "cross." —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**crushing:**\*\*\* overwhelming. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**crustaceans:** animals with a hard shell, jointed body and appendages and gills that live mostly in water. Crabs, lobsters and shrimp are crustaceans. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**crux:** a vital, basic, decisive or pivotal point. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**crux:** a vital, basic, decisive or pivotal point. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**crux:** essential or deciding point. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**crux:** the basic or essential thing. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**cry, a far:**\*\*\* only remotely related; very different. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**cry, a far:** only remotely related; very different. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cry, full:** the most exciting, noisy or important part of a chase, attack, etc. Referring to hunting dogs, which make a characteristic noise when they get the smell of the animal that is being hunted. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**cry, in full:** at the most exciting, noisy or important part of a chase, attack, etc. Referring to hunting dogs, which make a characteristic noise when they get the smell of the animal that is being hunted. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**cry, in full:**\*\*\* at the most exciting, noisy or important part of a chase, attack, etc. Referring to hunting dogs, which make a characteristic noise when they get the smell of the animal that is being hunted. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**crying wolf:**\*\*\* giving a false warning of danger; an unnecessary cry for help. (From one of Aesop's stories, about a boy who looked after sheep and amused himself by shouting that a wolf was coming to make his neighbors afraid. When a wolf really attacked his sheep, no one would believe him when he cried "Wolf!" and all his sheep were killed). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**cryptic:** mysterious in meaning; puzzling; ambiguous. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**cryptograms:** things written in code or cipher (secret writing). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

- crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- crystal ball:** a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future. —NED Approved Glossary
- crystal-ball boy:** (informal) a person who speculates about the future or predicts the outcome of some future event as with a crystal ball (a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future). —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- crystal-balling:** a coined word for the practice of gazing into a large glass ball (crystal ball) and claiming to see images, especially of future events. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- crystal heaven:** (astronomy) crystalline heavens: in the Ptolemaic system (a 2nd century theory in which the earth was the center of the universe around which all celestial bodies moved), a sphere supposed to exist between the outermost sphere of the heavens and the sky. Used humorously in this lecture with no particular meaning. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- crystallizing:** giving a definite form to. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- crystal receiver:** an early radio receiver that used a crystal device instead of vacuum tubes to separate the signal from the carrier wave. These required exceptionally strong signals and were incapable of separating closely adjacent radio stations. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- CS-1:** abbreviation for Commodore's Staff Aide for Division 1, who was responsible for seeing that Division 1 was fully established, functioning and productive in all Scientology orgs internationally. See also Aide and CS in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- CS-2:** abbreviation for Commodore's Staff Aide for Division 2, who was responsible for seeing that Division 2 was fully established, functioning and productive in all Scientology orgs internationally. See also Aide and CS in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- CS-3:** abbreviation for Commodore's Staff Aide for Division 3, who was responsible for seeing that Division 3 was fully established, functioning and productive in all Scientology orgs internationally. See also Aide and CS in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- CS-4:** abbreviation for Commodore's Staff Aide for Division 4, who was responsible for seeing that Division 4 was fully established, functioning and productive in all Scientology orgs internationally. See also Aide and CS in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- CS-6:** Abbreviation for Commodore's Staff6, Public Aide. At the time of the lecture, there were seven Aides to the Commodore (LRH), each responsible for assisting the Commodore in specific areas of activity; CS-6 was in charge of public promotion, control of Advanced Orgs and maintaining records on the history of the Sea Org and its activities. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990
- CS-7:** abbreviation for Commodore's Staff 7, LRH Comm Aide. At the time of the lecture, there were seven Aides to the Commodore (LRH), each responsible for assisting the Commodore in specific areas of activity; CS-7 was in charge

- of seeing that LRH's orders were received and complied to, LRH's files and the Ethics Authority hat. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990
- C/S:** abbreviation for Case Supervisor: the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. See also preclear in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- C/S:** abbreviation for Case Supervisor. Also, a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear. See Case Supervisor in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- C/S:** abbreviation for Case Supervisor. Also, a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear or pre-OT. See Case Supervisor in this glossary. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- CS:** abbreviation for Commodore's Staff, the personal aides to L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. The Commodore's Staff Aides had the primary purpose of forwarding the actions and targets established by the Commodore and assisting him in accomplishing them. The functions of the Commodore's Staff Aides are now held by Aides at Flag Bureaux. See also Aide, Commodore and Flag Bureaux in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- C-sharp:** \*\*\*(music) a note or tone one-half step above C. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- CSI:** abbreviation for Church of Scientology International, the mother church which exercises ecclesiastical authority over all churches and missions of the Scientology religion. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Cuba:** a country on an island in the West Indies. Under the leadership of Fidel Castro (1927 - ), Cuba became the only communist state in Latin America and a firm ally of the USSR. In 1961 it was the site of the Bay of Pigs invasion, an attempt to oust Castro's government. This attack was approved by the United States president, John F. Kennedy. In 1962 the USSR began secretly building missile launching sites in Cuba which the US demanded be dismantled. See also Kennedy in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Cuba:** an independent republic and the largest island in the West Indies, south of Florida. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Cuba:** an island country in the West Indies, south of Florida. In 1959, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, it became the only communist state in Latin America and a firm ally of Russia. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Cuban business:** reference to the involvement of Cuba in the events of the Spanish-American War (a war fought in 1898 between Spain and the United States). See also war between Spain and the United States in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Cuban invasion:** reference to the Cuban missile crisis: a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1962 over the presence of Soviet missile sites in Cuba. On 22 October, President John F. Kennedy of the United States announced the existence of these missile sites. The United States set up a naval blockade of Cuba and insisted that the Russians remove the missiles. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Cuban situation:** reference to the fact that Cuba, under the leadership of Fidel Castro (1926 - ), had become a firm ally of Russia and the only communist state in Latin America in 1959. As a result relations between the United States

- and Cuba began to deteriorate with the Cuban government confiscating American property in Cuba and the United States suspending further purchases of Cuban sugar. In January, 1961 the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in an effort to isolate Cuba from the rest of Latin America. In 1898, the United States had engaged in and won a war with Spain on behalf of Cuba. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- cube: (mathematics)** the quantity obtained by multiplying a number by itself twice. (Example: the cube of 3 is 27 [3 x 3 x 3].) See also **cube root** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- cube: (mathematics)** the quantity obtained by multiplying a number by itself twice. (Example: the cube of 3 is 27 [3 x 3 x 3].) —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- cube: (mathematics)** the quantity obtained by multiplying a number by itself twice. (Example: the cube of 3 is 27 [3 x 3 x 3].) —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- cube, by the:** by an extremely large ratio; used figuratively in reference to cubing a number, which is to multiply a number by itself three times. For example, 5 cubed is  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ . —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- cube, by the:** by an extremely large ratio; used figuratively in reference to cubing a number, which is to multiply a number by itself three times. For example, 5 cubed is  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ . —Editor, Thorndike & Barnhart Advanced Junior Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- cube, by the:** by an extremely large ratio; used figuratively in reference to cubing a number, which is to multiply a number by itself three times. For example, 5 cubed is  $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ . —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- cube level:** an extremely large amount; used figuratively in reference to a cube, the quantity obtained by multiplying a number by itself twice. (Example: the cube of 3 is 27 [3 x 3 x 3].) —Academy Level IV Glossary
- cube root: (mathematics)** a number that, multiplied by itself twice, produces a given number. (2 is the cube root [2 x 2 x 2] of 8.) See also **cube** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- cubic withhold:** humorous reference to a three dimensional “withhold” into which other withholds (in this case 825) are placed. —Academy Level II Glossary
- cubist:** of or pertaining to cubism: a movement in art, especially of the early 20th century, characterized by a separation of the subject into cubes and other geometric forms in abstract arrangements rather than by a realistic representation of nature. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- cubist:** of or pertaining to cubism: a movement in art, especially of the early 20th century, characterized by a separation of the subject into cubes and other geometric forms in abstract arrangements rather than by a realistic representation of nature. It was essentially abstract and divorced from realism. The term is applied mainly to painting, but cubist principles were also used in literature. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- cubist:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to cubism: a movement in art, especially of the early 20th century, characterized by a separation of the subject into cubes and other geometric forms in abstract arrangements rather than by a realistic representation of nature. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- cubist modernistic impressionism:** a made-up term for a type of artwork. Cubist refers to cubism, a movement in art, especially of the early twentieth century, characterized by a separation of the subject into cubes and other geometric

forms in abstract arrangements rather than by a realistic representation of nature. Impressionism is a style of painting associated mainly with French artists of the late nineteenth century. It seeks to recreate the artist's or viewer's general impression of a scene. It is characterized by indistinct outlines and by small brushstrokes of different colors, which the eye blends at a distance. Soft, pastel colors appear frequently in impressionist paintings. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Cub Scout:** a member of a division of the Boy Scouts for boys eight through ten years old. See also **Boy Scout** in this glossary. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**cuckoo:** a little toy bird that makes a sound like that of the cuckoo bird, whose call sounds like the word cuckoo. The allusion in the lecture is to a cuckoo clock, which has such a device to mark intervals of time. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**cudgels, took up the (for):\*\*\*** came to the defense (of). Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**cue:** anything serving as a signal to do something. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Cuffbah:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**cuffed:** struck; beat. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**cuff, off (one's) own:** (informal) without preparation. The expression refers to the practice of a person who is going to give a public speech writing words on the cuff of his shirt to remind him of the matters he wishes to speak about in his speech. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**cuff, off the:** (slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**cuff, off the:\*\*\* (slang)** without preparation; in an offhand manner. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**cuff, off the:** (slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**cuff, off the: (slang)** without preparation; in an offhand manner. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**cuff, off the:** (slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**cuff, off the:** (slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**cuff, off the:** (slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner. The expression refers to the practice of a person who is going to give a public speech writing words on the cuff of his shirt to remind him of the matters he wishes to speak about in his speech. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**cuff, off the:** without preparation. The expression refers to words written on the cuff of a shirt, used by a person giving a public speech to remind him of the matters he wishes to speak about in his speech. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**cuff, on the:** agreeing to pay later; to be paid for later on; on credit. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cuff, on the:** agreeing to pay later; to be paid for later on; on credit. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**cul-de-sac:** a street, lane, etc., closed at one end; a blind alley. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**cul-de-sac:** (figurative) any situation in which further progress is impossible. The word is French for "bottom of the sack;" in English it is used to mean a street, lane, etc., closed at one end; a blind alley.

**cul-de-sac:** figuratively, any situation in which further progress is impossible. Literally, a cul-de-sac is a street, lane, etc., closed at one end; a blind alley. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**cul-de-sac:** figuratively, any situation in which further progress is impossible. Literally, a cul-de-sac is a street, lane, etc., closed at one end; a blind alley. —Academy Level II Glossary

**cul-de-sacs:** streets, lanes, etc., closed at one end; blind alleys. Used figuratively to mean a situation in which further progress is impossible. —Academy Level III Glossary

**culminate:** to reach the highest point, summit, or highest development. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**culminated:** ended or arrived at a final stage. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**culmination:** the highest point; climax. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**culmination:** the highest point; climax. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**culpable:** deserving blame; blameworthy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**culpable:** deserving blame or censure; blameworthy. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cult:** a group or sect bound together by veneration of the same thing, person, ideal, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**cult:** a group showing an obsessive devotion to a person, principle or ideal. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**cult:** a group showing an obsessive devotion to a person, principle or ideal. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**cult:** an obsessive devotion to a person, principle or ideal. —American Heritage (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**cult:** a system of religious worship or ritual. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**cults:** groups or people displaying devoted attachment to or extravagant admiration for a person, principle, etc., especially when regarded as a fad. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**cults:** groups showing an obsessive devotion to a person, principle or ideal. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**culture:** a growth of bacteria or other microorganisms in a specially prepared nourishing substance. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**culture:** a growth of bacteria or other microorganisms in a specially prepared, nourishing substance. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**culture:** the pattern (if any) of life in the society. All factors of the society, social, educational, economic, etc., whether creative or destructive. The culture might be said to be the theta body of the society. See also **theta body** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**cumbersome:** hard to handle or deal with as because of size, weight or many parts; burdensome; unwieldy; clumsy. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**cum laude:** (from Latin "with praise") with praise or honor. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**cumulus:** \*\*\*a type of cloud formed in rounded masses heaped on each other. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990



**cup:** (golf) the hole in each green on a golf course. See also green in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**cup and preclear, many slips 'twixt:** success is not always certain, things can go wrong and the last moment. Variation of the phrase there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. Supposing the many slips 'twixt cup and preclear had occurred? ÑSaint Hill Service Facsimile Handling (18 Sept. 63)—Academy Level IV Glossary

**cup final:** the last and deciding match in a contest which awards an ornamental cup to the winner, such as the Davis Cup in tennis and the America's Cup in sailboat racing. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**cuppawup:** a made-up word. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**cur:** (1) a mean, contemptible person. (2) of a mixed breed; mongrel. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**cur:** a mean, contemptible person. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Curaçao:** the main island of the Netherlands Antilles, off the northwestern coast of Venezuela. In 1974 and 1975, this was one of the ports frequented by the Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**curb:** hold back; keep in check; control. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**curb:** hold back; keep in check; control. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**curb:** hold back; keep in check; control. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**curb bit:** literally, a chain or strap passed around a horse's lower jaw and attached to the bit (the part of the bridle that goes into the horse's mouth): the curb checks the horse by causing it to lower its head when the reins are pulled. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**curdling:** spoiling, turning sour. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**cur dog:** a worthless dog; mongrel. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**cur dogs:\*\*\*** worthless dogs; mongrels. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**curie:** a unit of measurement of radiation. The curie is a representation of how fast a piece of radioactive material disintegrates.

**da: (dialect)** the. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**da: (dialect)** the. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**da: (dialect)** the. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**da: (dialect)** the. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**dabble:** do something superficially, not seriously. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**dabbling:** working at anything in an irregular or superficial manner. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**daffy: (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**daffy: (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**daffy: (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**daffy: (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**daffy: (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**daffy: (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**daffy: (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**daffy:\*\*\* (informal)** silly; weak-minded; crazy. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**daft:** insane; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dagga:** (South African) marijuana. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dagga:** (South African) marijuana. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**dagging:** walking in a slovenly way; trailing or dragging, especially in the dirt, mud or mire. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**daily bread:** food; livelihood. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Daily Express, The:** one of the leading English newspapers, established in 1900. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Daily Graphic:** reference to the London Daily Graphic, a daily newspaper published in England in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Daily Mail, The:** a London newspaper first printed in 1896. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Daily Mail, The:** a London newspaper first printed in 1896. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**daily paper:** a newspaper appearing every day, or every day but Sunday. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Daimler:** an elegant, high-quality car manufactured by Daimler Motor Company of England, founded in 1896. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Dakota:** an airplane manufactured by Douglas Aircraft Company; it was one of the most widely used aircraft for military and civilian transport during and for years after World War II. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Dakota Territory:** a former US Territory (a part of the US having its own legislature but without the status of a state and under the

- administration of an appointed governor), organized in 1861. The Territory as such ceased to exist in 1889 when it was admitted to the Union, divided into the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Dalai Lama:** the spiritual ruler of Tibet and chief monk of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- Dale Carnegie:**\*\*\* like or as presented by American lecturer and author Dale Carnegie (1888 - 1955), writer of the book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- Dali, Salvador:** (1904 - 1989) Spanish painter. He specialized in surrealism (a literary and art movement influenced by the doctrines of Sigmund Freud, dedicated to expressing the imagination as revealed in dreams, free of the conscious control of reason and convention). See also Freud in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Dallas:** a large industrial and commercial city in northeastern Texas. President John F. Kennedy was shot and killed on a visit to this city on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Dalton, Jack:** member of an outlaw gang in the nineteenth-century American West; also a character in early westerns. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Damage Report:** a report written by a staff member who has noticed anything being damaged and includes the name of the person in charge of that thing or in charge of cleaning it. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- damages:** money claimed by, or ordered paid to, a person to make up for injury, loss, etc., that is another's fault. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- damfool:** extraordinarily stupid or foolish. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- damn:**\*\*\* (colloquial) an expression of anger or annoyance. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- damn:** (colloquial) very. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- damn: (informal)** cursed; accursed; wretched. (Also damned.) —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- damn: (informal)** cursed; accursed; wretched. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- damn: (i)** an expression as of anger, annoyance or disappointment. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- damn, doesn't give a:** (colloquial) doesn't care at all. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- damned:** (colloquial) very. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- damned:**\*\*\* (colloquial) very. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- damned:** (colloquial) very. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- damned:** deserving cursing; outrageous. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**damnedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**damnedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**damnedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**damnedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**damned, I'll be:** an exclamation of surprise or determination meaning «may I be maltreated, confounded, accused, etc.» —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**damned, (something) be: (informal)** an exclamation of surprise or determination meaning «may (something) be maltreated, confounded, accused, etc.» —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**damned, (something) be: (informal)** an exclamation of surprise or determination meaning «may (something) be maltreated, confounded, accused, etc.» —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**damn, give a: (colloquial)** care at all. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**damn, give a: (colloquial)** care at all. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**damn, give a: (colloquial)** care at all. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**damn, isn't worth a: (colloquial)** is worthless. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**damn it:** an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**damn it: (colloquial)** an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**damn it: (colloquial)** an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**damn it: (colloquial)** an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**damn it all:** an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**damn well: (informal)** certainly or without doubt; emphatically. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**damn well: (informal)** certainly or without doubt; emphatically. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**damn well: (informal)** certainly or without doubt; emphatically. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**damn well:\*\*\* (slang)** extremely or very much so. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**damn well jolly better, (one):\*\*\* (informal)** (one) certainly and without a doubt ought to. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**damn, worth a: (slang)** at all; in the least degree. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**damn, worth a: (slang)** at all; in the least degree. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**damp:** check or reduce (energy, action, etc.). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**damp:** check or retard the energy, action, etc., of; deaden; dampen. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**damp:** stop the vibration of. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**damping out:** reducing or stopping. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**damps out:** reduces or stops. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**dandy:** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dandy:** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dandy:** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dandy:** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. —NED Approved Glossary

**dandy:** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dandy:** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dandy:\*\*\*** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**dandy:** (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Dane:** a native or inhabitant of Denmark. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**dang:** (colloquial) a euphemism for damn (an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc.). —Academy Level II Glossary

**dang:** (colloquial) a euphemism for damn; used to make a statement more intense. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dang:** (colloquial) an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**dang:** (colloquial) damn; used to make a statement more intense. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**dang:** (slang) an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Danger:\*\*\*** a state of operation which exists when an Emergency condition has continued too long, a statistic plunges downward very steeply or a senior executive suddenly finds himself or herself wearing the hat of head of the activity because it is in trouble. For more data on Danger condition see Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Daniel:** (Bible) a prophet who, during the captivity of the Israelites in Babylon in the sixth century B.C., continued to pray to his God against the express command of the king. He was thrown into a lions' den to be devoured but per the story in the Bible, God sent an angel to protect him and he emerged miraculously unharmed the next day. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Dan Patch:** the name of a racing horse. The speed record that he set in 1905 was not broken until 1938. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Dante:** originally Durante, Alighieri: (1265 - 1321) Italian poet. Wrote Divina Commedia, recounting an imaginary journey by the author through hell, purgatory and paradise. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Dantes:** a reference to Dante: originally Durante Alighieri (1265 - 1321) Italian poet who wrote The Divine Comedy, an epic recounting an

- imaginary journey by the author through hell, purgatory and paradise. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Dante's Inferno:** the first part of The Divine Comedy, the greatest work by the Italian poet, Dante Alighieri (1265 - 1321). The Divine Comedy is an epic recounting an imaginary journey by the author through Inferno (hell), Purgatorio (purgatory) and Paradiso (paradise). In the Inferno a description of hell is given as being made up of different levels, including a level of fire and one of ice, which descend conically into the earth. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Dante's inscription above the portals of hell: Dante:** originally Durante Alighieri (1265 - 1321), Italian poet. Wrote Divina Commedia, recounting an imaginary journey by the author through hell, purgatory and paradise. The inscription above the portals of Hell was «All hope abandon, ye who enter here!» —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Danube:** a river in southern Europe flowing from southwest Germany eastward into the Black Sea. It is Europe's second longest river and has been an important avenue of migration, conquest and trade throughout European history. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Danube:\*\*\*** a river in southern Europe flowing from southwest Germany eastward into the Black Sea. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- dare-devil:** bold and reckless. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- dare say:** think likely; suppose. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- dare say:** think likely; suppose. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- dare say:** think likely; suppose. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Darius, His Majesty's:** Darius I (? - 486 **b.c.**) king of ancient Persia (now called Iran) from 521 - 486 b.c. Around 512 b.c. Darius seized part of Europe, including two Greek colonies which rebelled against Persian rule in 499 b.c. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Dark Age:** the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the 10th century: so-called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- dark ages:** any period characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, cultural decline, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- dark ages:** a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of advanced knowledge, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- dark ages:** a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of advanced knowledge, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- dark ages:** a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of enlightenment or advanced knowledge, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Dark Ages:** the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the 10th century: so called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

- Dark Ages:** the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the 10th century: so called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Dark Ages:** the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the tenth century: so called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Dark Ages:** the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the tenth century: so called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Dark Ages:** the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the 10th century: so called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Dark Ages:** the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the 10th century: so called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Dark Horse Nebula:** the Horsehead Nebula, a dark cloudlike mass in the constellation Orion, composed of opaque cosmic dust and resembling the head of a horse. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Dark Horse Nebula:** the Horsehead Nebula, a dark cloudlike mass in the constellation Orion, composed of opaque cosmic dust and resembling the head of a horse. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- dark, in the:** in ignorance; uninformed. —Academy Level II Glossary
- dark, in the:** kept in ignorance; uninformed. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- dark, in the:** uninformed; ignorant. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- dark, in the:\*\*\*** uninformed; ignorant. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- dark operations:** evil, wicked or harmful activities. Also known as black operations. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- dark star:** a star that no longer gives off any light; a dead star. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- dark star:** a star that no longer gives off any light; a dead star. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- darn:** (1) (informal) troublesome, exasperating. (2) **(informal)** very; extremely; remarkably. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- darn: (colloquial)** damn; used to make a statement more intense. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**darn:** **(colloquial)** damn; used to make a statement more intense. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**darn:** **(colloquial)** damn; used to make a statement more intense. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**darn:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damn; used to make a statement more intense. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**darn:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damn; used to make a statement more intense. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**darn:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damn; used to make a statement more intense. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**darn:** **(informal)** very; extremely. Darn is a euphemism for damn. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**darn:** **(informal)** very; extremely. Darn is a euphemism for damn. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**darn:** **(informal)** very; extremely; remarkably. —Academy Level II Glossary

**darn:** **(informal)** very; extremely; remarkably. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**darned:** **(colloquial)** a euphemism for damned. See **damn** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**darned:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damned; used to make a statement more intense. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**darned:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damned; used to make a statement more intense. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**darned:** **(informal)** damned; confounded; an expletive used to express anger, annoyance, disgust, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**darned:** **(informal)** very; extremely. Darned is a euphemism for damned. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**darned:\*\*\*** **(informal)** very; extremely; remarkably. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**darnedest:** **(colloquial)** a euphemism for damnedest. See also **damnedest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**darnedest:** **(colloquial)** best; utmost. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**darnedest:** **(colloquial)** deserving cursing; outrageous. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**darnedest:** **\*\*\*****(colloquial)** deserving cursing; outrageous. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**darnedest:** **(colloquial)** most deserving of cursing; most outrageous. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**darnedest:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damnedest, most extraordinary; most amazing. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**darnedest:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damnedest, most extraordinary; most amazing. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**darnedest:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damnedest, most extraordinary; most amazing. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**darnedest:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damnedest, most extraordinary; most amazing. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**darnedest:** **(informal)** a euphemism for damnedest, most extraordinary; most amazing. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary



**darnedest: (informal)** a euphemism for damnedest, most extraordinary; most amazing. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**darnedest: (informal)** a euphemism for damnedest, most extraordinary; most amazing. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**darnedest:** (informal) a euphemism for damnedest. See **damnedest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**darned, I'll be:** an exclamation of surprise or determination meaning «may I be maltreated, confounded, accursed, etc.» —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**darned, I'll be:** an exclamation of surprise or determination meaning «may I be maltreated, confounded, accursed, etc.» —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**darnfool: (slang)** wretched; nasty; silly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**darn, give a:** (colloquial) a variation of give a damn, care at all. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**darn, isn't worth a:** (colloquial) is worthless. A variation of not worth a damn. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**darn well:** (informal) a variation of damn well. See **damn well** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**darn well:** (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**darn well:** (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. Darn is a euphemism for damn. —HEV Approved Glossary

**darn well:** (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. Darn is a euphemism for damn. —NED Approved Glossary

**darn well:** (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. Darn well is a euphemism for damn well. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Dartmoor:** a prison located on a bleak plateau in southwestern England. It was opened in 1809 as a station for receiving French prisoners of war, and used for American prisoners of war during the War of 1812. In 1850 it was reopened as the Dartmoor Convict Prison. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Dartmoor Scrubs:** a prison located on a bleak plateau in southwestern England. It was opened in 1809 as a station for receiving French prisoners of war. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Dartmoor Scrubs:** a prison located on a bleak plateau in southwestern England. It was opened in 1809 as a station for receiving French prisoners of war. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Dartmoor Scrubs:** a prison located on a bleak plateau in southwestern England. It was opened in 1809 as a station for receiving French prisoners of war. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Darwin:** a seaport and the capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Darwin:** a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Darwin:** a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Darwin:** Charles Robert Darwin (1809 - 82), English naturalist and author; originated theory of evolution by natural selection. By natural selection, any characteristic of an individual that allows it to survive to

produce more offspring will eventually appear in every individual of the species, simply because those members will have more offspring. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Darwin:** Charles Robert Darwin (1809 - 82), English naturalist and author; originated theory of evolution by natural selection. See also survival of the fittest in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Darwin:** Charles Robert Darwin (1809 - 1882), English naturalist and author; originated theory of evolution by natural selection. By natural selection, any characteristic of an individual that allows it to survive to produce more offspring will eventually appear in every individual of the species, simply because those members will have more offspring. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Darwin:** Charles Robert Darwin (1809 - 1882), English naturalist and author; originated theory of evolution by natural selection. This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Darwin:** Charles Robert Darwin (1809 - 1882), English naturalist and author; originated theory of evolution by natural selection. This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Darwin:** of the work of Charles Darwin (1809 - 82) and his theory of evolution by natural selection. His theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. --Webster's New World College Edition (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**Darwin:\*\*\* see Port Darwin** in this glossary. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Darwin, Charles Robert:** (1809 - 82) English naturalist and author; originated theory of evolution by natural selection. See also natural selection in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Darwinian:** of Charles Robert Darwin (1809 - 1882), English naturalist and author who originated the theory of evolution by natural selection. This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Darwinian theory:** the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Darwinian theory:** the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of

- plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Darwinian theory:** the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —NED Approved Glossary
- Darwinian theory:**\*\*\* the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Darwinian theory:** the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Darwins:** those like Charles Darwin (1809 - 82), English naturalist and author, who presented the theory of evolution by natural selection. Darwin's theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Darwin theory:** the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- das: (German)** the. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- das: (German)** the. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- dash:**\*\*\* a small amount of an added ingredient. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- dash:** striking or showy appearance or display. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- dashed out:** (informal) did, wrote, etc., (something) hastily. —HEV Approved Glossary
- dashing (something) off:** doing, writing, etc., (something) hastily. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Das K:** reference to Das Kapital, a work (1867) by Karl Marx dealing with economic, social and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which modern communism is based. Das Kapital is German for The Capital. See also **Marx, Karl** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Das Kapital:** a work (1867) by Karl Marx, dealing with economic, social and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which

- modern communism is based. English translation is The Capital.  
—SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Das Kapital:** a work (1867) by Karl Marx, dealing with economic, social and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which modern communism is based. English translation is The Capital.  
—SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Das Kapital:** a work (1867) by Karl Marx, dealing with economic, social and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which modern communism is based. English translation is "The Capital".  
—Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- Das Kapital:** a work (1867) by Karl Marx, dealing with economic, social and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which modern communism is based. English translation is The Capital. See also **Marx, Karl** and **communism** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Das Kapital:** a work (1867) by Karl Marx, dealing with economic, social and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which modern communism is based. English translation is The Capital. See also **Marx, Karl** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Das Kapital:\*\*\*** a work (1867) by Karl Marx, dealing with economic, social and political relations within society and containing the tenets on which modern communism is based. English translation is The Capital. See also **Marx, Karl** and **Communist Party** in this glossary.  
—OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- dat:** (dialect) that. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- data altitude:** signifying that the individual has a fund of knowledge gathered from books and records, or sometimes from experience, with which others are not familiar. The college professor has data altitude. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- data bank:** a fund of information on a particular subject or group of related subjects, usually stored in and used via a computer system. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Data Branch:** a branch of the Operations Bureau, in the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs, which is responsible for seeing that all data needed to manage internationally is supplied to management and utilized to the result of expanding orgs and units. Earlier Flag Bureaux org boards had Data as a bureau in itself. See also **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Data Bureau:** a bureau in the Flag Bureaux. Its purpose is to collect data related to management from all over, coordinate it by continent and org and month so that it can be evaluated and on need produce the Whys for high or low statistic situations. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- Data Bureau:** See **Data Branch** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Data Series:\*\*\*** a series of HCO Policy Letters which deal with logic, illogic, proper evaluation of data and how to detect and handle the causes of good and bad situations. The technology of correctly determining why a situation is the way it is and presenting a handling for

- correcting or improving that situation is called evaluation. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Data Series Evaluators Course:\*\*\*** the Scientology course which trains persons in the technology of evaluation as contained in the Data Series. See also **Data Series** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- dat's: (dialect)** that is. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- dat's: (dialect)** that is. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- dat's: (dialect)** that is. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- datum:** anything of which one could become aware, whether the thing existed or whether he created it. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- da Vinci:** Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519), Italian painter, sculptor, architect, engineer and scientist. His versatility and creative power, as well as the richness and originality expressed in his drawings, paintings, etc., mark him as one of the great minds of all time. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- da Vinci, Leonardo:** (1452 - 1519) Italian painter, sculptor, architect, engineer and scientist. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- da Vinci, Leonardo:** (1452 - 1519) Italian painter, sculptor, architect, engineer and scientist. His versatility and creative power, as well as the richness and originality expressed in his drawings, paintings, etc., mark him as one of the great minds of all time. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Davis, Adelle:** prominent American nutritionist, author of books on nutrition, including Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit, Let's Cook It Right, Let's Have Healthy Children and Let's Get Well. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Davy Jones' locker:** in sailor's mythology, Davy Jones is the name given to the devil who lives at the bottom of the sea. He is thought by some to have been a Welshman who became the devilish guardian of the deep who regards the bottom of the ocean as his storeroom. Hence anyone who falls overboard and drowns is said to have gone to Davy Jones' locker. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- dawned on:\*\*\*** began to be understood or felt. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- dawns:\*\*\*** begins to be understood or felt. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- day, call (that) a:** stop one's activity for the day or for the present; quit temporarily. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- daylights out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- daylights out of, the living:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly.» —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- daylights out of, the living: (slang)** completely or thoroughly. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

- Day of Judgment:** (theology) the time of God's final judgment of all people; end of the world. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Daytona Beach:** a city in northeastern Florida; a seashore resort. Straightaway speed tests of automobiles have been conducted there because the hard level sand makes an ideal surface for fast driving. Speeds of over 300 miles an hour have been achieved. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Daz:** brand name of a laundry detergent manufactured and used in England. It is promoted as making clothes «whiter than white.» —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- DC-8:** one of the first commercial jet airliners (aircraft), designed and built in the late 1950s by the American aircraft company McDonnell Douglas. The DC comes from Douglas Commercial, the branch of the company that produced this airliner, and the 8 is the eighth series or type of airplane Douglas produced. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990
- DC:** abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- DC:** abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- DC:** abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- DC:** abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- DC:** abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- DC:** abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- DC:** abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- DC:** abbreviation for District of Columbia, a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Academy Level II Glossary
- DC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for District of Columbia, a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- DC:\*\*\*** short for Founding Church of Scientology Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- DCI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Distribution Center Incorporated. See also **Distribution Center** in this glossary. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- D/CS-2:** abbreviation for Deputy Commodore's Staff Aide for Division 2. See also **CS-2** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- DD:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Doctor of Divinity. At the time of the lecture this title and certificate could be awarded to graduates of Advanced Clinical Courses grading high enough to properly represent their

subject. See also **Advanced Clinical Course** in this glossary. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**de:** (dialect) the. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**de:** (dialect) the. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**de:** (dialect) the. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**de:** (dialect) the. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**de:** (dialect) the. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**deaberrating:** removing aberration. See also **aberrated** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**deaberrative:** removing aberration. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**deacon:** a person in training to be a minister. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dead:** absolutely; completely. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**dead:** absolutely; completely. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**dead:** absolutely; completely. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**dead:\*\*\*** (colloquial) completely; absolutely; utterly. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**dead:** completely; absolutely. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dead:** completely; totally; absolutely. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dead:** lacking elasticity or bounce. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**deadbeat:** (slang) a lazy, idle person. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dead body of (someone), over the:** (colloquial) against the strongest resistance of (someone). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**dead body, over (one's):** (colloquial) against the strongest resistance of (one). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**dead body, over (one's):** (colloquial) against the strongest resistance of (one). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**dead body, over (someone's):** (colloquial) against the strongest resistance of (someone). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**dead-center:** exactly center. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dead drunk:\*\*\*** (slang) completely overcome with intoxication. The term is from 16th Century Middle English suggesting the inertness of death; fixedness; unchangingness. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**dead duck:** (slang) any person or thing that is ruined. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**dead duck:** (slang) something that has been triumphed over. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**deader than a doornail:** (slang) very dead, completely and absolutely nonresponsive. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Dead File:\*\*\*** a category of Ethics Files where letters which are nasty or choppy are sent, as per organization policy on these. See also **chop up** in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Dead File:** a category of Ethics Files where letters which are nasty or choppy (critical or insulting) are sent, as per organization policy on these. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dead giveaway:** (slang) an unmistakable and definitive clue. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dead horse, beating a:** (colloquial) trying to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. From a person who beats a horse to make it go even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**dead horse, beating a:** (colloquial) trying to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. From a person who beats a horse to make it go even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dead horse to death, beating a:** (colloquial) continuing to try to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. From a person who beats a horse to make it go even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**dead-in:** short for «dead in his head,» a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. Thus he reads peculiarly on the meter. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**dead in his head:** a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. Thus he reads peculiarly on the meter. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**dead in his head:** a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**dead-in-his-head:** a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**dead-in-the-head:** a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. Thus he reads peculiarly on the meter. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dead loss:** (colloquial) a person, idea, activity, etc., that is hopelessly bad, boring, or ineffective. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**deadly:\*\*\*** absolutely; completely. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Dead Man Bend:** a made-up name for a curve in a road that is very dangerous. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**dead-on: (informal)** exactly right, accurately or pertinently. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**dead-on:\*\*\*** (informal) exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**dead-on: (informal)** exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —Academy Level II Glossary



**dead-on: (informal)** exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**dead-on:** (informal) exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**dead-on: (informal)** exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**dead-on:** (informal) exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**dead-on:** (informal) exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**dead-on:** (informal) exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**dead-on: (informal)** exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**dead-on:** (informal) exactly right, accurate, pertinent. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**dead-on: MDUL(informal)** exactly right, accurately or pertinently. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**dead on, right:** (informal) exactly right, accurate or pertinent. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dead thetan:** a false Clear read on an E-Meter tone arm dial. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dead thetan:\*\*\*** a false Clear read on an E-Meter tone arm dial. See also **2.0, Clear, meter** and **tone arm** in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**dead thetan (needle):** a false Clear read. If a thetan is «dead» he doesn't add to or subtract from the reading. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**dead wrong:** completely and absolutely wrong. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dead wrong:** completely and absolutely wrong. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**deaf-mute:** a person who is deaf, especially from birth, and therefore unable to speak: most deaf-mutes having the necessary vocal organs can be taught to speak. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**dealing them off the top of the deck:** giving them out one after the other in a totally predictable manner. An expression taken from dealing in card games. The pc is actually just dealing them off the top of the deck, see. ÑEntrance of Cases (13 Nov. 62) —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**dealt off the bottom of the deck:** an expression taken from a method of cheating in card games whereby the dealer has covertly given certain players the playing card from the bottom of the deck instead of from the top. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dealt off the bottom of the deck:** given out without (one's) awareness or conscious knowledge. An expression taken from a method of dealing in card games whereby the dealer covertly gives certain players a playing card from the bottom of the deck instead of from the top. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

- dealt off the top of the deck:** an expression taken from card games whereby the dealer has fairly given other players playing cards from the top of the deck. See also **dealt off the bottom of the deck** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- dealt off the top of the deck:** given out one after the other in a totally predictable manner. An expression taken from dealing in card games. They're just being dealt off the top of the deck, one, two, three, four, see? ÑGoals Listing (9 Aug. 62) —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- dean emeritus:** a dean (official of a school, college or university) who is retired from active service but is retaining his rank or title. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Dear Alice:** the name of the training drill Training 1. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Dearborn:** city in southeastern Michigan; site of the Ford automobile-manufacturing plant and other industries which turn out metal products, storage tanks and aircraft. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Collier's Encyclopedia and Webster's Geographical Dictionary
- dear life, for:** with a desperate intensity. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Dear Souls Area:\*\*\*** a saccharine-sweet sort of a universe, characterized by lots of enforced ARC, dating back to trillions of years ago. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- dearth:** an inadequate supply; scarcity; lack. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- dearth:** an inadequate supply; scarcity; lack. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- dearth:** scarcity or lack. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- death:** the withdrawal of theta from an organism, leaving only mest, in order to conquer new mest and form another organism which can better survive. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- death, beating (someone or something) to:** (colloquial) dealing with or discussing (someone or something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flogging (someone or something) to death. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- death, beating (someone or something) to:** (colloquial) dealing with or discussing (someone or something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flogging (someone or something) to death. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- death, beat (something) to: (colloquial)** deal with or discuss (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flog to death. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- death, beat (something) to: (colloquial)** deal with or discuss (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flog (something) to death. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- death, beat (something) to: (colloquial)** deal with or discuss (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flog (something) to death. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

- death camps:** concentration camps (guarded compounds for the detention or imprisonment of aliens, members of ethnic minorities, political opponents, etc., especially any of the camps established by the Nazis prior to and during World War II for the confinement and persecution of prisoners) in which the inmates are unlikely to survive or to which they have been sent to be executed. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- death chamber:** a room in which condemned prisoners are executed. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- death dues:** something due, owed or naturally belonging to someone due to the death of another. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- death dues:** something received by legal right of succession or by a will, etc., when it's previous owner or holder has died. —Academy Level II Glossary
- death knell:** an omen or sign of the end, death or destruction of something. Originally, a bell tolled to announce a death or funeral. —Random House College Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- «**death lesson**» **gag:** a reference to stories dreamed up and distributed in England in 1961 which claimed children were being taught to imagine themselves dead. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- death lessons:** stories dreamed up and distributed in 1961 which claimed children were being taught to imagine themselves dead. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- «**death lessons**» **thing:** a reference to stories dreamed up and distributed in England in 1961 which claimed children were being taught by Scientologists to imagine themselves dead. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- «**death lesson**» **stories:** a reference to stories dreamed up and distributed in England in 1961 which claimed children were being taught to imagine themselves dead. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- death-lesson stories:** stories dreamed up and distributed in 1961 which claimed children were being taught to imagine themselves dead. —Academy Level III Glossary
- death on: (informal)** disliking or strongly against. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- death, to:** to the extreme; very much. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- death, to:** to the extreme; very much. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- death, to:** to the extreme; very much. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- death, to:** to the extreme; very much. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- death, to:** to the extreme; very much. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Death Valley:** a desert region in eastern California and southern Nevada; the location of the lowest point below sea level in the Americas. It receives less than 2 inches of rain a year and has recorded some of the world's highest temperatures. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Death Valley:** a desert region in south California and south Nevada; the location of the lowest point below sea level in the Americas. It

receives less than 2 inches of rain a year and has recorded some of the world's highest temperatures. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**death warrant:** literally, an official order to put a person to death; figuratively, anything that makes the destruction or end of a person or thing something that cannot be avoided. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**debacle:**\*\*\* a complete collapse or failure. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**debar:** hinder or prevent; prohibit. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**debarring:** shutting out or excluding from a place or condition. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**debased:** lowered in character, quality or value; degraded. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**debased:** lowered in value, quality, character, dignity. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**debasings:** making lower in value, character, dignity, etc. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**debauchery:** excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**debauchery:** indulgence in harmful or immoral pleasures. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**debilitated:** reduced to debility, the condition of being weak or feeble; weak intellectually or morally. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**debility:** weakness or feebleness, especially of the body. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**debug:** an action taken to get the snarls or stops out of something. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**Debussy:** Claude Achille Debussy (1862 - 1918) French composer who employed the whole-tone scale to create nuances of mood and expression, exploring unusual harmonies and dissonances. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**de Camp, L. Sprague:** (1907 - ) a well-known American science fiction writer. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Decca:**\*\*\* a brand of electronic equipment. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Decca:** a brand of electronic equipment. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Decca:** a brand of electronic equipment. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Decca:** a brand of electronic equipment. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Decca:** a brand of electronic equipment. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**deceitful:** tending to deceive (make [a person] believe what is not true); apt to lie or cheat. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**decibel:** a unit of intensity of sound. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**decibels:**\*\*\* units of intensity of sound. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**decibels:** \*\*\*units of intensity of sound. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**decimal systems:** \*\*\*systems for computing or measuring based on the number ten. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Deck Court Martial:** a military trial or court of little formality, usually held with just one officer, for judging minor offenses. In the Navy these would be held by the Deck Officer (the officer on watch and representing the captain). —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**deck court-martial:** a military trial or court of little formality, usually held with just one officer, for judging minor offenses. In the Navy these would be held by the Deck Officer (the officer on watch and representing the captain). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Deck Division:** Division 4, the division at the time of the lecture which was responsible for the operational condition and safety of the vessel. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Deck Division:** Division 4, the division at the time of the lecture which was responsible for the operational condition and safety of the vessel. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**decked out:** dressed up or specially decorated for some purpose. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**deck force:** at the time of the lecture, the portion of the crew directly under the Bosun responsible for upkeep of the decks and hull, including maintenance and handling of lines, boats, anchors, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**deck officer:** (nautical) any officer whose responsibilities include navigation, cargo handling, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**deck, on:** (colloquial) ready; on hand. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**deck, on:\*\*\*** (colloquial) ready; on hand. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**deck pump:** a portable pump (hand or motor driven) for fighting fire or pumping water from the ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**decks:** decorates; dresses up. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**decks:** platforms that extend horizontally from one side of the ship to the other (the floors of the ship). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**deck sailor:** a common sailor most of whose duties are performed on the main deck. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**deck, shuffled into another:** mixed up with something else. From shuffling a deck of playing cards to mix them up. —Academy Level II Glossary

**declaration:** the act of making something clearly known, stated or announced. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Declaration of Human Rights:** a proclamation made by the members of the United Nations in 1948. It affirms that all men have the right to life, liberty and security of person, to freedom from arbitrary arrest, to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law, to own property, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, etc. See also United Nations in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**declaration of independence:** a reference to Ian Smith's proclamation of independence from Britain on 11 November 1965 which was declared illegal and invalid by the British government. See also Smith in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Declaration of Independence:** the document, adopted on July 4, 1776, by which thirteen British colonies in North America declared themselves to be free and independent of England, thus beginning the United States of America. —Editor, from Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**declare:** an action done in Qual after a pc has completed a cycle of action or attained a state. The pc or pre-OT who knows he made it must be sent to Exams and Certs and Awards to attest. A declare completes his cycle of action and is a vital part of the action. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**declare:\*\*\*** an Ethics Order which declares a person or group as a suppressive person or group. See also SP in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**declare:** an Ethics Order which declares a person or group as a suppressive person or group. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, The:** a history written by Edward Gibbon (1737 - 94) which has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of 13 centuries. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Reader's Encyclopedia

**decontamination:** the action of making (an object or area) safe for unprotected personnel by removing, neutralizing, or destroying any harmful substance, as radioactive material or poisonous gas. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**decreasing control distance:** referring to the distance at which the thetan could control a body. Earlier on the track, the thetan was able to handle or control a body at a great distance. The more aberrated the thetan became, later on the track, the closer he had to get to a body in order to control it. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**decried:** spoken out against strongly and openly; denounced. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**decried:** spoke out against strongly and openly; denounced. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**decries:** speaks out against strongly and openly; denounces. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**decry:** express strong disapproval of; condemn; cry out against. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**decrying:** expressing strong disapproval of. —Scott Foresman Advanced Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**D/ED:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Deputy Executive Director. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**ded:** short for DEserveD action: an incident where the preclear punishes or hurts or wrecks someone or something the like of which has never hurt him. Now he must justify the incident. He will use things which didn't happen to him. He claims that the object of his injury really

deserved it, hence the word, which is a sarcasm. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ded:** short for DEserveD action: an incident where the preclear punishes or hurts or wrecks someone or something the like of which has never hurt him. Now he must justify the incident. He will use things which didn't happen to him. He claims that the object of his injury really deserved it, hence the word, which is a sarcasm. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**ded:** short for DEserveD action: an incident where the preclear punishes or hurts or wrecks someone or something the like of which has never hurt him. Now he must justify the incident. He will use things which didn't happen to him. He claims that the object of his injury really deserved it, hence the word, which is a sarcasm. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**DED:** (short for DEserveD action) an overt act the preclear committed against another dynamic for which he had no motivator; i.e., he punishes or hurts or wrecks something the like of which has never hurt him. See also **DEDEX, overt act** and **motivator** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**DED - DEDEX:** a DED (DEserveD action) is an overt act for which there was no motivator. DEDEXes (DEserveD actions EXposed or EXplained) are an explanation of why overt acts were deserved by another. DED - DEDEX is an overt-motivator sequence that went backwards. For example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill had it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invented something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting him. That's a DED - DEDEX It is a phony overt-motivator sequence. See also **motivator; overt act; overt act - motivator sequence** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**ded - dedex:** short for DEserveD action - DEserveD action EXposed. A ded is an incident where the preclear punishes or hurts or wrecks someone or something the like of which has never hurt him. Now he must justify the incident. He will use things which didn't happen to him. He claims that the object of his injury really deserved it, hence the word, which is a sarcasm. A dedex is an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the preclear is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him. One would think he was murdered by the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. For example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ded - dedex:** short for DEserveD action - DEserveD action EXposed. A ded is an incident where the preclear punishes or hurts or wrecks someone or something the like of which has never hurt him. Now he must justify the incident. He will use things which didn't happen to him. He claims that the object of his injury really deserved it, hence the word, which is a sarcasm. A dedex is an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the preclear is all out of proportion to the

actual injury to him. One would think he was murdered by the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. For example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ded - dedex:** short for DEserved action - DEserved action EXposed. A ded is an incident where the preclear punishes or hurts or wrecks someone or something the like of which has never hurt him. Now he must justify the incident. He will use things which didn't happen to him. He claims that the object of his injury really deserved it, hence the word, which is a sarcasm. A dedex is an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the preclear is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him. One would think he was murdered by the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. For example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dedex:** short for DEserved action EXposed: an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the preclear is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him. One would think he was murdered by the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. For example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also **ded** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dedex:** short for DEserved action EXposed: an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the preclear is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him. One would think he was murdered by the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. For example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also **ded** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**dedex:** short for DEserved action EXposed: an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the preclear is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him. One would think he was murdered by the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. For example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also **ded** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary



**DEDEX:** (short for DEserved action EXposed or EXplained) an incident which happens to the preclear after he has committed a DED. It is an explanation of why overt acts were deserved by another. Its effect on the pc is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him. Example: Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invented something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting him. That is a DED - DEDEX. See also DED, motivator and overt act in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**deduce:** infer by logical reasoning; reason out or conclude from known facts or general principles. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**deduced:** inferred from a general rule or principle; reached (a conclusion) by reasoning. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**deductive:** (logic) of or relating to deduction: reasoning from known facts or general principles to a logical conclusion. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**deductive logic:** reasoning from general principles to predict specific instances. Example: All mammals are warmblooded; whales are mammals; therefore, whales are warmblooded. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**deep analysis:** depth therapy: a form of psychotherapy that attempts to work through unconscious conflicts to resolve problems in behavior. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**deep end, going off the:** acting excitedly and without careful thinking. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**deep end, go off the:** act excitedly and without careful thinking. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**deep end, go off the:** enter upon a course of action with heedless or irresponsible indifference to consequences. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**deep-seated:** firmly fixed or established. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**deep-six:** (slang) a grave. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**deep six, gave (someone) the:** (slang) disposed of (someone); rejected (someone). The term is originally nautical and meant to throw someone overboard or give someone a burial at sea, suggesting throwing someone into water six fathoms deep. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**deep six, gave (someone) the:** (slang) disposed of (someone); rejected (someone). The term is originally nautical and meant to throw someone overboard or give someone a burial at sea, suggesting throwing someone into water six fathoms deep. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**deep six, gave (someone) the:** (slang) disposed of (someone); rejected (someone). The term is originally nautical and meant to throw someone overboard or give someone a burial at sea, suggesting throwing someone into water six fathoms deep. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**deep six, give (someone) the:** (slang) dispose of (someone); reject (someone). The term is originally nautical and meant to throw

someone overboard or give someone a burial at sea, suggesting throwing someone into water six fathoms deep. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**deep six, give (someone) the:\*\*\*** (slang) dispose of (someone); reject (someone). The term is originally nautical and meant to throw someone overboard or give someone a burial at sea, suggesting throwing someone into water six fathoms deep. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**deep, way down:** **\*\*\***(informal) deep in one's conscience, feelings, imagination, etc. Variation of deep down. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**deez: (dialect)** these. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**defamed:** attacked the good name or reputation of, as by uttering or publishing maliciously or falsely anything injurious; slandered. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**defeatist:** characteristic of one who too readily accepts or expects defeat. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**defecting:** deserting a cause, country, etc., especially in order to adopt another. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Defense Department:** Department of Defense, the department of the US federal government charged with ensuring that the military capacity of the US is adequate to safeguard the national security. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**deficient:** lacking some element or characteristic; defective. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**defied:** resisted or opposed boldly or openly. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**defiled:** rendered morally foul or polluted; the ideal purity of (something) destroyed; corrupted; tainted. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**definition:** a statement of the meaning of a word. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**definition:\*\*\*** a statement of the meaning of a word. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**definitive:** serving to define, fix or specify definitely. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**deflation:** a lessening of the amount of money in circulation, resulting in a relatively sharp and sudden rise in its value and a fall in prices. A deflation exists where there are more goods in circulation than there is money to buy them. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**defoliant:** a chemical used to destroy or cause widespread loss of leaves, as in an area of jungle, forest, etc., used to deprive enemy troops or guerrilla forces of concealment. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**deft:** quick but sure; skillful. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**de Gaulle, Charles:\*\*\*** (1890 - 1970) the president of France 1959 - 1969. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**de Gaulle, Charles:** (1890 - 1970) the president of France (1959 - 1969).  
—SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**de Gaulle, General:** Charles de Gaulle (1890 - 1970) the president of France 1959 - 1969. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**degenerates:** diminishes in quality, especially from a former state of coherence, balance, integrity, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**degradation:** a condition of lowered or corrupted moral character and self-respect. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**degraded:** having declined in moral qualities. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**degraded:** without self-respect; in a low, disgraceful condition. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**dehumidifier:** an appliance for removing moisture from the air, as for lowering the humidity in a storage room. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**DEI cycle:** the cycle of Desire-Enforce-Inhibit, based on the DEI Scale of 1951. For more information on the DEI Scale, read the book Scientology 0-8, The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Scientology 0-8

**deification:** the act of making a god out of. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**deified:** glorified, exalted or adored in an extreme way; idolized. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**deified:** looked upon or worshipped as a god or as if a god; glorified; adored. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**deified:** made a god of; ranked among the gods. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**deigns:** thinks it worthy of oneself (to do something); thinks fit; condescends. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**DEI Scale:** the scale of Desire-Enforce-Inhibit. These points, going down, are lowered by failure. Each lower step is an explanation to justify having failed with the upper level. For more information see the section on **R2 - 49** in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**deism:** belief in the existence of a God on purely rational grounds without reliance on revelation or authority; especially, the 17th and 18th century doctrine that God created the world and its natural laws, but takes no further part in its functioning. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**deity:** a god or goddess. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**deity:** a god or goddess. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Delacroix:** Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix (1798 - 1863), French painter. He was the leader of Romanticism in painting. See also **Romanticism** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Delaware:** a river flowing from New York along the border between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. George Washington and his army crossed this river on Christmas Eve, 1776 during the American

- Revolutionary War in order to attack the British at Trenton, New Jersey. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- deleterious:** harmful, injurious. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Delhi:** a city in north-central India. New Delhi, the nation's capital, is a division of Delhi. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Delhi:** a city in north-central India. New Delhi, the nation's capital, is a division of Delhi. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Delhi:** a large city in north-central India with a population of about six million. The poor sections of the city are very crowded with sometimes as many as twenty people to a room. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- delicate:** requiring great care, caution or tact. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- Delilah:** (Old Testament) the Philistine lover of Samson (an Israelite servant of God whose principal aim was to free the Israelites from the yoke of the Philistines). She tricked him into telling her that the secret of his strength lay in his uncut hair and so she cut his hair while he slept and then called for the Philistines who captured and blinded him. During captivity his hair grew back and he eventually pulled the Philistines' banquet hall down on their heads. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- delineated:** explained in words; described. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- delineated:** outlined or described. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- delineates:** describes in words; portrays. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- delirium tremens:** a violent delirium (temporary state of extreme mental excitement, marked by restlessness, confused speech and hallucinations) resulting chiefly from excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor and characterized by sweating, trembling, anxiety and frightening hallucinations. Delirium tremens comes from Latin, and means literally «trembling delirium.» —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- delirium tremens:\*\*\*** a violent delirium (temporary state of extreme mental excitement, marked by restlessness, confused speech and hallucinations) resulting chiefly from excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor and characterized by sweating, trembling, anxiety and frightening hallucinations. Delirium tremens comes from Latin, and means literally «trembling delirium.» Used figuratively in this context. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Delphi:** an ancient city in Greece which was the location of the most famous oracle (a place where gods were consulted for the answers to questions) of that time. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Delphi:\*\*\*** short for the Delphinian Foundation, a school, started in Oregon, using the study technology of L. Ron Hubbard. It has now grown in the United States, with schools operating in Oregon, California and Massachusetts. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- delphinium:** a garden plant with tall spikes of flowers, usually blue. —Academy Level II Glossary
- delta craft:** flying craft that are triangular-shaped, like the Greek capital delta ( Δ ). —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**delusion:** false belief or opinion. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**delusion:** false belief or opinion. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**delusion:** things not of one's own creation or of the rest universe which locate one in time and space. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**delusions:** beliefs in things that are contrary to fact or reality, resulting from deception, misconception or mental disorder. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**demarcation:** a separation or distinction. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**demarcation:** separation by distinct boundaries. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**demarc:** set or mark the limits of. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**demarcated:** limited or distinguished. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**demeanor:** conduct; behavior. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**demented:** mentally deranged; insane; mad. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**dementia praecox:** a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia (also a psychiatric term) which is a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**dementia praecox:** a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia (also a psychiatric term) which is a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dementia praecox:** a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia. See also schizoid in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dementia praecox:** a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia. See schizophrenia in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dementia praecox:\*\* (psychiatry) schizophrenia.** See also schizophrenia in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**dementia praecox: (psychiatry) schizophrenia** that usually occurs or begins in late adolescence. The phrase comes from Latin and literally means «precocious insanity.» See also schizophrenia in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Dementia Praecox Boulevard:** a made-up name for a boulevard. Dementia praecox is a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia (also a psychiatric term) which is a major mental disorder typically

- characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- De Mille, Cecil B.:** (1881 - 1959) American film director. He entered the film industry in 1913, founded the Paramount Company and pioneered the production of lavish and spectacular films. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- De Mille, Cecil B.:** (1881 - 1959) American film director. He entered the film industry in 1913, founded the Paramount Company and pioneered the production of lavish and spectacular films. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- DeMille, Cecil B.:** (1881 - 1959) American film director. He entered the film industry in 1913, founded the Paramount Company and pioneered the production of lavish and spectacular films. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990
- demise:** ceasing to exist; death. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- demise:\*\*\*** ceasing to exist; death. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- déclassé:** reduced or belonging to a lower or low social class, position or rank. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- déjà vu:** French for already seen; a feeling that one has been in a place or had a specific experience before. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- déjà vu: (French)** (literally meaning «already seen») a feeling that one has been in a place or had a specific experience before. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- demo:** short for demonstration: a practical (having to do with action or practice rather than thought or theory) showing of how something works or is used. Demonstration is used in studying to give the student mass to go along with the ideas studied. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- demo:\*\*\*** short for demonstration. See **demonstration** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- demobed:** short for demobilized. See also **demobilization**. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- demobilization:** to release from military service. —Oxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- democracy:** a government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- democracy:** a government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- democracy:** government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**democracy:** government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**democracy:** government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**democracy:\*\*\*** government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Democrat:** (politics) a member of the Democratic party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. This party is generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Democrat:** (politics) a member of the Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. This party is generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Democrat:** (politics) a member of the Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. This party is generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Democrat:** (politics) a member of the Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. This party is generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Democrat:** (politics) a member of the Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the United States, founded in 1828. This party is generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Democrat:** \*\*\*(politics) a member of the Democratic party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Democrat:** (politics) a member of the Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the United States, founded in 1828. This party is generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**democratic:** of or pertaining to a government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Democratic:** of, pertaining to or characteristic of the Democratic party. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Democratic:** (politics) having to do with the Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. This party is generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**democrats:\*\*\*** persons who believe in and uphold government by the people; advocates of rule by the majority. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Democrats:** (politics) members of the Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. This party is

generally inclined to favor the rights of States over those of the Federal government. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Democrats:** (politics) members of the Democratic party, one of the two major political parties in the US, founded in 1828. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Democrats and the Republicans:** (politics) the two major political parties in the United States. American government functions almost entirely through the party system—A voluntary organization of voters in which most registered voters in the US give their allegiance to one of these two major parties. The two-party system has the advantage of making for stability of government by preventing the formation of a variety of minority parties or factions, but its greatest disadvantage is that often there is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the ideals and objectives of the two parties. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**demo kit:**\*\*\* short for demonstration kit: a collection of various small objects such as corks, caps, paper clips, pen tops, rubber bands, etc., used by a student to demonstrate an idea or principle. See also demonstration in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**demon:** a mental mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer and acts as an individual being. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advices like a real, live voice exteriorly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**demon circuit:** that mental mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer and acts as an individual being. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**demon circuit:** that mental mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer (the analytical mind: that portion of the mind which perceives and retains experience data to compose and resolve problems) and acts as an individual being. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**demon circuit:** that mental mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer (the analytical mind) and acts as an individual being. A bonafide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. See also engram and **analytical** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**demon circuits:** mental mechanisms set up by engrams which take over a portion of the analyzer and act as individual beings. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice, or echoes the spoken word interiorly, or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. See also circuit and **analyzer** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**demon circuits:** mental mechanisms set up by engrams which take over a portion of the analyzer (analytical mind) and act as individual beings.



- A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice, or echoes the spoken word interiorly, or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. See also **circuit** and **analytical mind** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- demoniac possession:** the supposed control of a human body and mind by an «evil spirit»; or the occupation by an «evil spirit» of some portion of a human body causing sickness, pain, etc. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- demonology:** the study of demons or of beliefs about them. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- demon rum, the:** (slang) alcohol or liquor. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- demon rum, the:** (slang) alcohol or liquor. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- demons:** evil spirits; devils; fiends. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- demons:** evil spirits; devils; fiends. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- demonstrably:** obviously or apparently. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- demonstration:\*\*\*** a practical (having to do with action or practice rather than thought or theory) showing of how something works or is used. Demonstration is used in studying to give the student mass to go along with the ideas studied. See also **mass** and **significance** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- Demosthenian:** like or similar to that of Demosthenes (384 - 322), Athenian orator and statesman. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Demosthenian:** like or similar to that of Demosthenes (384 - 322 b.c.), statesman and greatest orator of ancient Greece. He is said to have overcome a childhood stutter by forcing himself to speak with pebbles in his mouth. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- denatured:** made (alcohol, etc.) unfit for drinking without spoiling for other uses. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- denizen:** an inhabitant or occupant. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- denizen:** an inhabitant; resident. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Dennis:** an instructor of the London Doctorate School, one of the three organizations which could deliver the Doctorate Course at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Dennison:** short for Dennison Manufacturing Company, a company that manufactures paper products. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Denny:** a Melbourne staff member at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- denominational:\*\*\*** of a particular religious denomination (a distinctly named church or religious sect). —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- denote:** be a sign of; indicate. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- denotes:\*\*\*** is a mark or sign of; indicates. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- dens:** retreats or headquarters, as of thieves. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**densitometer:** (photography) an instrument for measuring a negative's density (relative degree of opaqueness). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**densitometer:** (photography) an instrument for measuring a negative's density (relative degree of opaqueness). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Dental Association:** an organization of dentists whose purpose is to improve public health and promote the science and art of dentistry. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Denver:\*\*\*** capital city of the state of Colorado, in the western United States. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Denver:** capital city of the state of Colorado, in the western United States. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**denyer:** an action phrase which denies existence of phrase or incident. (No, don't, I won't, I can't tell, you mustn't, it's not here, never, impossible, unknown, unthinkable, you know (no) everything.) —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**denyer:** an engramic command which denies existence of a phrase or an incident. Examples are «I'm not here,» «This is getting nowhere,» «I must not talk about it» and «I can't remember.» See also **engram** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**denyer:** an engramic command which denies existence of a phrase or an incident. Examples are «I'm not here,» «This is getting nowhere,» «I must not talk about it» and «I can't remember.» See also **engram** and **incident** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**denyer:** a species of command which, literally translated, means that the engram doesn't exist. «I'm not here,» «This is getting nowhere,» «I must not talk about it,» «I can't remember,» etc. A command which makes the preclear feel there is no incident present. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**department:** a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**department:** a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**department:\*\*\*** a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**department head:** the head a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Department of Defense:** the department of the US federal government charged with ensuring that the military capacity of the US is adequate to safeguard the national security. —Random House 2nd Unabridged (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**Department of Examinations:\*\*\*** a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of the lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron ensure that the technical results of the organization were excellent and consistent, that preclears and students were without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel was reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continued to be excellent and consistent. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Department of Examinations:** a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron ensure that the technical results of the organization were excellent and consistent, that preclears and students were without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel was reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continued to be excellent and consistent. See also Qualifications Division in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Department of Finance:** a made-up name for a government department. —Editor. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**Department of Injustice:** humorous alteration of the Department of Justice, the department of the US federal government charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of federal laws. It includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Department of Justice:** the department of the US federal government charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of federal laws. It includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Department of Review:** a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron correct any nonoptimum result of the organization and also advising ways and means, based on actual experience in the department, to safeguard against any continued poor result from any technical personnel or the function of the organization. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Department of the Defense:** the department of the US federal government charged with ensuring that the military capacity of the US is adequate to safeguard the national security. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**department store:** a large retail store for the sale of many kinds of goods arranged in departments. —Webster's New World Second College Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**Department Three: Department of Inspections and Reports (Division 1, Department 3):** the department which sees that the org is there and functioning. It sees that suppressives and enturbulative elements do not block dissemination. It sees that service is accurately given and no squirrel tech is used. It prevents the phenomenon of no-case-gain by spotting potential trouble sources and handling. See also the org board in the appendix of this book. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**departures:** deviations or divergences, especially from a rule, course of action, plan or purpose. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**deplore:**\*\*\* condemn as wrong; disapprove of. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**depository:** having the nature of matter collected in any part of an organism. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**depository:** of or pertaining to a deposit. For example, chemical deposits can occur in the joints, causing inflammation and pain (arthritis). —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**depository:** of or pertaining to a deposit. For example, chemical deposits can occur in the joints, causing inflammation and pain (arthritis). See also arthritis in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**deprave:** make morally bad; corrupt. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**depraving:** making morally bad or evil. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**depress:** lower in force, vigor, activity, etc.; weaken. —Random House College Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**depressed:** \*\*\*pressed down; pushed down; lowered. Used in the lecture in reference to the barrel of a large gun. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Depression:** also called the Great Depression, the great slowdown in the American economy, the worst in the country's history, which began in 1929 and lasted until the early 1940s. Many banks and businesses failed, and millions of people lost their jobs. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**depression:** a period during which business, employment and stock market values decline severely and remain at a very low level of activity. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**depression:** a period marked by less business activity, much unemployment, falling prices and wages, etc. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**Depression:** a period which began in 1929 and lasted through most of the 1930s. During this time business, employment and stock market values declined severely and remained at a very low level of activity. Also called «the Great Depression.» —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**depressions:**\*\*\* periods during which business, employment and stock market values decline severely and remain at a very low level of activity. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Dept 17:** short for Department 17, once the name of a single department of the Public Division. Dept 17 is now a full Division, Division 6B, Public Servicing Division. It is responsible for registration and delivery of services to public in Division 6 to obtain the product of active Scientologists. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**dept:** abbreviation for department. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**dept:**\*\*\* abbreviation for department. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**depth perception:** the ability to judge the distance and relation of distant things to each other and to the observer. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Dept Materiel:\*\*\*** short for Department of Materiel: the department on an earlier org board (1961) which performed functions now covered by the Treasury Division on the current org board. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Dept of Clearing:** short for the Department of Clearing, Department 18B in Division 6C, the Field Control Division. This Department is responsible for active, controlled individuals and groups in the field getting Dianetics and Scientology to the public. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Dept of Income:** short for the Department of Income, Department 7 in Division 3, the Treasury Division. This Department is responsible for all funds collected for services and sales. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Dept of Registration:** short for Department of Registration, Department 6 in Division 2, the Dissemination Division. This Department is headed by the Director of Registration. Its product is income greater than outgo plus reserves. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**der:** (German) the. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**deranged:** put out of order; disordered; disarranged. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**deranged:** upset in arrangement, order or operation; unsettled; disordered. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**derangement:** disturbance of the functions (of the mind); mental disorder; insanity. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**dere:** (dialect) there. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**derelict:** neglectful of duty; delinquent; negligent. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**derided:** laughed at in contempt or scorn; made fun of; ridiculed. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**derivation:\*\*\*** explanation of where a word came from originally. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**derive:** get by reasoning; deduce or infer. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**derive:** get or receive (from a source). —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**derived:\*\*\*** came from a source or origin; originated. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**der Kinder: (German)** the children. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**dermatitis:** inflammation of the skin. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dermatitis:** inflammation of the skin. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**derogatorily:** in a belittling manner; showing an unfavorable opinion of some person or thing. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**derricks:** a type of crane used for lifting cargo onto and off of a ship. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**derringer:** an early short-barreled pocket pistol named after Henry Deringer (1786 - 1868), the mid-nineteenth century American gunsmith who invented it. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dervish:** a member of any various Moslem orders of ascetics (ones who lead a life of austere self-discipline, especially as an act of religious devotion or penance), some of which employ whirling dances and the chanting of religious formulas to produce a collective ecstasy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Descartes:** René Descartes (1596 - 1650), French mathematician and philosopher. Father of the modern scientific method. He formulated the principle «I think, therefore I am» and held it to be a model of certainty. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Descartes:** René Descartes (1596 - 1650), French mathematician and philosopher. He is often called the father of modern philosophy. He discarded the authoritarian systems of the scholastic philosophers and began with universal doubt. He believed that only one thing cannot be doubted: doubt itself. Therefore, the doubter must exist. This is the kernel of his famous assertion «I think, therefore I am.» From this seed of certainty, Descartes expanded knowledge, step by step, to admit the existence of God (as the first cause) and the reality of the physical world which he held to be entirely divorced from the mind. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Descartes:** René Descartes (1596 - 1650), French mathematician and philosopher. He is often called the father of modern philosophy. He discarded the authoritarian systems of the scholastic philosophers and began with universal doubt. He believed that only one thing cannot be doubted: doubt itself. Therefore, the doubter must exist. This is the kernel of his famous assertion «I think, therefore I am.» From this seed of certainty, Descartes expanded knowledge, step by step, to admit the existence of God (as the first cause) and the reality of the physical world which he held to be entirely divorced from the mind. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Descartes, René:** (1596 - 1650) French mathematician and philosopher. Father of the modern scientific method. He formulated the principle «I think, therefore I am» and held it to be a model of certainty. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Deschamps:** a humorous made-up name for a boxer. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**descriptic:** representing or delineating by a picture or figure. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dese: (dialect)** these. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**desensitize:** become less sensitive; become less affected or likely to be affected by a specified stimulus. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**desensitized:** made less sensitive; made less affected or likely to be affected by a specified stimulus. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**desert rat:** (slang) a prospector in the deserts of the western United States. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**designing:** crafty, conniving. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**desisted:** ceased, stopped. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**desk sergeant:** the police official on duty at the reception desk. —Academy Level II Glossary

**desk sergeant:** the police official on duty at the reception desk. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Des Moines:** capital city of Iowa state, in the northcentral United States. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Des Moines:\*\*\*** capital city of Iowa state, in the northcentral United States. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**Des Moines:** capital city of Iowa state, in the north central United States. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Des Moines:** the capital city of the state of Iowa, United States. —Academy Level III Glossary

**despatch:** a written message, particularly an official communication. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**despatch:\*\*\*** a written message, particularly an official communication. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**despatches:\*\*\*** written messages, particularly official communications. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**despicable:** deserving to be despised; contemptible. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**despondency:** loss of courage or hope; dejection. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**despondent:** feeling or showing profound hopelessness or discouragement. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**despotic:** having unrestricted power. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**«Destination Moon»:** a science fiction movie made in 1950 about an American spaceship that makes a successful landing on the moon and then returns to Earth. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**destitute:** lacking the necessities of life; living in complete poverty. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**destroyer:** a fast, heavily armed warship. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**destroyer:** a small, fast warship with guns, torpedoes and other weapons. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**destroyer:** a small, fast warship with guns, torpedoes and other weapons. A destroyer is used to attack submarines and as an escort vessel with merchant convoys or larger warships. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**destroyer escorts:** \*\*\*ships accompanying a destroyer (a small, fast, heavily armed warship) to give protection or show honor. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**detached:** impartial or objective; disinterested; unbiased. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**determine:** cause, affect or control. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**determinism:** condition of determining the action of someone or something. See also **self-determinism** in this glossary. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**determinism:** condition of determining the action of someone or something. See also **self-determinism** in this glossary. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**determinism:** power of choice; power of decision; ability to decide or determine a course of action. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**determinism:** power of choice; power of decision; ability to decide or determine the course of one's actions. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**determinism:** power of choice; power of decision; ability to decide or determine the course of one's actions. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**determinism:\*\*\*** power of choice; power of decision; ability to decide or determine the course of one's actions. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**detonative:** tending to explode violently and noisily. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**detoxification:** the act of ridding of a poison or the effect of a poison. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**detoxified:** changed (toxins) into less toxic or more readily excretable substances. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**detriment:** loss, damage, disadvantage or injury. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Detroit:** a city in southeast Michigan state, United States. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Detroit:\*\*\*** a city in southeast Michigan state, United States. —R-factorÑ Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Detroit:** a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the «automobile capital of the world.» And somebody who wants to handle a juvenile delinquency program for Detroit can do no better than to come down to South Africa and spend some time on that juvenile delinquency-program line. ÑScientology Organizations (1 Jan. 61) —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Detroit:** a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the «automobile capital of the world.» —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Detroit:** a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the «automobile capital of the world.» —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Detroit:** a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the «automobile capital of the world.» —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Detroit:\*\*\*** a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the «automobile capital of the world.» —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Detroit:** the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States. As the center of automobile production, it is often referred to as the «Motor City» or «Motown.» —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Detroit:** the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States. As the center of automobile production, it is often referred to as the «Motor City» or «Motown.» —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Detroit:** the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States. As the center of automobile production, it is often referred to as the «Motor City» or «Motown.» —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary



**Detroit:\*\*\*** the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States.  
—Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**deuce:** a playing card marked with a 2. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Deuteronomy:** a book of the Old Testament which includes a review of the history of Israel and a number of general moral principles. In this lecture, Deuteronomy is humorously referred to as a subject one would study in college. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Deutschland:** German name of Germany. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**«Deutschland über alles»:** the title of the German national anthem. It means «Germany above all else.» —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**«Deutschland über alles»:** the title of the German national anthem. It means «Germany above all else.» —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Deuxieme Bureau:** French intelligence organization, literally the Second Bureau. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**devaluates:** deprives of value; reduces the value of. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**developed:** made known or apparent; disclosed. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**developer: (photography)** a chemical used to develop film, plates, etc. Lungs all cloudy but the developer is old. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**deviate:** turn aside (from a course, direction, standard, etc.). —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**deviate:** turn aside (from a course, direction, standard, etc.). —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**deviating:** departing or swerving, as from a procedure, course of action or acceptable norm. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**devices, left to one's own:** left to do as one thinks best. —5th ACC Glossary Part 1 Final approval 2.12.89

**devices, left to our own:\*\*\*** left to do as we think best.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**devil:** a person, usually one in unfortunate or pitiable circumstances. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**devil and the deep blue sea, between the:** (informal) between equally unpleasant alternatives. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**devil, as the:** (colloquial) exceedingly. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**devil, as the:** (colloquial) exceedingly. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**devil, as the:** (colloquial) exceedingly. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**devil, as the:** (colloquial) exceedingly. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**devil, goes to the: (informal)** becomes bad or ruined; becomes useless. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**devil, goes to the: (informal)** becomes bad or ruined; becomes useless. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**devil, going to the: (informal)** becoming bad or ruined; becoming useless. —Academy Level III Glossary

**devil, going to the: (informal)** becoming bad or ruined; becoming useless. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**devil his due, give the: (informal)** be fair in giving praise to a person even though one does not much like or approve of him. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**devil his due, give the:\*\*\* (informal)** be fair in giving praise to a person even though one does not much like or approve of him. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**devil his due, give the: (informal)** be fair in giving praise to a person even though one does not much like or approve of him. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**devil, hotter than the:** very hot; red-hot. A variation of hotter than a two-dollar pistol. See also **pistol, hotter than a** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**devil, how the:** how (used emphatically as an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**devil, how the:** how (used emphatically as an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**devil, how the:\*\*\*** how (used emphatically) to show surprise or annoyance. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**devilishly:** excessively; extremely. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) as if in a state of torment or misery. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) as in a state of torment or misery. —Academy Level III Glossary

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) not so; untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**devil, like the:** (colloquial) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**devil, like the:\*\*\* (slang)** with violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**devil, like the:\*\*\*** with great force, cunning etc.; extremely. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**devil, mad as the:** extremely upset. The devil is used here instead of hell. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**devil of a:** very bad; very great; extreme. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**devil of it, for the:** (colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc., especially (of a dangerous or criminal action) for no good reason. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**devil of it, for the:** (colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc., especially (of a dangerous or criminal action) for no good reason. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**devil of it, for the:** (colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**devil of it, the:** (slang) the worst part of something; what makes something very nasty. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**devil out of, chews the:** (slang) defeats or thrashes thoroughly. \_Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**devil out of, shoot the:** (colloquial) a variation of beat the living daylight out of, defeat or thrash thoroughly. —HEV Approved Glossary

**devil, play the:** a variation of have the devil's own time: experience great difficulty. —HEV Approved Glossary

**devil, play the:** variation of have the devil's own time: experience great difficulty. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**devil, play the:** variation of have the devil's own time: experience great difficulty. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**devil, raise any: (informal)** start an argument. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**devil, raised so much the:** (colloquial) made a very great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**devil, raised (so much) the: (colloquial)** made (such) a great disturbance. —Academy Level II Glossary

**devil, raised the: (colloquial)** made a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**devil, raised the: (colloquial)** made a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**devil, raised the: (colloquial)** made a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**devil, raises the: (colloquial)** makes a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**devil, raise the: (colloquial)** a variation of raise hell, cause noisy trouble or fighting; show one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**devil, raise the: (colloquial)** make a great disturbance. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**devil, raise the: (colloquial)** make a great disturbance. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**devil, raise the: (colloquial)** make a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**devil, raise the: (colloquial)** make a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**devil, raise the: (colloquial)** make a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** a variation of raising hell. See also **hell, raising** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —NED Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the:\*\*\* (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the: (colloquial)** making a great disturbance. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**devil, raising the:** making a great disturbance. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**devil's chance, haven't got a:** (informal) have no chance (of something). A variation of haven't got a dog's chance. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**devil's own:** (colloquial) very difficult or troublesome. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**devil's own time:** (informal) something that is difficult to do. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**devil's own time, the:** \*\*\* (informal) something that is difficult to do. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**devil's own time, took the:** (colloquial) took an excessive amount of time. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**devil take the \_\_\_\_\_:** a phrase used as a curse, wish of evil or the like. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**devil take the hindmost:** be unconcerned, especially about the consequences. The origin of the phrase is apparent in its more basic meaning: not worrying about what happens to the slowest or last one; let each one shift for himself. —editor from World Book Dictionary (last part added to give the why of the phrase.) (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**devil, the:** (1) (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. (2) not so, untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an expression showing surprise or annoyance. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**devil, the:** (colloquial) an intensifier of no very precise meaning. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (colloquial) an intensive of no very precise meaning. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —HEV Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay or vexation. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**devil, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**devil, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**devil, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**devil, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**devil, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**devil, the:** (slang) completely and immediately. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**devil, to the:** an expression of angry impatience and desire to be rid of the person (or thing) addressed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**devil, to the:** (slang) thoroughly; irretrievably. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**devil, to the:** to ruin; to complete and irreparable loss. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**devil, what the:** (colloquial) an expression used in emphatic answers to statements that the speaker disbelieves or feels anger at. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**devil, what the: (slang)** what (used emphatically). —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**devil, what the:** «what the hell,» used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**devil, what the:\*\*\*** «what the hell,» used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**devil, what the:** what (used emphatically). —Academy Level II Glossary

**devil, what the:** what (used emphatically). —Academy Level III Glossary

**devil, what the:** what (used emphatically). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**devil, what the:** what (used emphatically). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**devil, what the:\*\*\*** what (used emphatically) to show surprise or annoyance. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**devil, what the:** what (used emphatically). Used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**devil, what the:\*\*\*** what (used emphatically). Used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**devil, where the:** (colloquial) where (used emphatically). Used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**devil, where the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) where (used emphatically). Used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**devil, where the:\*\*\*** where (used emphatically). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**devil, where the:** where (used emphatically). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**devil with (it):** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**devil with it, the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**devil with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**devil with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**devil with it, the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**devil with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**devil with it, the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**devil with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**devil with (it), the: (colloquial)** I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**devil with (it), the: (colloquial)** I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**devil with (it), the: (colloquial)** I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**devil with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**devil with it, the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**devil with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**devil with, raises the: (informal)** makes a great disturbance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**devil with (something):** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (something). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**devil with (something), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —HEV Approved Glossary

**devil with (something), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**devil with (something), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**devil with that:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about that. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**devil with that, the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about that. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**devil with, the: (colloquial)** I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**devil with, the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**devil with, the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Devon:** a county, also known as Devonshire, of southwest England, on the English Channel. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Devonshire:** a county of southwest England, on the English Channel. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**dev-t:\*\*\*** abbreviation for developed traffic: unusual and unnecessary traffic—A great many motions necessary where only the one correct

- one was needed. Developed traffic does not mean usual and necessary traffic (flow of persons or messages along communication lines). For more information see the Developed Traffic section of the course pack. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- dev-t:** abbreviation for developed traffic. Developed traffic does not mean usual and necessary traffic (flow of persons or messages along communication lines). It means unusual and unnecessary traffic. Na great many motions necessary where only the one correct one was needed. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- Dewey:** John Dewey (1859 - 1952), American teacher, philosopher and educational reformer. He advocated «learning by doing,» rejecting traditional methods of teaching by rote. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Dewey:** John Dewey (1859 - 1952), American teacher, philosopher and educational reformer. He advocated «learning by doing,» rejecting traditional methods of teaching by rote. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- DEW line:** abbreviation for Distant Early Warning line, a line of radar stations in North America (near 70 degrees latitude), maintained by Canada and the United States, intended to give warning of hostile aircraft or missiles. —Academy Level II Glossary
- DEW line:** abbreviation for Distant Early Warning line, a net of distant early warning radar stations located at about sixty-nine degrees latitude ranging from northwestern Alaska to northeastern Canada. In 1959 agreements were made by the US with Canada to take over the manning of the Distant Early Warning line designed to prevent any surprise attack across the region of the North Pole and for cooperation with Canada in atomic defense. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- DEW line:** abbreviation for Distant Early Warning line, a net of distant early warning radar stations located at about sixty-nine degrees latitude ranging from northwestern Alaska to northeastern Canada. In 1959 agreements were made by the US with Canada to take over the manning of the Distant Early Warning line designed to prevent any surprise attack across the region of the North Pole and for cooperation with Canada in atomic defense. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- de woiks:** (dialect) the works. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- dew point:** \*\*\*the temperature at which dew starts to form or vapor to condense into liquid. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Dexedrine:** (trademark) brand name of a drug used as a stimulant (any drug that temporarily speeds up the activity of the heart or some other organ). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- dexterity:** skill in the use of one's hands, body or mind. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- dexterity:** skill or adroitness in using the hands or body; agility; also, mental adroitness or skill; cleverness. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- dexterous:**\*\*\* having or showing skill in the use of the hands or body. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- dey:** (dialect) they. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary



- dey:** (dialect) they. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- déclassé:** (French) reduced to or having low or lower status. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- déclassé:** (French) reduced to or having low or lower status. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Dharma:** a body of scientific-philosophical-religious truth, written about 600 b.c. The Dharma rose up in Asia and its doctrines were spread to hundreds of millions of people by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha. Dharma was the name of a legendary Hindu sageŃa mythological figure. The word means knowingness, or lookingness. See also **Buddha** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Dharma:** a body of scientific-philosophical-religious truth, written about 600 b.c. The Dharma rose up in Asia and its doctrines were spread to hundreds of millions of people by Gautama Buddha. Dharma was the name of a legendary Hindu sageŃa mythological figure. The word means knowingness, or lookingness. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Dharma:** the name of a legendary Hindu sage and of a body of scientific-philosophical-religious truth, written about 600 b.c. The Dharma rose up in Asia and its doctrines were spread to hundreds of millions of people by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha. The word means knowingness, or lookingness. See also **Buddhism** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Dhyana:** (**Hinduism** and **Buddhism**) profound meditation; contemplation. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- diabetes:** a disease in which sugar and starch are not properly absorbed by the body. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- diabolical:** fiendishly clever or cunning or annoying. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- diabolical:** having the qualities of a devil; fiendish; outrageously wicked. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- diagnostic:** of or constituting a careful examination and analysis of the facts in an attempt to understand or explain something. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- dialectical materialism:** in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831). «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter, and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. «Dialectical materialism» was an adaptation of these ideas by German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism Karl Marx (1818 - 83) into his own «general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society.» He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- dialectic materialism:** in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831). «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but

matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. «Dialectical materialism» was an adaption of these ideas by German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), into his own «general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society.» He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**dialectic materialism:** in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831). «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. «Dialectical materialism» was an adaption of these ideas by German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), into his own «general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society.» He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

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**dialectic materialism:** in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831). «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. «Dialectical materialism» was an adaption of these ideas by German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), into his own «general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society.» He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

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**dialectic materialism:** in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831). «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. «Dialectical materialism» was an adaption of these ideas by German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), into his own «general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society.» He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dialectic materialism:** in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831). «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. «Dialectical materialism» was an adaption of these ideas by German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), into his own «general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society.» He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**dialectic materialism:** in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831). «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. «Dialectical materialism»

was an adaption of these ideas by Karl Marx into his own «general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society.» He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. See also Marx, Karl in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dialectic materialism:** official philosophy of communism, based on the works of Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism, and on the ideas originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770 - 1831); specifically, in logic, «dialectic» is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. «Materialism» is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter, and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. Marx held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Diamond Dick:** reference to Deadwood Dick, a popular dime novel hero of the 1890s, created by Edward L. Wheeler. Once a bandit, Deadwood Dick became a stage driver and detective. Deadwood refers to the town of Deadwood, South Dakota in the US. See also dime novel in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Diamond Dick:** reference to Deadwood Dick, a popular dime novel hero of the 1890s, created by Edward L. Wheeler. Once a bandit, Deadwood Dick became a stage driver and detective. Deadwood refers to the town of Deadwood, South Dakota in the US. See also dime novels in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Diamond Head:** a promontory on southeast Oahu Island, in central Hawaii. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Diana:** a Sea Org vessel stationed in the United Kingdom. Earlier called Enchanter, it was the first of the Sea Org vessels. It was a fifty-foot ketch acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Diana:** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Diana:\*\*\*** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Diana:** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Diana:** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Diana:** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Diana:** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Diana:** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Diana:** Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Diana:** earlier called Enchanter and was the first of the Sea Org vessels. It was a fifty-foot ketch acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Diana:** in Roman mythology, the goddess of the moon and of hunting: identified with the Greek goddess Artemis. See also Artemis in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Dianazene:** a formula combining nicotinic acid with other vitamins and minerals which was developed to make the intake of nicotinic acid more effective in handling radiation. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Dianazene:** a formula combining nicotinic acid with other vitamins and minerals which was developed to make the intake of nicotinic acid more effective in handling radiation. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Dianetic:** of or pertaining to Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Dianetic:** of or pertaining to Dianetics technology. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Dianetic:** of or pertaining to Dianetics technology. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Dianetic Auditor's Bulletin:\*\*\*** a periodical publication, begun in June 1950, to members of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation (the first organization of Dianetics in the United States) in order to bring them up-to-date on auditing procedure developments by L. Ron Hubbard which had occurred since the publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health (May 1950). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Dianetic Axioms:** 194 axioms which are the basis of Dianetics technology. See also Axioms and Dianetics in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Dianetic Axioms:** a group of basic laws which are the basis of Dianetics technology. The Axioms of Dianetics can be found in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Dianeticist:** persons who practice Dianetics. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Dianeticists:** persons who practice Dianetics. See also Dianetic in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Dianeticists:** persons who practice Dianetics. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dianeticists:** persons who practice Dianetics. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Dianeticists:** persons who practice Dianetics. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Dianeticists:** persons who practice Dianetics. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics 1955!:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard which deals with the fundamental principles of communication. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics 1955!:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard which deals with the fundamental principles of communication. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics 1955!:**\*\*\* a book by L. Ron Hubbard which deals with the fundamental principles of communication. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Dianetics:** Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

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**Dianetics:** Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

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**Dianetics:** Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and

psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:\*\*\*** Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Dianetics:\*\*\*** Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Academy Level II Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress).

Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Academy Level III Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and



nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —HEV Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses. Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» See also **psychosomatic** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Dianetics:** Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic

illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Dianetics: Evolution of a Science:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Dianetics: Evolution of a Science:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: Evolution of a Science:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: Evolution of a Science:**\*\*\* a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Dianetics:** man's most advanced school of the mind. Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). Dianetics is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» It is a way of handling the energy of which life is made in such a way as to bring about a greater efficiency in the organism and in the spiritual life of the individual. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Dianetics:** man's most advanced school of the mind. Dianetics means «through the soul» (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). Dianetics is further defined as «what the soul is doing to the body.» It is a way of handling the energy of which life is made in such a way as to bring about a greater efficiency in the organism and in the spiritual life of the individual. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1950. The basic text on Dianetics techniques, it has sold over eleven million copies and continues to be a best-selling self-help work. --Editor (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health:** the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health:** the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health:** the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health:** the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health:\*\*\*** the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. The work is divided into three major sections: Book One, The Goal of Man; Book Two, The Single Source of All Inorganic Mental and Organic Psychosomatic Ills and Book Three, Therapy. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health**: the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950.

See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Dianetics, Evolution of a Science:** a book-length feature by L. Ron Hubbard that first appeared in the national magazine Astounding Science Fiction in April 1950 and told the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Dianetics, old-time:** Dianetics during its original research stage, prior to the refinements made before Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health was published in 1950. —editor (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Dianetics Release:** an individual from whom major stress and anxiety have been removed by Dianetics therapy. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Dianetic Triples:** the action of running Dianetics items on three flows. By «flow» is meant a directional thought, energy or action. The three flows are: inward to oneself, outward to another or others, and crossways, others to others. Examples: Flow 1, to self, being injured. Flow 2, self to another or others, pc injuring another person. Flow 3, others to others, people injuring other people. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Dianotes:** a squirrel publication (one which gives offbeat or altered Dianetics or Scientology technology) issued around the time of this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**diaphragm:** a device to regulate the amount of light entering the lens of a camera, microscope, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**diaphragm:** a device to regulate the amount of light entering the lens of a camera, microscope, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**diathermy:** medical treatment in which heat is produced beneath the skin by a high-frequency electric current, radiation, etc., to warm or destroy tissue. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dibble:** (figurative) employ oneself in a dilettante way; work on and off at. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**dicalcium phosphate:** a substance consisting of calcium and phosphorus used as a mineral supplement in the Dianazene formula. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**dice-a-therms:** a joking reference to isotherms; lines on a weather map or chart connecting points having equal temperature. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**dice-o-therms:** \*\*\*a joking reference to isotherms; lines on a weather map or chart connecting points having equal temperature. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**dicey:** (colloquial) hazardous; risky; chancy. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dicey:** (informal) unpredictable; risky; uncertain. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**dicey:** (informal) unpredictable; risky; uncertain. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**dicey:** (informal) unpredictable; risky; uncertain. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**dicey:** (informal) unpredictable; risky; uncertain. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**dicey:** (informal) unpredictable; risky; uncertain. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**dicey:** (slang, chiefly British) hazardous; risky; chancy. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**dicey:\*\*\*** (slang, chiefly British) hazardous; risky; chancy. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**dicey: (slang)** risky; unreliable. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**dichotomies:** pairs of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**dichotomies:** pairs of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dichotomy:\*\*\*** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dichotomy:** a pair of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Dick:\*\*\*** a staff member at the time of the lecture. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Dick:** a staff member at the time of the lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Dick:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Dick:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Dick:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Dick:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Dick:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Dick and Ken:\*\*\*** organization staff members at the time of the lecture. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Dick Crazy:** \*\*\*a humorous reference to Dick Tracy, a police detective in a US comic strip, and a symbol of law and order. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Dickens:** Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), a prolific English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant lower economic strata of England at that time. After his first novel was published in 1836, he never stopped writing. He was always busy, writing for hours every day on novels, short stories and magazine articles. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Dickens:** Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), a prolific English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time. After his first novel was published in 1836, he never stopped writing. He was always busy, writing for hours every day on novels, short stories and magazine articles. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dickens:** Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist, noted for his picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Dickens:** Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dickens:** (colloquial) devil; used with the in mild oaths or exclamations of annoyance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dickens:\*\*\*** (colloquial) devil; used with the in mild oaths or exclamations of annoyance. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**dickens:** (colloquial) devil; used with the in mild oaths or exclamations of annoyance. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Dickens:** the works of Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Dickens:\*\*\*** the works of Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist, which are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**dickens, as the:** a variation of as the devil. See also **devil, as the** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**dickens, as the:** (colloquial) a variation of as the devil, exceedingly. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dickens, as the:** (colloquial) a variation of as the devil, exceedingly. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Dickens, Charles:** (1812 - 70) English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant

characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**dickens, like the:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dickens of it, for the:** (colloquial) a variation of for the devil of it, only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dickens out of, the:** (colloquial) a variation of the living daylights out of. See **living daylights out of, the** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**dickens out of, wham the:** (colloquial) a variation of beat the living daylights out of, defeat or thrash thoroughly. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**dickens, raise the:** (colloquial) a variation of raise hell. See **devil, raise the** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dickens, raise the:** (colloquial) make a great disturbance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dickens, raise the:** (colloquial) make a great disturbance. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dickens, raise the: (colloquial)** make a great disturbance. A variation of raise the devil. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**dickens, the:** (colloquial) an exclamation of disbelief. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dickens, the:** (colloquial) a variation of the devil. See also **devil, the** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dickens, the:** (colloquial) a variation of the devil. See also **devil, the** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**dickens, the:** (colloquial) a variation of the devil. See also **devil, the** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**dickens, the:** (colloquial) a variation of the devil. See **devil, the** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dickens with (it):** (colloquial) a variation of the devil with (it). See **devil with (something), the** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dickens with it:** I don't care about it. Dickens is a word used instead of devil or hell. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dickens with it:** I don't care about it. Dickens is a word used instead of devil or hell. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**dickens with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). Dickens is a word often used in exclamations and mild oaths instead of devil or hell. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dickens with (it), the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). Dickens is a word often used in exclamations and mild oaths instead of devil or hell. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**dickens with (something):** a variation of the devil with it. See **devil with (it), the** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dickens with (something):** a variation of the devil with (something), I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary



**dickens with (something):** a variation of the devil with (something), I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**dickens with (something):** a variation of the hell with (something). See **hell with, the** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**dickens with (something), the:** (colloquial) a variation of the devil with (something). See **devil with (something), the** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dickens with, the:** (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). Dickens is a word often used in exclamations and mild oaths instead of devil or hell. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**dicker:\*\*\*** an attempt at making a deal through bargaining and barter. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**dicker:** an attempt at making a deal through bargaining and barter. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**dictates:** guiding principles or requirements. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**dictator:\*\*\*** a ruler with absolute power and authority. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**dictatorial:** of a dictatorship, the form of government in which one person rules with unrestricted authority, especially when control is taken without the free consent of the people. —Deterioration of Liberty Glossary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**dictatorial:** of, like or characteristic of a dictator; domineering. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dictatorship:** the form of government in which one person rules with unrestricted authority, especially when control is taken without the free consent of the people. —Editor, from Oxford American and Random House College Dictionaries. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**diction:** a way of speaking or pronouncing words; enunciation. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**diction:** a way of speaking or pronouncing words; enunciation. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**diction:** a way of speaking or pronouncing words; enunciation. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**dictionary:** a word book. A dictionary contains the meanings of words and other information about them. A dictionary can be used to find out what a word means, how to say a word, how to spell a word, how to use a word and many other things about words. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**dictionary:\*\*\*** a word book. A dictionary contains the meanings of words and other information about them. A dictionary can be used to find out what a word means, how to say a word, how to spell a word, how to use a word and many other things about words. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**didactic:** inclined to teach or lecture others too much. —16th ACC Glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**didactically:** in a manner intended for teaching or instruction. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**diddle-fiddle:** a coined expression from diddle with (handle casually, idly or nervously; play with) and fiddle (make aimless movements; play nervously; toy). —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**diddles: (informal or dialect)** moves from side to side by jerks; shakes; quivers. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**did for:** caused the defeat, ruin or death of. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**didge or dodge:\*\*\*** a coined phrase denoting evasion or avoidance. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**didge or dodge:** a coined phrase denoting evasion or avoidance. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**di Diego:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**did (one) in:** ruined (one); destroyed (one). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**did (one) in:\*\*\*** ruined (one); destroyed (one). —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**did (one) in: (slang)** ruined or destroyed (one). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**did somebody in: (slang)** ruined or destroyed somebody. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**died with his boots on:** died fighting. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**dielectric:** having the property or function of a substance in which an electric field can be maintained with a minimum loss of power. In the lecture, the word is used humorously with no particular meaning. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dienststelle:** (German) agency; office. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Dieppe:** city in northern France on the English Channel. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**diesel:** having a diesel engine, a certain kind of engine invented by Rudolf Diesel (German inventor) in 1900, which uses a heavy mineral oil, called diesel oil. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**diesel oil:** a combustible petroleum distillate used as fuel for diesel engines. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**diesel oil:** a combustible petroleum used as fuel for diesel engines (a diesel engine is a type of internal combustion engine that burns its fuel through the use of heat produced by compressing air). —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**Diesel, Rudolf:** (1858 - 1913) a German inventor born in Paris. In 1892, he patented an internal combustion engine (later known as a Diesel engine) in which the fuel is ignited by heat following compression. He produced his first successful engine in 1897. In 1913, he disappeared at sea. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**dies out:** fades, subsides. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**differential:** a difference between comparable things. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**differential: (mechanics)** an arrangement of gears connecting two axles in the same line and allowing one axle to turn faster than the other:

used in the rear axles of automobiles to permit a difference in axle speeds while turning curves. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**differential calculus:** (mathematics) a type of calculus in which the rate at which one variable in a situation changes in relation to another is able to be computed at any point in a process, such as a given instant in time or a given point in space. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**differential calculus:** (mathematics) a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. Calculus measures little bits of things in order to find out what the whole thing will do. That is the whole theory of calculus. In differential calculus, the changing quantity or variable is measured in an infinitely small amount or size in order for the result of the calculation to be precise. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**differentials:** the branch of mathematics dealing with infinitesimal (too small to be measured; infinitely small) differences between two consecutive values of a variable quantity. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**differentiate:** perceive or express the difference in; distinguish between; discriminate. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**differentiate:** perceive the difference in or between. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**differentiation:** a step in 3D Criss Cross procedure where the pc is given each item on a list (the list earlier made by the pc) and the pc is gotten to briefly explain about it. See also **3D Criss Cross** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**differentiation:** the ability to «tell the difference» between one person and another, one object and another. It indicates a person is sane. As soon as one begins to confuse one's wife with one's mother, or one's coat with one's father's coat, one is on the road to insanity. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**differentiation:\*\*\*** the ability to «tell the difference» between one person and another, one object and another. It indicates a person is sane. As soon as one begins to confuse one's wife with one's mother, or one's coat with one's father's coat, one is on the road to insanity. See also **identification** in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**differentiative:** tending to express the difference in, distinguish between or discriminate. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**diffidence:** lack of self-confidence; timidity; shyness. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**diffident:** lacking self-confidence; timid; shy. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**diffuse:** spread out or dispersed; not concentrated. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**dig:** (slang) understand. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**digest:** bear with patience; endure. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**digging (them) in:** fixing (them) firmly in a position. Used figuratively. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dig in:\*\*\*** (informal) work hard at. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**digism:** a made-up name for a doctrine, theory or system. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**digital:** showing the time, temperature, etc., by a row of digits rather than by numbers on a dial, etc. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**digital:** showing the time, temperature, etc., by a row of digits rather than by numbers on a dial, etc. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**digitalic:** of or pertaining to digitalis, a medicine used to stimulate the heart. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**digress:** deviate or wander away from the main topic or purpose in speaking or writing; depart from the principal line of argument, plot, study, etc. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**dig (someone) in:** fix (someone) firmly in a position. Used figuratively. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**dig (themselves) in:** fix (themselves) firmly in a position. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dig up:** (colloquial) find out, as by careful study or investigation; unearth. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dihedral:** the upward or downward inclination of an aircraft wing, or the like, from true horizontal. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**dilemma:** an argument or a situation in which one must choose between things equally unpleasant or dangerous. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**dilemma:** any serious problem. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**dilettante:** a person who follows an art or science only for amusement and in a superficial way; dabbler. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**dilettante:** of or characteristic of a person who follows an art or science only for amusement and in a superficial way. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**dilettantes:** people who follow an art or science only for amusement and in a superficial way; dabblers. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Dillinger:** John Dillinger (1902 - 34), a notorious American bank robber who escaped from prison twice. Dillinger was finally gunned down by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1934, outside a movie theater in Chicago. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Dillinger:** John Dillinger (1902 - 1934), a notorious American bank robber who escaped from prison twice. Dillinger was finally gunned down by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1934, outside a movie theater in Chicago. See also FBI in this glossary. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Dillinger:** John Dillinger (1902 - 1934), a notorious American bank robber who escaped from prison twice. Dillinger was finally gunned down by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1934, outside a movie theater in Chicago. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**dillydallies:** wastes time in hesitation or vacillation; loiters or dawdles. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dillydallying:** wasting time in hesitation or vacillation (the action or quality of wavering in mind or opinion); loitering or dawdling. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Dilly Willy Mix:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**dillywumps:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**dim:\*\*\*** (colloquial) lacking intelligence; stupid. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**dim-bulbed:** (slang) stupid; dimwitted. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**dime:** a coin of the United States worth ten cents, formerly made from silver but now made of copper and nickel. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**dime novel:** a cheap, sensational novel which was first sold in 1860 for a dime. The quality of this type of novel dropped in the 1880s and was eclipsed by other series, pulp magazines and comic strips in the 1890s. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**dime novels:** cheap, sensational novels. From their costing a dime (a coin of the US and Canada equal to ten cents or 1/10 of a dollar). —Academy Level II Glossary

**dimensionalizing:** considering or describing (an object, a concept) from the point of view of its dimensions in time, space, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dimension point:\*\*\*** any point in a space or at the boundaries of space.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**dimensions:** any measurable extents, as length, width, depth, etc. Something which is in two dimensions would have the dimensions of height and width only; in other words, it would be flat. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**dimensions:\*\*\*** any measurable extents, as length, width, depth, etc. Something which is in two dimensions would have the dimensions of height and width only; in other words, it would be flat. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**dime store:** a store that sells a wide variety of inexpensive merchandise, originally with many articles priced at five or ten cents. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dime-store:** of or purchased at a dime store or five-and-ten-cent storeÑa store that sells a wide variety of inexpensive merchandise, originally with many articles priced at five or ten cents. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dime store:** same as ten-cent store. A dime is a coin of the US and Canada equal to ten cents. See **ten-cent store** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**diminution:** the act, fact or process of diminishing; lessening; reduction. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**ding-ding:** (slang) a stupid person; idiot. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dingos:\*\*\*** wolflike wild dogs of Australia. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**dinky: (informal)** small, insignificant. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dinky:\*\*\* (informal)** small, insignificant. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Diogenes:** (412? - 323 b.c.) Greek philosopher. According to tradition, he lived in a tub and once went through the streets holding up a lantern, «looking for an honest man.» —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Diogenes:** (412? - 323 b.c.) Greek philosopher. He lived in a tub and, according to tradition, once went through the streets holding up a lantern, «looking for an honest man.» On a voyage from Athens, he was captured by pirates and was sold as a slave. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Diogenes:** (412? - 323 b.c.) Greek philosopher who, according to tradition, once went through streets holding up a lantern, «looking for an honest man.» —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Diogenes:** (412? - 323 b.c.) Greek philosopher who, according to tradition, once went through streets holding up a lantern, «looking for an honest man.» —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**dioxin:** a highly toxic chemical that occurs as an impurity in some herbicides and defoliants. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**dip:** to lower and then raise again the ensign (flag carried by a ship as a insignia of her nationality) as a mark of courtesy to a passing vessel. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**diphtheria:** an acute infectious disease that causes a sore throat, high fever, and the formation in the air passages of a membrane that can block breathing. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89 also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**diplomat:** a person who is tactful and skilled in managing delicate situations, handling people, etc., especially one appointed by a national government to maintain political, economic and social relations with another country or countries. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**diplomate:** a person who has received a diploma, especially a doctor, engineer, etc., who has been certified as a specialist by a board within the appropriate profession. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**diplomate:** a person who has received a diploma, especially a doctor, engineer, etc., who has been certified as a specialist by a board within the appropriate profession. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**diplomate:** a person who has received a diploma, especially a doctor, engineer, etc., who has been certified as a specialist by a board within the appropriate profession. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**diplomatic mail pouch:** a mailbag whose opening can be locked, as for sending diplomatic despatches. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**dipolar:\*\*\*** (physics) of or having to do with any system having two equal but opposite electric charges or magnetic poles separated by a very small distance. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**dippier:** (slang) more foolish, eccentric or crazier. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dipping:** the act of robbing someone by picking his pockets. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**dippy:** (slang) foolish or somewhat crazy. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dippy:** (slang) somewhat mad or foolish. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dipsomaniac:** a person suffering from an uncontrollable craving for alcohol. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Dir Comm:** short for Director of Communications, the head of the Department of Communications (Division 1, Department 2). —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**dire:** causing or involving great fear or suffering; dreadful; terrible. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**directive:** pertaining to a type of psychotherapy in which the therapist actively offers advice and information rather than dealing only with information supplied by the patient. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**directively:** so as to direct or guide. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**directives:** general instructions on how to proceed or act. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**director:** a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Director:** a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**director:\*\*\*** a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Director of Clearing:** the head of the Department of Clearing, Department 18B in Division 6C, the Field Control Division. He is responsible to work with individuals and groups in the field to get Dianetics and Scientology to the public. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Director of Field Activities:\*\*\*** the head of Department 16, Division 6 at the time of this lecture, who handled advertising to the broad public, getting books into bookstores, acquiring new mailing lists, and guiding new public into the organization. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Director of Inspections and Reports:** the head of the Department 3 (Division 1). —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Director of Personnel Enhancement:** the head of the Department of Personnel Enhancement, the department responsible for making effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff members who can and do obtain the products of their posts. This is accomplished through the standard programing, word clearing, training and auditing of staff members. Director of Personnel Efficiency Nor

Enhancement. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Director of Processing:** (Division 4, Department 12) head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom come all individual cases. The Director of Processing (D of P) is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **HGC** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom comes all individual cases. The Director of Processing is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom comes all individual cases. The Director of Processing is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Director of Processing:\*\*\*** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom comes all individual cases. The Director of Processing is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center in a Scientology organization under whom comes all individual cases. The Director of Processing is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **HGC** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (that department of a Scientology church which delivers auditing), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **case** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Director of Processing:\*\*\*** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (that department of a Scientology church which delivers auditing), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **case** in this glossary. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **HGC** in this glossary. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **HGC** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary



- Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **HGC** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Director of Processing:** the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center under whom comes all individual cases. The Director of Processing is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **HGC, auditor, preclear** and **case** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Director of Processing:** the person in the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC) of a Scientology organization responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **HGC** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- Director of Review:** executive in charge of Review, that section of an organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study and auditing difficulties. Also called the Director of Correction. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Director of Review:\*\*\*** the executive in charge of Review that department of an organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study and auditing difficulties. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- Director of Training:** (Division 4, Department 11) the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Director of Training:\*\*\*** the executive over the Department of Training (Division 4, Department 11) in a Scientology org. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- Director of Training:** the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Director of Training:** the person in a Dianetics organization in charge of Instructors and who is overall responsible for the training of auditors. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Director of Training:** the person in a Scientology organization in charge of Instructors and who is overall responsible for the training of auditors. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- direful:** dreadful; awful; terrible. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Dir I&R:\*\*\*** short for Director of Inspections and Reports: the head of the Department 3 (Division 1). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Dir Mat:** short for Director of Materiel, the staff member, at the time of this lecture, who handled all materiel matters, supplies, transport, construction, maintenance and cleaning in a Scientology organization. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Dir of Accounts:** short for Director of Accounts, the head of the Department of Accounts, the department on an earlier org board (1961) which performed functions now covered by the Treasury Division on the current org board. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Dir of PrR:\*\*\*** short for Director of Promotion and Registration, the head of the Department of Promotion and Registration, the department on an earlier org board (1961) which performed functions now covered

- by the Dissemination Division on the current org board. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- dirty:** private or personal information which if made public would create a scandal or ruin the reputation of a person, company, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Dirty 30:** same as Procedure 30. See **Procedure 30** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- dirty:** \*\*\*dishonorable; mean; unfair. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- dirty:** dishonorable; mean; unfair. —Academy Level II Glossary
- dirty hands:** unethical and dishonest character. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- dirty hands:\*\*\*** unethical and dishonest character. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- dirty needle:** an erratic agitation of an E-Meter needle which is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping and tends to be persistent. See the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard for further information. —Academy Level III Glossary
- dirty needle:** an erratic agitation of an E-Meter needle which is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping and tends to be persistent. See the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard for further information. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- dirty pictures:** pornographic pictures. —Academy Level II Glossary
- dirty pool:** (informal) unethical, unfair or unsportsmanlike conduct. From the practice of cheating in the game of pool. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- dirty stinker:** (slang) a disagreeable, mean, nasty, contemptible, obnoxious, disgusting person. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- dirty words:** obscene words; words denoting things regarded as discreditable. —Academy Level II Glossary
- dirty, your hands should get very:\*\*\*** you should get a lot of working experience (with something). —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- disabused:** freed (a person) from deception or error. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- disabused:** freed from deception or error. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- disabused:** freed from false ideas or deception. Used figuratively in the lecture. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- disabused: (in normal usage)** freed from false ideas; put right. Used here in the sense «robbed or deprived of.» —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- disarmament conference:** discussions between representatives of different countries concerning the reduction of armed forces and weapons. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- disassociate:** misidentify. Disassociation is a condition of not recognizing a thing for itself. For example, the preclear says, «This ashtray is a camel.» —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**disassociating:** misidentifying. Disassociation is a condition of not recognizing a thing for itself. For example, the preclear says, «This ashtray is a camel.» —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**disassociation:** a condition in which a person cannot recognize a thing for itself, but it must be something else. For example, someone saying, «This ashtray is a camel» is disassociation. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**disassociation:** a condition of not recognizing a thing for itself. For example, someone saying, «This ashtray is a camel.» —Academy Level III Glossary

**disavow:** deny any knowledge or approval of, or responsibility for; disclaim; disown. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**disavowal:** disclaiming knowledge of or connection with; disowning. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**disbelieve:\*\*\*** refuse to believe; reject as untrue. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**discharge:** pay (a debt) or perform (a duty). —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**discipline:** self-control or orderly conduct. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**disclose:** make known; reveal. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**discombobulated:** (informal) disturbed or confused. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**discordant:** disagreeable to the ear; dissonant; harsh. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**discordant:** disagreeable to the ear; harsh. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**discordant:\*\*\*** not in harmony; dissonant; clashing. See also **dissonant** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**discount:** disbelieve or disregard entirely; set aside as inaccurate or irrelevant. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**discounted:** disregarded partly or wholly. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**discourse:** communication of ideas, information, etc., especially by talking; conversation. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**discourse:** communication of ideas, information, etc., especially by talking; conversation. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**discourses:** long spoken discussions of some subject. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**discrepancy:** lack of agreement, or an instance of this; difference; inconsistency. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**discursive:** passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**disdain:** to look upon or treat with contempt; despise; scorn. —Random House 2nd Unabridged (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**disdains:** thinks unworthy of notice, response, etc.; considers beneath oneself. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**disemote:** a coined word meaning to not dramatize emotion or to do away with the practice of dramatizing emotion. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**disenfranchise:\*\*\*** deprive of a privilege, right or power. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**disenfranchised:** deprived of a privilege, right or power. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**disenturbulate:** cause to become nonturbulent (unagitated and undisturbed). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**disenturbulates:** becomes nonturbulent (unagitated and undisturbed). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**disfigured:** having the appearance spoiled. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**disgruntled:** displeased and discontented. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**dish:** (informal) hinder; obstruct; ruin. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dish:\*\*\*** (informal) hinder; obstruct; ruin. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**dishabile:\*\*\*** disorderly or disorganized. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**dished:** (colloquial) hindered; obstructed. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dished:** (colloquial) hindered; obstructed. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**dished:** (colloquial) hindered; obstructed. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**dished:\*\*\*** (slang) pushed violently; thrust. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**dished (something) out:** (informal) gave (something) in large quantities. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dished-up:** (slang) totally ruined. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**dishes (someone) in:** (slang) totally ruins (someone). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**dish in:** (slang) defeat completely, ruin; cheat, entrap. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dish in:\*\*\*** (slang) defeat completely, ruin; cheat, entrap. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**dish it out: (slang)** to hand out information or anything else with ease and rapidity. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**dish one and all in:** (slang) totally ruin one and all. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**dish out:** (informal) give in large quantities. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**dish out:** (slang) distribute; issue. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**dishrag:** a dishcloth (a cloth for washing dishes). Use figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dish (someone) in:** (slang) totally ruin (someone). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dish (something) in:** (informal) a variation of dish (something) out, give (something) in large quantities. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**disinherit:** take away the right to inherit; keep from being an heir.  
—Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**disintegrated:** separated into parts or fragments; broken up; disunited.  
—The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**dismal:** dark and gloomy; dreary. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**dismayed:** disheartened; disillusioned. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**dismembered:** divided into parts; cut to pieces; mutilated. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Disney, Walt:** (1901 - 1966) US motion-picture producer, especially of animated (cartoon) films. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Disney World:** the largest amusement park in the world. Founded in 1971, it is located near Orlando in central Florida. It was modeled upon previously successful actions of American producer Walt Disney (1901 - 1966) in another theme park (Disneyland) in southern California. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**disparage:** speak of as having little importance or worth; belittle.  
—Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**disparage:** speak slightly of; say (something) is of less value or importance than it actually is; belittle. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**disparage:\*\*\*** speak slightly of; say (something) is of less value or importance than it actually is; belittle. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**disparity:\*\*\*** lack of similarity or equality; inequality; difference. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**dispelling:** scattering and driving away; causing to vanish; dispersing. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**dispensable:\*\*\*** capable of being dispensed with or done without; not necessary or essential. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**dispensaries:** rooms or places, as in schools, camps or factories, where medicines and first-aid treatment are available. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**dispensary:** a place where something is dealt out or distributed, especially medicines. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**dispense (with):** get rid of; do away with. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**dispersal:** a series of outflows from a common point. The best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is such a thing as an in-dispersal, which would be where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Outflow and inflow from a common center are classified alike under the word dispersal for handy classification. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dispersal:** a series of outflows from a common point. The best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is such a thing as an in-dispersal, which would be where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Outflow and inflow from a

- common center are classified alike under the word dispersal for handy classification. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- dispersal:** a series of outflows from a common point. The best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is such a thing as an in-dispersal, which would be where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Outflow and inflow from a common center are classified alike under the word dispersal for handy classification. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- dispersal:** a series of outflows from a common point. The best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is such a thing as an in-dispersal, which would be where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Outflow and inflow from a common center are classified alike under the word dispersal for handy classification. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- dispersal:** a series of outflows from a common point. The best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is such a thing as an in-dispersal, which would be where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Outflow and inflow from a common center are classified alike under the word dispersal for handy classification. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- dispersal:** a series of outflows from a common point. The best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is such a thing as an in-dispersal, which would be where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Outflow and inflow from a common center are classified alike under the word dispersal for handy classification. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- dispersal:** a series of outflows from a common point. The best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is such a thing as an in-dispersal, which would be where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Outflow and inflow from a common center are classified alike under the word dispersal for handy classification. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- disperse:** drive or send off in various directions; scatter. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- disperse:\*\*\*** separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- dispersed:** scattered in all directions. Used figuratively in this lecture. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- dispersion:** state or condition of being scattered, driven or sent in different directions. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- dispirited:** discouraged; dejected; disheartened; gloomy. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- disposition:** a getting rid (of something). —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- disposition:** arrangement or distribution. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- disposition:** arrangement or distribution. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- disposition:** one's natural way of acting toward others or of thinking about things; nature. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**disposition:** state of mind regarding something; inclination. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Disraeli:** Benjamin Disraeli (1804 - 1881), British statesman and novelist, prime minister of England 1868, 1874 - 1880. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Disraeli:** Benjamin Disraeli (1804 - 1881), British statesman and novelist, prime minister of England 1868, 1874 - 1880. He strongly supported the extension of British colonies. —NED Approved Glossary

**disrate:** remove (someone) from his rank or position. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**disrepute:** disgrace; discredit; disfavor. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dissemination:\*\*\*** spreading or scattering broadly; from the Latin word disseminatus, which means «to scatter seed.» —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**dissemination:** the action of spreading or scattering broadly. It comes from the Latin word disseminare, which means «to spread abroad.» When we talk about the dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology, we mean spreading information on Dianetics and Scientology broadly, using books, tapes and other works by L. Ron Hubbard. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**dissemination:** the action of spreading or scattering broadly. It comes from the Latin word disseminare, which means «to spread abroad.» When we talk about the dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology, we mean spreading information on Dianetics and Scientology broadly, using books, tapes and other works by L. Ron Hubbard. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**dissemination:\*\*\*** the action of spreading or scattering broadly. It comes from the Latin word disseminare, which means «to spread abroad.» When we talk about the dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology, we mean spreading information on Dianetics and Scientology broadly, using books, tapes and other works by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Dissemination Division:** (Division 2) the division responsible for the wide dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology services, books and materials. It keeps Dianetics and Scientology publications in stock and available for sale and signs public up for the major services of Scientology training and auditing. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Dissem Sec:** short for Dissemination Secretary: the head of the Dissemination Division in a Scientology organization. The prime responsibility of the Dissemination Division is the wide dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology services, books and materials. It keeps Dianetics and Scientology publications in stock and available for sale and signs public up for the major services of Scientology training and auditing. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**disension:** strong disagreement; contention or quarrel; discord. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**dissentients:** people who disagree with the methods, goals, etc., of a political party or government. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**dissertation:** a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dissertation:** a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dissertation:** a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**dissipating:** becoming scattered or dispersed; being dispelled; disintegrating. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**dissipating:** breaking up and scattering; dispelling; dispersing. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**dissonance:** lack of harmony or agreement; incongruity. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dissonant:**\*\*\* disagreeing or discordant in sound, inharmonious; harsh-sounding, unmelodious, jarring. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**dissuaded:** turned aside (from a course, etc.) by persuasion or advice. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**distill:** produce by the process of heating a mixture to separate out the parts easily turned to vapor, and condensing the resulting vapor to produce a more nearly pure substance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**distilled:** obtained or produced by extracting the essential elements of. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**distilled:** purified, refined or concentrated. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**distortions:**\*\*\* (electronics) changes in the wave-form of a signal by an electronic device such as an amplifier or during transmission from one point to another, usually impairing the quality of its reproduction. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**distress rockets:** rockets fired into the air creating an intensely bright, red light; a type of distress signal. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**distress signals:** signs, gestures, mechanical devices or other indicators serving to bring to attention that one is in need of immediate assistance. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Distribution:**\*\*\* short for **Distribution Division**, the Public Division. At the time of the lecture this was a single division in the organization which informed and indoctrinated the public to drive them into the org. This division is now expanded into three divisions which are known as the Public Divisions. Their functions include: Public Relations Area Control, voluminous public contact work, heavy public book sales, attractive convincing introductory demonstrations and miniature courses, active groups and well paid field staff members. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**distribution:**\*\*\* the act of delivering or passing out. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Distribution Center:**\*\*\* Distribution Center Incorporated. At the time of the lecture (1958), an organization located in Silver Spring, Maryland, concerned with the advertising and handling of Dianetics materials



(including shipping, storing, manufacturing, etc.). —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Distribution Center:**\*\*\* Distribution Center Incorporated. At the time of the lecture, an organization located in Silver Spring, Maryland, concerned with the advertising and handling of Dianetics materials (including shipping, storing, manufacturing, etc.). —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Distribution Division:**\*\*\* that division in a Scientology organization, at the time of the lecture, which was responsible for handling the broad public who have never bought anything from a Scientology organization before, and for seeing that Scientologists sell books, contact and send new public into the organization. This division is represented today in the three Public Divisions. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Distribution Division:**\*\*\* the Public Division. At the time of the lecture this was a single division in the organization which informed and indoctrinated the public to drive them into the org. This division is now expanded into three divisions which are known as the Public Divisions. Their functions include: Public Relations Area Control, voluminous public contact work, heavy public book sales, attractive convincing introductory demonstrations and miniature courses, active groups and well paid field staff members. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Distribution Secretary:**\*\*\* at the time of the lecture, the organization staff member who coordinated and got done the divisional promotional functions of Division 6 and made Scientology and the org known to the broad public. The Distribution Secretary is known as the Public Executive Secretary today. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**distributor:** the part of a gasoline engine that distributes electric current to the spark plugs. See also **spark plugs** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**District of Columbia:** a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**District, the:** District of Columbia, a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Editor, from Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Dist Sec:** short for Distribution Secretary: the organization staff member who coordinated and got done the divisional promotional functions of Division 6 and made Scientology and the org known to the broad public. Today, the Distribution Secretary is known as the Public Executive Secretary. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**disturbant:** someone or something that disturbs or interrupts. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ditched:** (slang) gotten rid of. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dither:** a state of flustered excitement or fear. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Ditty-wah-ditty:** a made-up name for a place, as explained by LRH in the lecture. The words «ditty-wah-ditty» have appeared in popular songs since the 1930's. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**dive:** a disreputable resort for drinking or entertainment. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**dive:** (colloquial) a cheap, disreputable bar, nightclub, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dive:** (colloquial) a cheap, disreputable bar, nightclub, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**diverge:** turn aside or deviate, as from a path, practice or plan. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**divergence:** a becoming different in form or kind. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**divergent:** differing from each other. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**diversively:** in different ways, forms, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**divertive:** distracting from serious occupation; entertaining; amusing. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**divertive:** tending to distract the attention of. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**divertive:** tending to distract the attention of. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**dives:** same as drops. See **drop** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**divey:** characterized by or inclined to sudden dives or drops (such as sudden movements of the E-Meter needle to the right on the needle dial). —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**dividend:** anything received as a bonus, reward, or in addition to or beyond what is expected. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**dividends:** sums of money paid to shareholders of a corporation out of earnings. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**divination:** the act or practice of trying to foretell the future or the unknown by magic, astrology, etc. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**divine right:** the right of a king to rule, namely, that his right to govern came directly from God, that he could do no wrong and that neither he nor his heirs could forfeit their right to the throne and to the obedience of the people. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**divine rights of kings:** the doctrine that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule, and that rebellion against them is a sin. This belief was common through the seventeenth century. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**divinity:** a being having divine attributes, ranking below God but above humans. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Division 2: Dissemination Division,** the division which is responsible for ensuring that volume public are consuming major org services. This is accomplished through standard marketing, promotional and registration actions. This division also sees that books, tapes, E-Meters, insignia and course materials are being sold and delivered. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Division 2, Planning:** at the time of these lectures on a Sea Org ship, the action of planning was done in Division 2, wherein plans were drawn up and issued for remunerative activities for the entire ship or flotilla which coordinated activities of the organization. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Division 4: See Deck Division** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Division 6:** the Flag Promotion Division on the Flagship at the time of the lecture. This contained all promotion, public address and general public relations functions addressed to various publics of Flag. This was primarily planning, design, mail, flyers and other written or published material. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Division 6:\*\*\*** the Public Division. At the time of the lecture this was a single division in the organization which informed and indoctrinated the public to drive them into the org. This division is now expanded into three divisions which are known as the Public Divisions. Their functions include: public relations area control, voluminous public contact work, heavy public book sales, attractive convincing introductory demonstrations and miniature courses, active groups and well paid field staff members. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Division 7:** the Flag Contact Division on the Flagship at the time of these lectures. This contained all public service and personal contact functions of Flag relations in the ports and in other zones. It contained the Office of the Chaplain. Parties, entertainments, VIPs (Very Important Persons), guests, student and pc welcoming and any other personal contact (as different than written or published) required. The safety of the vessel in ports and PRO area control in ports was a primary service of this division. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**division:** a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. As an example, the Technical Division (Div 4) contains the Department of Technical Services (Dept 10), Department of Training (Dept 11) and the Department of Processing (Dept 12). The Technical Secretary heads the Technical Division. Scientology service organizations have nine divisions. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**division:** a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**division:** a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**division:\*\*\*** a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**division:\*\*\*** a portion of a Scientology organization currently composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. At the time of the lecture, Scientology organizations had six divisions (some with only two departments) though they now have nine divisions. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**divisional secretary:** a person in a Scientology org that is the head of a division. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Divisional Secretary:** the head of a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Divisional Secretary:** the head of a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**divisional secretary:\*\*\*** the head of a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**divisional statistics:** the statistics of a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**divisional statistics:\*\*\*** the statistics of a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**divorced:** separated; cut off. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**divulged:** made known; disclosed; revealed. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**divulged:** made known; revealed. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**Dixie:** a lively song about the Southern states of the United States, written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was used to build enthusiasm for the South during the Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

«**Dixie**»: a lively song about the Southern states of the United States, written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was used to build enthusiasm for the South during the Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

«**Dixie**»: a lively song about the Southern states of the United States, written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was used to build enthusiasm for the South during the Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Dixie:** a lively song about the South (US), written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was sung during the Civil War and is still popular. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Dixie, whistle:** engage in wishful thinking. Dixie is a lively song about the Southern states of the United States, written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was used to build enthusiasm for the South during the Civil War. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dizziest:** (colloquial) silliest; most foolish; most harebrained. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dizzy:** (colloquial) silly; foolish. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dizzy:** (colloquial) silly; foolish; harebrained. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dizzy:\*\*\*** (colloquial) silly; foolish; harebrained. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**dizzy: (slang)** silly; foolish; inane. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**DK:** abbreviation for Denmark. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**DK:** abbreviation for Denmark. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**DN:\*\*\*** abbreviation for dirty needle, an erratic agitation of the needle which is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping and tends to be persistent. It is not limited in size. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**DNA:** abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid; a complex compound found in the nucleus of all living cells which plays a vital part in heredity. It is the chief material in chromosomes, the cell bodies that control the heredity of an animal or a plant. The DNA in the chromosomes furnishes the cells with a complete set of «instructions» for their own development and the development of their descendants for generations. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**do:** the second condition of existence is doing. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**Doakes:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Doakes:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Doakes:** a made-up name. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Doakes:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Doakes, George P. Aloysius:** a made-up name for an average man. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Doakes, Joe:** a made-up name. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Doakes, Joe:** a made-up name. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Doakes, Joe:** a made-up name. —NED Approved Glossary

**Doakes, Joe:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Doakes, Joe:** any man, the average man. A variation of John Doe. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Doakes, Joe Aloysius Q.:** a made-up name for an average man. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Doakes, John Aloysius:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Doakes, Mr.:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**doc:** (informal) short for doctor. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**docility:** submissiveness to training or management; quality of being easily managed or controlled. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**dock:** in the USA the term refers to a structure built on the shore of a harbor extending into deep water so that vessels may lie alongside close together, and is used for the loading or unloading of cargo and passengers. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**dock strike:** reference to a month-long strike in March and April 1962 of three unions representing unlicensed seamen on the Pacific Coast of the United States. The strike was called over the wage and benefit provisions of a new contract being negotiated between the labor unions and management. Management wanted to give a 12 percent

pay increase over three years, while the labor unions wanted an 18 percent increase in this time. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**doctor:** a person who has the highest degree given by a university. Doctor comes from the Latin, meaning «teacher.» —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**doctor:** \*\*\*(colloquial) repair; mend. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**doctorate:** of or pertaining to a degree given in the early '50s to an auditor who was trained to the highest level at that time, and who had completed a series of cases and a paper demonstrating his application of Scientology to one particular psychosomatic illness. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor from Associate Newsletter 23 Apr 53

**Doctor of Philosophy:** the highest degree in philosophy awarded by a university. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Doctor of Philosophy:** the highest degree in philosophy awarded by a university. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Doctor of Scientology:** at the time of this lecture, a degree awarded after a Bachelor of Scientology had completed a series of cases and had completed a paper demonstrating his application of Scientology. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Doctor of Scientology:** in 1953, a degree awarded after a Bachelor of Scientology had completed a series of cases and had completed a paper demonstrating his application of Scientology. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Doctor Steves:** an organization staff member in Washington, DC, in the late 1950s who was a Doctor of Scientology. See also **Doctor of Scientology** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**doctrine:** that which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge, as religion, politics, science, etc.; tenet. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Dodecanese:** a group of Greek islands in the Aegean Sea (an arm of the Mediterranean between Greece and Turkey). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**dodge:**\*\*\* elude or evade by a sudden shift of position or by strategy. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**dodged prices:**\*\*\* (informal) ingenious ways of handling prices. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**dodged prices:** (informal) prices handled in clever or ingenious ways. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dodged prices:** (informal) prices handled in clever or ingenious ways. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Dodgems:** an attraction at amusement parks, carnivals or the like, consisting of small, electrically powered automobiles that the patrons drive, trying to bump other cars while avoiding being bumped by them. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**dodger:** (nautical) a shield, as of canvas, erected on a flying bridge (a small structure over the main bridge of a ship, for use in navigating) to protect persons on watch from wind, flying spray, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

- Dodgers:** the name of an American professional baseball team in Brooklyn, New York at the time of this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- dodges:** clever or resourceful devices, plans, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary
- dodges:** evades (a question, charge, etc.) by trickery, cleverness, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- dodges:\*\*\*** tricks used in evading or cheating. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- dodgy:** evasive; tricky. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Doe, John:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- does for:\*\*\*** (slang) kills. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- does for: (slang)** kills. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Do Fishes Swim?:** a humorous reference to a question asked repetitively in two training drills developed by L. Ron Hubbard in April 1956. It is not an actual process, but was developed to teach student auditors to give a process command in a new unit of time each time. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- D of P:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Director of Processing: the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (Division 4, Department 12Ñthat department of a Scientology church which delivers auditing), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also **auditor**, **preclear** and **case** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- D of P:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See also **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing. See **Director of Processing** in this glossary. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- D of P:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Director of Processing, the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors

- and states of cases. See also HGC in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing, the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (that department of a Scientology church which delivers auditing), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also auditor, preclear and **case** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- D of P:** abbreviation for Director of Processing, the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (that department of a Scientology church which delivers auditing), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. See also auditor, preclear and **case** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- D of P:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Director of Processing, the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (that department of a Scientology church which delivers auditing), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- D of Ping:** performing the duties of a Director of Processing. See also Director of Processing in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- D-of-Ping:\*\*\*** short for performing the duties of a Director of Processing, the head of the Hubbard Guidance Center (HGC), under whom comes all individual cases. The D of P is responsible for auditors, assignment of preclears to auditors and states of cases. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- D of T:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Director of Training: the executive over the Department of Training (Division 4, Department 11). He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. See also Supervisor in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- D of T:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Director of Training: the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- D of T:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Director of Training: the executive over the Department of Training in a Scientology organization. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- D of T:** abbreviation for Director of Training: the head of the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- D of T:** abbreviation for Director of Training. See also Director of Training in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- D of T:** abbreviation for Director of Training, the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. See also Supervisor in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- D of T:** abbreviation for Director of Training, the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. See also Supervisor in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- dog:** a mean, contemptible fellow. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary



**dog:** a mean, contemptible fellow. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dog:** a mean, contemptible fellow. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**dog:\*\*\*** (informal) a man; fellow.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**dog:\*\*\*** (slang) a low, worthless man. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dog:\*\*\*** (slang) a mean, contemptible fellow. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dog: (slang)** a mean, contemptible fellow. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**dog: (slang)** an ugly, boring or crude person. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**dog-breakfast: (slang)** make a mess of. It's also something a trained auditor has to do to patch up a list—he's got to be very skilled on the Laws of Listing and Nulling to patch up a list, otherwise he'd dog-breakfast the list again! —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**dogcart:** a small, light cart drawn by dogs. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dog-eat-dog:** characterized by ruthless practices; fierce; cutthroat. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dog-eat-dog:** characterized by ruthless practices; fierce; cutthroat. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**dog-eat-dog:** characterized by ruthless practices; fierce; cutthroat. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dog eat dog: (colloquial)** a hard merciless struggle to remain in existence, be successful in business, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**dog eat dog:\*\*\*** (colloquial) a hard merciless struggle to remain in existence, be successful in business, etc. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**dog-eat-dog: (informal)** marked by destructive or ruthless competition; without self-restraint, ethics, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dog-eat-dog: (informal)** marked by destructive or ruthless competition; without self-restraint, ethics, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dog-eat-dog:** ready or willing to fight and hurt others to get what you want. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**dog-eat-dog:** ruthless and savage competition. —Webster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**dog eat pig:** (colloquial) a humorous variation of dog eat dog: a hard merciless struggle to remain in existence, be successful in business, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dogfight:** (military) combat as between fighter planes at close quarters. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dogfight:** (military) combat as between fighter planes at close quarters. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**dogged:** not giving in readily; persistent; stubborn. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dogged:** not giving in readily; persistent; stubborn. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**doggedly:** not giving in readily; persistently; stubbornly. —Academy Level III Glossary

**doggedly:** not giving in readily; persistently; stubbornly. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dogged out: (slang)** was a failure. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**dogged-out:** very tired. A variation of dog-tired. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**dogging off:** (slang) a variation of dogging it, avoiding or evading work; refusing to exert oneself. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**doggo:** (British slang) in hiding; quiet and unobtrusive; low-profile. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**doggone:** (colloquial) damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —Academy Level III Glossary

**doggone: (colloquial)** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**doggone:** (colloquial) damned; very. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**doggone:** (colloquial) damned; very. (Derivation of doggone: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**doggone:** (colloquial) damn; very. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**doggone:** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —Academy Level II Glossary

**doggone:** (informal) a variation of damn, a trifle; the merest bit. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**doggone: (informal)** damn; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**doggone: (informal)** damn; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —LCDH Approved Glossary

**doggone: (informal)** damn; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamn.) —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**doggone: (slang)** damn! darn!: an exclamation used variously to express anger, irritation, surprise, pleasure, etc. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**doggone: (slang)** damned, confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**doggone:\*\*\* (slang)** damned, confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**doggoned: (colloquial)** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**doggoned: (colloquial)** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**doggoned: (informal)** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**doggoned: (informal)** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —HEV Approved Glossary

**doggoned: (informal)** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**doggoned: (informal)** damned; confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**doggonedest: (colloquial)** most extreme. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (colloquial)** most extreme. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**doggonedest:\*\*\* (colloquial)** most extreme. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**doggonedest: (informal)** a euphemism for damnedest. See **damnedest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (informal)** a variation of damnedest. See also **damnedest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (informal)** damnedest; most extraordinary; most amazing. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. A variation of damnedest. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**doggonedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. (Derivation of doggone: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. (Derivation of doggone: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —NED Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. (Derivation of doggone: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**doggonedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**doggonedest: (informal)** most extraordinary; most amazing. See also **doggone** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**doggonedest: (slang)** damned, confounded. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**doggone, give a:** a variation of give a damn. See **damn, give a** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**doggone it: (informal)** an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**doggone it: (slang)** an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc. (Derivation: American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**doggone well: (informal)** certainly or without doubt; emphatically. —NED Approved Glossary

**doggone, worth a: (slang)** a variation of worth a damn, at all; in the least degree. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**dog-hanged effort, a last:** a final attempt to achieve one's objective. Taken from the expression «There are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging,» meaning there is more than one way of achieving your object. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dog Hollow:** \*\*\*a made-up name for a place. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Dog Hollow:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**dog in the machinery: (informal)** a variation of spanner (or wrench) in the works, a person or thing that ruins or causes confusion to another person's plans, work, etc. Dog is a name given to various mechanical devices, usually having or consisting of a tooth or claw, used for gripping or holding. The expression comes from the fact that such a tool might badly damage a machine if it were thrown into it while the machine was in operation. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**dog it off: (nautical)** twist the end of a rope round another rope or a spar in order to maintain a temporary grip. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**dogleg holes, playing:** proceeding along an angular or zigzag course. A dogleg is a sharp angle or bend like that formed by a dog's hind leg. Golf fairways, the mowed parts between the tees (the starting points) and the greens (the areas of closely cropped grass surrounding the holes) to which the golfer hits the ball, are often in such a shape. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dog lie, let a:** a variation of let sleeping dogs lie, let well alone; if some contemplated course of action is likely to cause trouble or land you in difficulties you had better avoid it. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**dogma:** a doctrine or body of doctrines of religion formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed by a church. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**dogma:** any belief held as a truth not to be questioned. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**dogmatic:** asserting opinions in an arrogant manner; opinionated. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**do-gooder:** (slang) a well-intentioned by naive and often ineffectual social or political reformer. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**do-gooders: (colloquial)** persons who seek to correct social ills in an idealistic, but usually impractical or superficial way. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**dogs:** mean, contemptible fellows. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**dogs:** (slang) mean, contemptible fellows. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dog's age, for a:\*\*\*** (informal) for a very long time. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**dog's age, for a:** (informal) for a very long time. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast:** (slang) a mess. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**dog's breakfast: (slang)** a mess. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Dog's Breakfast Street:** a made-up name for a street. See also **dog's breakfast** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**dog's chance, hasn't got a:** (informal) has no chance (of something). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**dog's chance, haven't got a:** (informal) have no chance (of something).  
—PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dog's chance, haven't got a:** (informal) have no chance (of something).  
—SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**dogs, going to the:** (colloquial) being no longer of a good quality, character, etc.; being near ruin. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dogsled:** a sled pulled by dogs, especially one used by Arctic peoples, as the Eskimo. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**Dog's Life:** a humorous reference to Life magazine: a publication that contains many photographs and articles of current activities. It was started by Henry Luce, who was the co-founder of Time magazine. See also **Time magazine** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**dog's prayer, haven't got a:** (slang) haven't got any chance. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**dog's prayer, haven't got a:\*\*\*** (slang) not have any chance. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**dog team:** a team of dogs for pulling a dog sled such as is used by Arctic peoples like the Eskimos. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**dog-tired:** utterly exhausted; worn out. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**doilies:** small mats, as of lace or paper, put under a dish, vase or the like, as a decoration or to protect a surface. Named after a 17th century draper (dealer in cloth and dry goods) whose name was Doily or Doyley. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**doing:** (colloquial) cheating; swindling. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**doing:** \*\*\*something done; action, execution, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**doing a bunk:** (slang) running away; deserting. In this context it means that the person shot out of his head and left. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**doing in:** (**slang**) killing. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**doingness: see do** in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**doingness:** \*\*\*the action of creating an effect. An effect in creation is action. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. An effect in creation is action. —Academy Level II Glossary

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. An effect in creation is action. The essential of doingness is change. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**doingness:\*\*\*** the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**doingness:** the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**«doitiest»:** (New York dialect) dirtiest. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**dole:\*\*\*** distribution by the government of relief payments to the unemployed. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**dole:** the distribution by the government of relief payments to the unemployed. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**doled out:** given out sparingly or in small portions. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**doll: (slang)** a person or thing that is remarkable or extraordinary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**doll: (slang)** a person or thing that is remarkable or extraordinary. —NED Approved Glossary

**doll: (slang)** a person or thing that is remarkable or extraordinary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**doll: (slang)** a person or thing that is remarkable or extraordinary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**doll: (slang)** a person or thing that is remarkable or extraordinary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**doll: (slang)** a person or thing that is remarkable or extraordinary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**doll: (slang)** person or thing that is remarkable or extraordinary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**doll:** something excellent; a cherished and valuable object. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**doll:** something excellent; a cherished and valuable object. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**doll:** something excellent; a cherished and valuable object. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**doll:** something excellent; a cherished and valuable object. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**dollar, bet (one's) bottom:** be absolutely assured; count on it. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**doll body:** a body composed of inanimate mest which can be activated and operated by a thetan directly. Such bodies are disposable and do not have the uncomfortable circumstance of being themselves any more alive than any other mest. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**doll buggy, like a:** (informal) smoothly and without difficulty. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**doll, like a: \*\*\* (colloquial)** perfectly. Variation of like a charm. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**doll, like a: (colloquial)** perfectly. Variation of like a charm. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**dolorous:** very sorrowful or sad; mournful. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dolorously:** very sorrowfully or sadly; mournfully. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dolts:** dull, stupid people; blockheads. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**dome:** (slang) the head. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Dominican:** having to do with the religious order founded in 1215 by Saint Dominic, a Spanish priest. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Dominican Republic:** a country occupying the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola, in the West Indies (a large group of islands between North America and South America). Its history has been unusually turbulent with recurrent dictatorships and rebellions. Bankrupted by civil strife after the murder of the dictator Ulises Heureaux in 1899, the republic came under US domination. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Dominican Republic:\*\*\*** a country occupying the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola, in the West Indies (a large group of islands between North America and South America). Its history has been unusually turbulent with recurrent dictatorships and rebellions. Bankrupted by civil strife after the murder of the dictator Ulises Heureaux in 1899, the republic came under US domination. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**dominoes:** a game played with small, oblong pieces of wood, plastic, etc., marked into halves, each half being blank or having from one to six dots marked on it. The players must match the pieces according to the dots on each half. —Webster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Don:** a staff member in Wichita, Kansas at the time of this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Don:** Don Breeding, a person who did research and helped LRH on development of the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Donald Duck:** an animated cartoon character introduced in 1934 by American producer, Walt Disney (1901 - 1966). His voice is a squawk which is very hard to understand. —HEV Approved Glossary

**done for:** (colloquial) dead, ruined, finished, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary



- done in:** (colloquial) exhausted; worn out. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- done in:\*\*\*** (slang) ruined; destroyed. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- done in:** (slang) ruined or destroyed. —Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)
- done (someone) in:** (informal) injured (someone) gravely. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary
- donga:** (South Africa) a channel or gully formed by the action of water; a ravine or watercourse with steep sides. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- dong-dong:** a made-up name for some thing. —Academy Level III Glossary
- donjon:** the fortified main tower of a castle. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Don Juan:** a legendary nobleman who seduced hundreds of women. He is the subject of many works of music, literature and art. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Don Juan:** a man who seduces women (from the Spanish legendary character Don Juan, an immoral nobleman and seducer of women). —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- donor:** person who gives; giver; contributor. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- «Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls»:** reference to a part of the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet, John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- «Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls□.□.□.»:** reference to a part of the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet, John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —HEV Approved Glossary
- «Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls»:** reference to a part of the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet, John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore

never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

«**Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls**»: reference to a part of the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet, John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

«**Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls**□.□.□.»: reference to a part of the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet, John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

«**Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee**»: taken from the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet, John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Don Quixote**: a novel written in the seventeenth century by Miguel de Cervantes. The hero, Don Quixote (don is a Spanish title of honor), loses his wits from reading too many romances and comes to believe that he is a knight destined to revive the golden age of chivalry and as such has many adventures. At one point in the story, his inability to distinguish reality from imagination leads him to attack a windmill thinking it is a giant. See also **Cervantes** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Don Quixote**: the hero of a novel written in the seventeenth century by Miguel de Cervantes (1547 - 1616, Spanish novelist, dramatist and poet). Don Quixote (don is a Spanish title of honor), loses his wits from reading too many romances and comes to believe that he is a knight destined to revive the golden age of chivalry and as such has many adventures. At one point in the story, his inability to distinguish reality from imagination leads him to attack a windmill thinking it is a giant. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

«**Don't cheer, boys...**»: a statement made by Captain John Woodward Philip (1840 - 1900) of the United States battleship Texas in July 1898. His ship at that time was passing by the burning Spanish ship Vizcaya during a battle of the Spanish-American War (a war between

Spain and the United States begun as an intervention by the United States on behalf of Cuba). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**don't know from Adam:** do not know at all. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**doodle-daddle:** act aimless or foolish. A coined word from **doodle**, to scribble or draw aimlessly. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**doodle-daddle:** engaged in aimless or foolish actions. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**doodle-daddled up:** a coined term meaning full of useless stuff and nonsense. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**doodle-daddles:** a coined term for aimless, foolish actions. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**doodle-daddles:** a coined term meaning extra actions (such as if one were doodling) that are not necessary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**doodle-daddles:** a coined term meaning extra actions (such as if one were doodling) that are not necessary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**doodle-daddles:** \*\*\*a coined word meaning marks, designs, figures, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**doodle-daddles:** a coined word meaning marks, designs, figures, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**doodle-daddles:** aimless, foolish actions. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**doodle-daddling:** a coined term meaning acting or moving aimlessly. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**doodle-daddling:** a coined term meaning taking extra actions (such as if one were doodling) that are not necessary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**doodle-daddling:** acting aimlessly or foolishly. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**doodle-daddling:** acting aimlessly or foolishly. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**doodle-daddling:** acting aimlessly or foolishly. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**doodle-dads:** a coined word meaning aimless, foolish actions. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**doodle-gun:** a made-up name for a type of gun. Doodle is a mark, design, etc., made in doodling. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**doodling:** scribbling or drawing aimlessly, especially when one's attention is elsewhere. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**doodling:\*\*\*** scribbling or drawing aimlessly, especially when one's attention is elsewhere. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**do or die until end do us doth:** a humorous reference to a phrase used in marriage ceremonies: «To have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part.» Do or die is a phrase

meaning «make a supreme effort» and doth is an archaic term meaning «do.» —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**dope:** (colloquial) any drug or narcotic (a drug used to relieve pain and induce sleep), or such drugs collectively. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dope:\*\*\*** (colloquial) any drug or narcotic (a drug used to relieve pain and induce sleep), or such drugs collectively. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**dope:** (slang) a stupid person; an idiot. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) a stupid person; an idiot. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) a stupid person; an idiot. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dope:\*\*\* (slang)** information; data. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**dope: (slang)** information, data or news. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —NED Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) information, especially as used for predicting. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**dope:** (slang) information; essential, true or direct information; data. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) information; essential, true or direct information; data. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dope:** (slang) information; essential, true or direct information; data. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**dope:** (slang) of or pertaining to any drug, especially a narcotic such as opium or cocaine. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**doped:** drugged. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**doped off:** (colloquial) tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**doped off:\*\*\*** (colloquial) tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**doped off:** got tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**doped off:** got tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —HEV Approved Glossary

**doped out:\*\*\* (slang)** figured out or worked out; solved. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**dopehead: (slang)** a drug addict. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**dope-off:** a state of feeling tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped or drugged). —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**dope off:** get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dope off:** get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dope off:** get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**dope off:** get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**dope off:\*\*\*** get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**dope off:** get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary

**dope out: (slang)** figure out or work out; solve. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**dopes:** persons who abuse dope or drugs. —Editor (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**dopes off:** gets tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**dopey:** (informal) stupid; inane. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dopey: (slang)** very stupid. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dopey: (slang)** very stupid. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**dopey:** tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dopey:** tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dopey:** tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**dopey:** tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**dopiness:** (informal) stupidity. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**dopiness:** the state or condition of a person getting tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged). —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**doping off:** getting tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). —Academy Level II Glossary

**Doppler effect:** the shift in frequency of acoustic or electromagnetic radiation emitted by a source moving relative to an observer as perceived by the observer: the shift is to higher frequencies when the source approaches and to lower frequencies when it recedes. For example, when one hears the sound of the siren on a police car, the pitch is perceived to be going higher as the car approaches and going lower as the car recedes. Named after C.J. Doppler (1803 - 53), Austrian physicist. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Doré:** Gustave Doré (1832 - 1883), French illustrator, engraver, painter and sculptor. He is best known for his fantastic, imaginative, engraved

- illustrations for some 120 books, including Don Quixote. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Doré, Gustave:** (1833 - 1883) French illustrator and painter famous for his masterly and imaginative illustrations of classics, such as Dante's Inferno and Cervantes' Don Quixote. In Doré's time, illustrations were reproduced using a hand-printing process which required an etching as the original from which prints could be made. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Dorians:** one of the four main divisions of the ancient Greeks. The Dorians maintained some of the characteristics of a simple-living, pastoral people. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Doric:** a classic order of architecture characterized by simplicity of form. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- dormant:** in a state of rest or inactivity; inoperative. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Dormaphone:** a record player device which played data to an individual while he slept, the idea being that he would retain the data when he awoke. Dorma means «sleep,» phone means «sound.» —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Dormaphone:** a record player device which played data to an individual while he slept, the idea being that he would retain the data when he awoke. Dorma means «sleep,» phone means «sound.» —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- dormouse:** a mouselike animal that hibernates in winter. Used humorously in the lecture. —Oxford English Dictionary and editor. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- dory:** a small, flat-bottomed fishing boat with high, outward curving sides. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- do (someone) in:** (slang) ruin or destroy (someone). —NVRD Approved Glossary
- do (someone) in:\*\*\*** (slang) ruin or destroy (someone). —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- dossier:** a collection or file of documents on the same subject, especially a complete file containing detailed information about a person or topic. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- dost:** (archaic) do. —Academy Level III Glossary
- dost:** (archaic) does. —Academy Level II Glossary
- dost:** (archaic) do. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Dostoevski:** Feodor Mikhailovich Dostoevski (1821 - 1881), Russian novelist. See also **Crime and Punishment** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Dostoevski:** Feodor Mikhailovich Dostoevski (1821 - 1881), Russian novelist who won recognition both inside and outside Russia. He probed more deeply into the mind than any previous novelist, especially into the abnormal and criminal mind. See also **Brothers Karamazov, The** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- do (themselves) in: (slang)** ruin or destroy (themselves). —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**double-barreled department division:\*\*\*** a reference to the first two divisions of the organization (HCO Division and Dissemination Division) being «the HCO divisions.» These two divisions together are known as the HCO portion of the organization. Double-barreled literally means «having two barrels mounted side by side, as a shotgun,» and figuratively means «serving a double purpose or having two parts or aspects.» —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**double-barreled whirl-devil:** a coined term from double-barreled, double, twofold and dust devil, a small whirlwind that swirls dust, debris and sand to great heights. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**double bassoon:** a double-reed bass woodwind instrument with a long stem attached to the mouthpiece. The tube is almost eighteen feet long and doubled back on itself four times. See also double-reed in this glossary. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**double bassoon:\*\*\*** a double-reed bass woodwind instrument with a long stem attached to the mouthpiece. The tube is almost eighteen feet long and doubled back on itself four times. See also double-reed in this glossary. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**double carrick bends:** knots used for tying two large ropes together, for mooring or towing ships. —Academy Level II Glossary

**doubled in brass: (informal)** made to do two different things; made useful for two purposes. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**double Dutch: (slang)** language that cannot be understood, especially overly technical jargon. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**double entendre: (French)** a word or expression used in a given context so that it can be understood in two ways, especially when one meaning is risqué. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**double-entendreness:** a humorous coined term meaning «the state of quality of having two meanings.» Double entendre is a French phrase which literally means «double meaning.» —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**double-fisted: (slang)** crude and clumsy; lacking in finesse. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**double in brass: (informal)** do two different things; be useful for two purposes. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**double in brass: (informal)** do two different things; be useful for two purposes. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**double (it) in brass:\*\*\* (informal)** do two different things (with it); make (it) useful for two purposes. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**double (it) in brass: (informal)** do two different things (with it); make (it) useful for two purposes. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**double-logicked:** a coined word meaning «used deliberately evasive or ambiguous reasoning to accomplish something or persuade someone.» —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**double match terminal:** run a process in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then mock up another

- such pair beside, in any position, the first pair. See also **run, process** and **mock (someone) up** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)
- double oar banks:** two rows or tiers of rowers and oars. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- double pneumonia:** that type of pneumonia (lung inflammation caused by any of various agents, such as bacteria or viruses) affecting both lungs or both lobes of one lung. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- double-reed:** designating or of a group of woodwind instruments, having two reeds separated by a narrow opening. See also **reed** in this glossary. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary
- double-reed:\*\*\*** designating or of a group of woodwind instruments, having two reeds separated by a narrow opening. See also **reed** in this glossary. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)
- double-rooted whizzle:** a made-up phrase. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- double take:** a delayed reaction to a situation, etc., coming immediately after one's first reaction. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- double take:** a delayed reaction to a situation, etc., coming immediately after one's first reaction. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- double talk:** deliberately evasive or ambiguous language. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- double-terminal:** run a process in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then have him get another such pair beside, in any position, the first pair. The mock-ups discharge one against the other like electrical poles. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- double terminals:** a process in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then have him get another such pair beside, in any position, the first pair. The mock-ups discharge one against the other like electrical poles. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- douche:** a jet or current of water, sometimes with a dissolved medicating or cleansing agent, applied to a body part, organ or cavity (such as the vagina) for medicinal or hygienic purposes. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- douche bag:** a small syringe having detachable nozzles for administering a douche: a jet or current of water, sometimes with a dissolved medicating or cleansing agent, applied to a body part, organ or cavity (such as the vagina) for medicinal or hygienic purposes. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- dough:** (slang) money. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- dough: (slang)** money. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- dough: (slang)** money. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- dough:\*\*\*** (slang) money. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- dough:** (slang) money. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- dough: (slang)** money. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary



**Dover:** a seaport in southeastern England, noted for its chalk cliffs. It is twenty-one miles across the English Channel at this point to France. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Dover:** a seaport in southeastern England; the point nearest France. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**Dover:** a seaport in southeastern England; the point nearest France. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**dovetail:** join or fit together compactly or harmoniously. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dowager:\*\*** a widow with a title or property derived from her dead husband. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**dowagers:\*\*** elderly women of stately dignity, especially those of elevated social position. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**down-at-the-heels:** a person who is poorly kept up or dressed, shabby, not neat; a sloppy person. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**downbeats:\*\*** (music) the first or accented beats of a measure, indicated by a conductor through the downward motion of the hand. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**down-bouncer:** an action phrase which sends the preclear earlier on the track. (Sit down, get down, it's underneath, you're early, he's down.) —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**down-bouncer:** an action phrase which sends the preclear earlier on the track. (Sit down, get down, it's underneath, you're early, he's down.) —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**down for the count, went right:** was utterly defeated. The count, in boxing, is the calling out by the referee of the numbers from 1 to 10 when a boxer falls or is knocked to the floor of a boxing ring. A boxer is declared defeated when he remains down for the count of ten. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**down for the third count:** (slang) utterly defeated; ruined. Variation and combination of the phrases down for the third time and down for the count. Down for the third time comes from the idea that a person who is struggling in the water and drowning will submerge, come to the surface and submerge again three times before finally dying. Down for the count comes from the sport of boxing, in which a boxer knocked down by his opponent loses the match unless he can get back on his feet before the referee counts to ten. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**down for the third time, go:** (slang) drown after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**down for the third time, goes:** (slang) drowns after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**down for the third time, going:** (slang) drowning after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three

times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture.  
 —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**down for the third time, gone:** (slang) drowned after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture.  
 —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**down for the third time, went:** (slang) drowned after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture.  
 —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**down for the third time, went:\*\*\*** (slang) drowned after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture.  
 —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**downgrade:** a downward course or tendency; a decline toward an inferior state or position. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**downgrades:** goes in a downward course or tendency; declines toward an inferior state or position. —Academy Level II Glossary

**downhill, going:** declining or deteriorating. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**downhill, gone:** declined or deteriorated. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**down on:\*\*\*** (colloquial) hostile to; angry or annoyed with. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**down on:** (informal) hostile or averse to. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**down on: (informal)** hostile or averse to. —Random House College Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**down pat:** mastered or learned perfectly. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**down pat:** mastered or learned perfectly. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**down pat:** mastered or learned perfectly. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**down pat:** mastered or learned perfectly. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**down pat:** mastered or learned perfectly. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**down pat:** mastered or learned perfectly. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**down payment:** a payment in part at the time of the purchase of merchandise or wares, with the promise to make full payment later.  
 —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**down payment:** a payment in part or as a deposit for something bought or to be bought. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**down payment:\*\*\*** partial payment made at the time of purchase. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**down payment:** partial payment made at the time of purchase. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

- down payments:\*\*\*** partial payments made at the time of purchase. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; in or into a state of decreased awareness; in or into the lower-level emotions of the Tone Scale, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; in or into a state of decreased awareness; in or into the lower-level emotions of the Tone Scale, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; in or into a state of decreased awareness; in or into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; in or into a state of decreased awareness; in or into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; in or into a state of decreased awareness; in or into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions of the Tone Scale, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- down scale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions of the Tone Scale, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- downscale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- downscale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- downscale:** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- downscale:\*\*\*** down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also

**Tone Scale** in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology  
Approved 25.2.91

**down scale:** into lower-level emotions of the Tone Scale. —FPRD Glossary  
(approved 30-8-90)

**downstat:** (from «down statistic») in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one with low or declining statistics. See also **statistic** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary  
Appr. early 1991

**downstat:\*\*\*** (from «down statistic») in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one with low or declining statistics. See also **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved  
late Sept. 1990

**downstat:** one with low or declining statistics. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary  
(app. 14.7.90)

**down-the-drain:\*\*\*** worthless or profitless. —Org Board and Livingness  
Approved 25.2.91

**down the line:** (informal) all the way; completely; thoroughly. —NVRD  
Approved Glossary

**downtown:** the business section or main part of a town. —Academy Level  
III Glossary

**downtown:\*\*\***to the business section or main part of a town. —Academy  
Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**down under:\*\*\*** (colloquial) of or pertaining to Australia or New Zealand.  
—Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**down-under:** (colloquial) of or pertaining to Australia or New Zealand. —The  
Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**downward spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or  
shrinking. Also called a dwindling spiral. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**drachma:** a unit of money of modern Greece, worth about 3 1/2 cents at  
the time of this lecture. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**draft board:** a board (official group of persons who direct or supervise  
some activity) of civilians charged with registering, classifying and  
selecting persons for US military service. —Class VIII #8, Approved  
November 1990

**draft boards:** boards (official groups of persons who direct or supervise  
some activity) of civilians charged with registering, classifying and  
selecting persons for US military service. —9th ACC Volume 2  
Approved Glossary

**drafted:** summoned for compulsory military service. —Academy Level II  
Glossary

**draftees:** persons who have been drafted into the armed forces. See also  
conscription. —Oxford American (Health and Certainty) Final  
approval 4/11/89

**draft horse:** a horse used for pulling loads. Used figuratively in this lecture.  
—PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**draftsmanship:** \*\*\*ability or skill in drawing. —Academy Level I Glossary -  
Approved November 1990

**drag:** a drawing out over a period of time. —Freedom Congress Glossary  
(approved 5-9-90)

**drag:** anything that hinders or obstructs. —Money Glossary. Final approval  
circa 16/9/89

**drag:** (slang) a dull or boring person, situation, etc. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**dragging your heels:** (informal) moving or acting very slowly. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dragoon pistol:** formerly, a short musket carried hooked to a mounted infantry soldier's belt. The term dragoon comes from the French word dragon and applied first to the pistol hammer (because of its twisting, dragon shape), then to the firearm and then to the soldiers armed with it. —from Webster's 2nd International Dictionary and Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**dragoons:** soldiers armed with dragoon pistols, short muskets carried hooked to mounted infantry soldiers' belts. The term dragoon comes from the French word dragon and applied first to the pistol hammer (because of its twisting, dragon shape), then to the firearm and then to the soldiers armed with it. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**drag (this) out:** (informal) prolong (this); lengthen or extend (this) in time. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**drain, down the: (slang)** to a futile end; to waste. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**drain, go down the: (slang)** become worthless or profitless; go to waste. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**drain, went down the: (slang)** became worthless or profitless; went to waste. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Drake, Charlie:** (1925 - ) diminutive British TV comedian with a high-pitched voice and tendency to acrobatic slapstick. His real name is Charles Springall. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Dramamine: (trademark)** a drug used against motion sickness. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Dramamine: (trademark)** a drug used against motion sickness. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**dramatis personae:** (Latin) the characters in a play. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dramatis personae:\*\*\*** (Latin) the characters in a play. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**dramatis personae:** the characters in a play or story (used here to refer to people present in the incidents of the aberree). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**dramatis personae:** the characters in a play or story (used here to refer to people present in the engrams of the aberree). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dramatis personae:** the characters in a play or story (used here to refer to people present in the incidents of an aberrated person). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dramatis personae:** the characters in a play or story (used here to refer to people present in the incidents of an aberrated person). —NED Approved Glossary

**dramatization:** a duplication of an engramic content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment.

- Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. See also **engram** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- dramatization:** a duplication of an engramic content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. See also **engram** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- dramatization:** a duplication of an engramic content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. See also **engram** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- dramatization:** a duplication of an engramic content, entire or in part, by an aberree in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. See also **engram** and **aberree** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- dramatization:** a duplication of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- dramatization:** a duplication of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- dramatization:\*\*\*** a duplication of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- dramatization:** a duplication of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- dramatization:** a duplication of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- dramatization:** a duplication of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through

- a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** and **aberrated** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- dramatization:** a duplication of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** and **aberree** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- dramatization:** duplication of engramic content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. The degree of dramatization is in direct ratio to the degree of restimulation of the engrams causing it. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- dramatization:** the repetition in action of what has happened to one in experience. It's a replay out of its time period now of something that happened then. —Dn Today Glossary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- dramatizations:** duplications of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- dramatizations:\*\*\*** duplications of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- dramatize:** repeat in action what has happened in experience; replay something out of its time and period. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- dramatize:** repeat in action what has happened to one in experience; replay now something that happened then. Dramatization is the duplication of the content of a mental image picture, entire or in part, by a person in his present time environment. The degree of dramatization is in direct ratio to the degree of restimulation of the mental image pictures causing it. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also **mental image picture** and **restimulation** in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- dramatize:\*\*\*** repeat in action what has happened to one in experience; replay now something that happened then. Dramatization is the duplication of the content of a mental image picture, entire or in part, by a person in his present time environment. The degree of dramatization is in direct ratio to the degree of restimulation of the mental image pictures causing it. When dramatizing, the individual is

- like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- dramatized:** acted out; demonstrated. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- dramatizes:** repeats in action what has happened in experience; replays something out of its time and period. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- dramatizing:\*\*\*** acting out; demonstrating. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- dramatizing:** repeating in action what has happened in experience; replaying something out of its time and period. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- dramatizing:** repeating in action what has happened to one in experience; replaying now something that happened then. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- dramatizing:** repeating in action what has happened to one in experience; replaying now something that happened then. Dramatization is the duplication of the content of a mental image picture, entire or in part, by a person in his present time environment. See also mental image picture in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- dramatizing:** repeating in action what has happened to one in experience; replaying now something that happened then. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- dramatizing:** repeating in action what has happened to one in experience; replaying now something that happened in the past. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- dramatizing psychotic:** a psychotic who dramatizes (repeats in action what has happened in experience; replays something out of its time and period) one type of facsimile only. See also psychotic in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- dramatizing psychotic:** a psychotic who is fixed in one facsimile which he plays over and over to the environment around him. See also dramatization, facsimile and psychotic in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- dramatizing psychotic:** one who dramatizes one type of facsimile only. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- drammer:** humorous spelling of drama, a series of events so interesting, vivid, etc., as to resemble those of a play. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- drape a flag:** (informal) a variation of show a flag, make clear what one's opinions are, especially to support them against opposition. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- drawing a wider bow: (figurative)** a coined term meaning to include a greater sphere. From the action of pulling the string of a bow further back in order to increase the range of an arrow shot from it. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary



**drawing board:** a flat, smooth board on which paper, canvas, etc., is fastened for making drawings. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**drawing table, on the:\*\*\*** in the planning or design stage. A variation of on the drawing board. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**drawn a blank:** been unsuccessful in any attempt. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**drawn and quartered:** disemboweled and dismembered after hanging. —HEV Approved Glossary

**draw, quick on the:** very quick. From the image of a Western gunfighter drawing a gun. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**draw your time:** go get your pay. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**dreamed up:** (colloquial) conceived of, imagined or devised. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dreamed up:** (colloquial) conceived of, imagined or devised. —NED Approved Glossary

**dreaming up:** (colloquial) conceiving of, imagining or devising. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**dream, like a:\*\*\*** (colloquial) perfectly. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**dream, like a:** (colloquial) perfectly. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**dream, like a:** (colloquial) perfectly. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dream, like a:** (colloquial) perfectly. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**dream, like a startled: (colloquial)** variation of like a dream meaning perfectly. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**dream, like a well-oiled:** (colloquial) perfectly. A variation of the phrase like a dream. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**dream, like a well-oiled:** (colloquial) perfectly. A variation of the phrase like a dream. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**dream, like a well-oiled:** (colloquial) perfectly. A variation of the phrase like a dream. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**dream, like a well-oiled:** (colloquial) perfectly. A variation of the phrase like a dream. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**dream, like a well-oiled:** (colloquial) perfectly. A variation of the phrase like a dream. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**dream therapy: (psychoanalysis)** a technique in which the practitioner assumes that dreams have psychological meaning and attempts to arrive at an interpretation of them for the patient. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dream up:** (colloquial) conceive of, imagine or devise. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dream up:** (colloquial) conceive of or devise, as by giving free rein to the imagination. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dredge (something) up:** locate and reveal (something) by painstaking investigation or search. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dredge up:** locate and reveal by painstaking investigation or search. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dregs:** the least valuable part of anything. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**dreghs:** the vilest and most worthless part of anything. —9th ACC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary

**dressed up:** embellished, especially in order to make more appealing or acceptable. —NED Approved Glossary

**dressng up:** embellishing or disguising, especially in order to make more appealing or acceptable. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dress parade:** a formal parade of soldiers or sailors in dress uniform (a military uniform worn on formal occasions). Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**dress parade:** a formal parade of soldiers or sailors in dress uniform (a military uniform worn on formal occasions). Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**dress parade:\*\*\*** a formal parade of soldiers or sailors in dress uniform (a military uniform worn on formal occasions). —OEC - Handling the PTS  
App Mar 91

**dress-parade:** a variation of full-dress parade, characterized by exhaustive thoroughness. From the idea of a military unit parading in full-dress uniform. —NED Approved Glossary

**dress-parade:\*\*\*** presented completely and thoroughly, like a military unit parading in full dress uniform. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App  
Mar 91

**dress rehearsal:** a rehearsal of a play or other performance in costume and with scenery, properties and lights arranged and operated as for a performance; often the final rehearsal. —Class VIII #7, Approved  
November 1990

**dried (one's) ears:** (informal) showed (one) how to do something. A variation of dry behind the ears, experienced; knowing how to do something. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**drill press:** a drilling machine used primarily on metals. —9th ACC Volume 3  
Approved Glossary

**drill press:** a machine tool for boring holes, usually having a frame in which the drill turns and is lowered toward the work. —2D Tapes Glossary  
Final approval 22 Mar 90

**drill press:** a machine tool for drilling holes, especially in metal. It usually has a frame in which the drill turns and is lowered toward the work. —World Book Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final  
approval 18/9/89

**drill press:** a machine tool for drilling holes, especially in metal. It usually has a frame in which the drill turns and is lowered toward the work. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**drill press:** a machine tool for drilling holes, especially in metal. It usually has a frame in which the drill turns and is lowered toward the work. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**drink, drive (one) to: (informal)** annoy (one) so much that he begins to drink alcohol heavily as an escape. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**drip:** a humorous pronunciation of drop. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**drive it home:** cause (something) to be fully understood. —Grad V  
Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**drive it home:** cause (something) to be fully understood. —SHSBC Binder  
28 Approved Glossary

**drivel:** childish, silly or meaningless talk or thinking; nonsense. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**driven home:** fully understood. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**driven snow:** snow that is carried along and gathered into heaps by the wind; drifted snow. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**driver's seat, the:** the position of control or dominance. —Academy Level II Glossary

**driver's seat, the:** the position of control or dominance. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**driver's seat, the:\*\*\*** the position of control or dominance. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**driver's seat, the:** the position of control or dominance. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**drive shaft:** a shaft that transmits power from an engine to the various working parts of a machine, especially used as a device in an automobile connecting the transmission and the rear axle. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**drives home:** \*\*\*causes (something) to be fully understood. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**drives home:** causes (something) to be fully understood. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**drive (someone) off (one's) hinges:** cause (someone) to become irrational or hysterical; madden (someone). A variation of the phrase drive (someone) up the wall. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**drive (something) home:** cause (something) to be fully understood. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**driving (someone) up the wall:** (slang) making (someone) very annoyed, angry or mentally confused. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**driv the snakes out of Eire-land:** reference to Saint Patrick, the patron of Ireland and a saint of the Roman Catholic Church. One of the famous legends about him is that he charmed the snakes of Ireland down to the seashore so that they were driven into the water and drowned. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Dr. Jow:** a made-up name. —Academy Level III Glossary

**droll:** amusing in an odd or ironic way. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**drones:** airplanes that have no pilot and are directed by remote control. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**drool:** let saliva flow from one's mouth. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**drooling:\*\*\*** flowing from the mouth, as saliva; speaking in a silly or stupid way. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Drool, Jules:** a made-up name for a painter. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**droopy:** (colloquial) tired or depressed. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**drop:** a movement of the needle on the E-Meter dial to the right as you face the meter. This was later called a fall. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**drop:** another name for a fall. See also fall in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**drop:\*\*\*** a sudden fall, descent, slump or decrease. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**drop:** (of an E-Meter needle) make a movement to the right. A drop (later called a fall) is a read on the E-Meter whereby the needle makes a dip to the right as one faces the E-Meter. A drop indicates a charged moment or terminal for which the preclear takes some responsibility. See also **electrometer, charge** and **terminal** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**drop:** sudden fall, descent, slump or decrease. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**drop as much as twenty dials:** indicates that an incident with very heavy charge has been contacted. A drop (later called a fall) is the movement of the needle on the E-Meter dial to the right as you face the meter. A drop may consist of about a quarter of an inch or may consist of fifteen or twenty dials (the whole meter face dropped fifteen or twenty times) where the Tone Arm has to be moved to the left to keep the needle on the dial. Dropping twenty dials would mean that the needle kept falling the full dial each time the Tone Arm was moved to bring the needle back on the dial. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**drop back:** move back; retreat. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**drop in (one's) lap:** (informal) fall into one's area of responsibility, care, charge or control. ] —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**drop-jawed:** (slang) staring with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**drop of a hat, at the:** on signal; immediately; without delay. From the American frontier practice of dropping a hat as a signal for a fight to begin, usually the only formality observed. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**drop of a hat, at the:** on signal; immediately; without delay. From the American frontier practice of dropping a hat as a signal for a fight to begin, usually the only formality observed. Races are sometimes started by the downward sweep of a hat. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**drop (on the meter):** a dip of the E-Meter needle to the right as you face the meter. Also called a fall, the most used and observed needle action. It means to the auditor «I've found it,» or «I've gotten a response in the bank.» —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dropped:** fell to the right. When an E-Meter needle drops, it is an indication that an area of charge has been located. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**dropped in:** paid a casual or unexpected visit. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dropped in (one's) lap:\*\*\*** (informal) given to a person with no effort of his own. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**dropped into:** paid a casual or unexpected visit. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dropped into:\*\*\*** paid a casual or unexpected visit to. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**dropped into:** paid a casual or unexpected visit to. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

- dropped the hoop:** surrounded or confined (something or someone) as with a hoop. In 1779, when England was fighting in the Revolutionary War in America, Spain tried to take Gibraltar by forming a blockade around it. The British managed to withstand the blockade for over three years, and Britain retained its hold on Gibraltar. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary
- drops:** makes a movement to the right. A drop (later called a fall) is the movement of the needle on the E-Meter dial to the right as you face the meter. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- drops:** movements to the right, as of an E-Meter needle. A drop (later called a fall) is the movement of the needle on the E-Meter dial to the right as you face the meter. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- dross:**\*\*\* inferior, trivial or worthless matter. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- DRs:** abbreviation for daily reports. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- drudgery:** menial, distasteful, dull or hard work. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- drug rundown:**\*\*\* a Dianetics rundown which, when successfully completed, results in the person attaining the ability of freedom from the harmful effects of drugs, medicine and alcohol, and freedom from the need to take them. In 1978 this rundown was refined by LRH. It is now called the NED (New Era Dianetics) Drug Rundown. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- drugstore:** a store where medical prescriptions are filled and drugs and medical supplies are sold. —Academy Level II Glossary
- drugstore:** the place of business of a druggist, usually also selling cosmetics, stationery, toothpaste, mouthwash, cigarettes, etc., and sometimes soft drinks and light meals. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Druid:** a member of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Druid:** of the members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- druidism:** the religion or rites of the Druids, members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- druidism:** the religion or rites of the druids, members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have

studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Druidism:** the religion or rites of the Druids, members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices and acted as teachers and judges. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Druids:** \*\*\*members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices and acted as teachers and judges. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Druids:** members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under Oak trees and acted as teachers and judges. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**drum, beating the: (informal)** giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**drum, beating the: (informal)** giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**drum, beating the: (informal)** giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**drum, beating the: (informal)** giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**drum, beating the: (informal)** giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**drum, beating the: (informal)** giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**drum, beating the:** to give one's vigorous support to something, especially with the hope of gaining further support for it from the public. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**drum, beat the:\*\*\*** give one's vigorous support to something, especially with the hope of gaining further support for it from the public. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**drum, beat the: (informal)** give vigorous support; promote or advocate (something). —HEV Approved Glossary

**drum, beat the: (informal)** give vigorous support; promote or advocate (something). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**drum (this) up:** obtain or create (customers, trade, interest, etc.) through vigorous effort. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Drunkard:** a play written by William H. Smith and «A Gentleman» in the late 1800s, a moral domestic drama of American life. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

- drunk as a skunk:** (slang) very drunk. —3rd South African published apprgls (14.4.92)
- drunk as a skunk:** (slang) very drunk. —3rd South African unpublished Apprgls (19.3.92)
- drunker than a skunk:** (slang) very drunk. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Druses:** members of an independent religious sect living chiefly in Syria, Lebanon and Israel in the 16th century. They believed in reincarnation and in the ultimate perfection of humankind. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- dry-gulching:** ambushing treacherously and killing in a quiet place, as a dry gulch; ambush; beat up severely. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- drying out:** undergoing detoxification after drug or alcohol abuse. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- dry rot:** a decay of seasoned wood, causing it to crumble to a dry powder, caused by various fungi. Figuratively, dry rot is hidden or unsuspected moral or social decay. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- dry rot:** a decay of seasoned wood, causing it to crumble to a dry powder, caused by various fungi. Used figuratively in the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- dry rot:** hidden or unsuspected moral or social decay. —World Book Dictionary. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89
- DScn:** Doctor of Scientology, an honor award in the 1950s which could be made by nomination or selection for those who consistently produced excellent results in their own field. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- DScn:** Doctor of Scientology, an honor award in the 1950s which could be made by nomination or selection for those who consistently produced excellent results in their own field. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- DScn:\*\*\*** short for Doctor of Scientology, a certificate given, at the time of the lecture and outside the United States, by examination after completing an Advanced Clinical Course instructed by L. Ron Hubbard. Within the US the person was awarded a Hubbard Graduate Auditor certificate. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- DScn:** short for Doctor of Scientology. See also **Doctor of Scientology** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- DTs:** abbreviation for delirium tremens: a violent delirium (temporary state of extreme mental excitement, marked by restlessness, confused speech and hallucinations) resulting chiefly from excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor and characterized by sweating, trembling, anxiety and frightening hallucinations. Delirium tremens comes from Latin, and means literally «trembling delirium.» —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- DTs:** abbreviation for delirium tremens: a violent delirium (temporary state of extreme mental excitement, marked by restlessness, confused speech and hallucinations) resulting chiefly from excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor and characterized by sweating, trembling, anxiety and frightening hallucinations. Delirium tremens comes from Latin

and means literally «trembling delirium.» —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**DTs: delirium tremens:** a violent delirium (temporary state of extreme mental excitement, marked by restlessness, confused speech and hallucinations) resulting chiefly from excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor and characterized by sweating, trembling, anxiety and frightening hallucinations. Delirium tremens comes from Latin, and means literally «trembling delirium.» —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**duality:** a doctrine of two principles in conflict, one good and one evil. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**duality:** the condition or fact of being dual, or consisting of two parts, natures, etc.; twofold condition. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dub:** short for dub-in, having the manifestation of putting, unknowingly, perceptions which do not in actual fact exist, in the environment. (It is a phrase taken from the motion picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then integrate them into the film after it has been shot. This is done for scenes where the original recording is faulty, for scenes where it is simply more convenient to add dialogue and other sound later, and for films playing abroad which require new dialogue in the native language of the host country.) —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**dub:\*\*\*** thrust, implying a moderately firm, blunt thrust or poke. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**dub:** thrust, implying a moderately firm, blunt thrust or poke. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**dub-in:\*\*\*** any unknowingly created mental picture that appears to have been a record of the physical universe but is, in fact, only an altered copy of the time track. (It is a phrase taken from the motion picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then integrate them into the film after it has been shot. This is done for scenes where the original recording is faulty, for scenes where it is simply more convenient to add dialogue and other sound later, and for films playing abroad which require new dialogue in the native language of the host country.) —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**dub in:** replace or add to the soundtrack of (a film), especially in a different language. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dub-in:** the manifestation of putting, unknowingly, perceptions which do not in actual fact exist, in the environment. (It is a phrase taken from the motion picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then integrate them into the film after it has been shot. This is done for scenes where the original recording is faulty, for scenes where it is simply more convenient to add dialogue and other sound later, and for films playing abroad which require new dialogue in the native language of the host country.) —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dub-in:** unknowingly created mental pictures that appear to be records of the physical universe but are, in fact, only altered copies of the time track. The term comes from the phrase dub in in the motion-picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then



- integrate them into the film after it has been shot. See also track in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- dub in:** unknowingly create mental pictures that appear to be records of the physical universe but are, in fact, only altered copies of the time track. (It is a phrase taken from the motion picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then integrate them into the film after it has been shot.) See also time track in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- dub in:** unknowingly create mental pictures that appear to be records of the physical universe but are, in fact, only altered copies of the time track. (It is a phrase taken from the motion-picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then integrate them into the film after it has been shot.) See also time track in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- dub-ins:** unknowingly created mental pictures that appear to have been records of the physical universe but are, in fact, only altered copies of the time track. (It is a phrase taken from the motion picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then integrate them into the film after it has been shot.) —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Dublin:\*\*\*** the capital city of Ireland. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- Dublin:** the capital of the Republic of Ireland and the largest city in the country; located on the Irish Sea. In 1956, L. Ron Hubbard undertook a pilot project in Dublin. His main purpose in this was to set up a Scientology activity in an area not previously noted for Scientology interests which would serve as a model for an auditor in any area of the world. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
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- Dublin office:** a pilot project undertaken by Ron in 1956 in Dublin, Ireland. Its main purpose was to set up a Scientology activity in an area not previously noted for Scientology interests. It was to serve as a model for an auditor in any area of the world, to see how it was done and to pick up pointers. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- duck: (informal)** get or keep away from; avoid; dodge. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- duck: \*\*\*(slang)** move (in or out) quickly. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**duck:** **(slang)** move (in or out) quickly. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**duck:** stoop or bend suddenly. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**ducked:** **(informal)** got or kept away from; avoided; dodged. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**ducking:** **(colloquial)** avoiding (a task, person, etc.). —Academy Level II Glossary

**ducking out:** **(slang)** moving out quickly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**duck, like a shot:** with great rapidity or without hesitation; most willingly. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ducks and drakes out of, make:** throw away idly or carelessly; handle or use recklessly. From the game of ducks and drakes, which consists of tossing flat stones, shells, etc., along the surface of water so they bounce several times before sinking. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**ducks and drakes with, play:** throw away idly or carelessly; handle or use recklessly. From the game of ducks and drakes, which consists of tossing flat stones, shells, etc., along the surface of water so they bounce several times before sinking. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**ducks and drakes with, play:\*\*\*** throw away idly or carelessly; handle or use recklessly. From the game of ducks and drakes, which consists of tossing flat stones, shells, etc., along the surface of water so they bounce several times before sinking. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**dud:** **(colloquial)** a person. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**duded up:** **(slang)** dressed up, with showy ornamentation added. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**duded up:\*\*\*** **(slang)** dressed up, with showy ornamentation added. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**duded up:** **(slang)** dressed up, with showy ornamentation added. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**duded up:** **(slang)** dressed up, with showy ornamentation added. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**duded up:** with showy ornamentation added to. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**dueling pistols:** long-barreled pistols, made especially for dueling and usually in pairs. —Webster's Second New International Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**dues:** regular fees or charges payable at specific intervals, especially to a group or organization. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**duffer:** an old man, especially a dull or indecisive one. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Duford, Harold:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**dugout:** **(baseball)** a roofed structure enclosed on three sides and with the fourth side open and facing the playing field, usually with the floor beneath ground level, where the players sit when not on the field. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dug up:** located, found. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Duke, Doris:** a made-up name. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dulcimer:** a musical instrument with metal strings, played by striking the strings with two hammers. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**dulcimer:\*\*\*** a musical instrument with metal strings, played by striking the strings with two hammers. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**dull:\*\*\*** mentally slow; lacking brightness of mind; somewhat stupid. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Dulles, John Foster:** (1888 - 1959) US diplomat and secretary of state (1953 - 1959). His policy was that of «brinkmanship» (pursuing a hazardous course of action to the edge of catastrophe, such as «to the brink of war»), and in his own words: «The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art.» He also encouraged the development of nuclear weapons capable of «massive retaliation.» —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Dulles, John Foster:** (1888 - 1959) US diplomat; secretary of state (1953 - 1959). His policy was that of «brinkmanship» (pursuing a hazardous course of action to the edge of catastrophe, such as «to the brink of war»), and in his own words: «The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art.» He also encouraged the development of nuclear weapons capable of «massive retaliation.» —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**duly:** in a proper or fitting manner. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Dumas:** Alexandre Dumas (1802 - 1870), French novelist and dramatist who has become almost legendary for his prolific literary output (almost 300 volumes) and the gusto with which he lived and wrote. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dumas, Senior:** Alexandre Dumas (1802 - 1870), French novelist and dramatist who has become almost legendary for his prolific literary output (almost 300 volumes) and the gusto with which he lived and wrote. He was known as Dumas père (French, father). He had a son of the same name, called Dumas the younger. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**dumb:** (colloquial) stupid; moronic. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dumbbells:** (slang) dull, stupid persons. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dumb bunny:** (slang) a gullible and stupid person. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dumb bunny:** (slang) a naive and unwary person. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**dumbfounded:** made speechless with amazement; astonished. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**dumble:** a coined word which rhymes with fumble and means to do something in a dumb manner. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**dumbles around:\*\*\*** stupidly or moronically blunders or stumbles around. A coined expression combining dumb, meaning stupidly or moronically, and bumble, meaning to blunder or stumble. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**dumb-ox:** like a dumb ox, a stupid, sluggish person, especially a hulking one. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**dumb-ox:** like a dumb ox, a stupid, sluggish person, especially a hulking one. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**dummies:\*\*\*** substitutes for the real things. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**dummkopf:** German for dumbhead: a stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**dummy:** made to resemble the real thing; counterfeit; imitation. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**dummy:** something made to resemble the real thing; a counterfeit; an imitation. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Dummy Hand Mimicry:** one of a set of Dummy Auditing Steps used in the 1950s in training student auditors to assume the attitudes of auditing and handle acknowledgment, origin and the other parts of the communication formula. In Dummy Hand Mimicry, the student auditor made a motion with his hand, and the coach (acting as «preclear») was to duplicate that motion. If the duplication was not perfect, the student auditor repeated the same motion until the «preclear» did duplicate it. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**dummy sessions:** a set of drills used at the time of this lecture to increase a student auditor's ability in communicating with preclears. These dummy sessions were later developed into what is now known as training routines or TRs. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**dumps:** in mining, a runway or embankment from which low-grade ore, rock, etc., are dumped. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Dun and Bradstreet:** a publication put out by Dun and Bradstreet, the largest and oldest existing agency supplying information and credit ratings on and for all types of business concerns. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**dungaree:** referring to dungarees: trousers, work clothes or overalls made of a coarse cotton cloth. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**dungeon:** a strong, dark prison or cell, usually underground, as in a medieval castle. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**dung-heap:\*\*\*** a hill or pile of animal waste, refuse; dunghill. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**dunk:** (slang) a pool. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dunkirk:** a city on the northern coast of France which was nearly bombed out of existence during World War II. In 1940 it was the scene of the evacuation of more than 300,000 Allied troops, cut off from retreat on land by the Germans. A fleet of almost 1,200 British and French ships carried the Allied soldiers from Dunkirk to the coast of England. One of the most heroic and most memorable actions in naval history, it lasted from May 26 until June 4. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

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Approved Glossary

**Dunkirk:** a seaport in north France on the North Sea. It was the scene of the evacuation of over 300,000 Allied troops under fire (1940) as France fell to Germany. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Dunlap:** short for Dunlap Rubber Company, an American manufacturer of rubber products, such as automobile tires. —SHSBC Binder 16  
Approved Glossary

**dunnage:** a Scientology slang term for extra and relatively meaningless talk aimed solely at staying in communication with the preclear. Literally dunnage is loose material laid beneath or wedged among objects carried by ship or rail to prevent injury from chaffing or moisture or to provide ventilation. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**dunnage:** a Scientology slang term for extra and relatively meaningless talk aimed solely at staying in communication with the preclear. Literally dunnage is loose material laid beneath or wedged among objects carried by ship or rail to prevent injury from chaffing or moisture or to provide ventilation. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Dunsany, Lord:** Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett Dunsany (1878 - 1958), Irish poet, dramatist and novelist. Many of his writings deal with «the mysterious kingdoms where geography ends and fairyland begins.» Dunsany employed this background to satirize human behavior with a disarmingly simple, seemingly unconscious, wit. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

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**duo:** two people; a couple. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**duplicate:** cause something to be made, done or happen again. As it relates to study and communication, duplication is used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

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- duplicate:** cause something to be made, done or happen again. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
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- duplicate:\*\*\*** cause something to be made, done or happen again. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Duplication:** a process in Scientology where the preclear is asked to duplicate and not duplicate people and objects to increase his ability to duplicate. Duplication is the action of something being made, done or caused to happen again; the action of reproducing something exactly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- duplication:** the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- duplication:** the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- duplication:** the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- duplication:** the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person

- B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- duplication:**\*\*\* the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. See also **communication** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- duplication:**\*\*\* the action of something being made, done or caused to happen again; the action of reproducing something exactly. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- duplication:** the action of something being made, done or caused to happen again. Used in this sense to denote unnecessary or wasted motion. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- duplication:** the act of something being made, done or happening again. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- duplication:** the act or an instance of making correspond in all respects. —compiled form Random House College Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- Du Pont:** short for E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc.: a company which manufactures a variety of products including textile fibers, agricultural and industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals and plastics. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Durant, Will:** William James Durant (1885 - 1981); US author, educator and historian. His popular book The Story of Philosophy was published in 1926. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Durant, Will:** William James Durant (1885 - 1981); US author, educator and historian. In 1926, his book, The Story of Philosophy, became a bestseller. Thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to writing. His works include Adventures in Genius (1931), On the Meaning of Life (1932), as well as a multi-volume work entitled The Story of Civilization, the first volume of which was published in 1935. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Durant, Will:** William James Durant (1885-1981); US author, educator and historian. In 1926, his book, The Story of Philosophy, became a bestseller. Thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to writing. His works include Adventures in Genius (1931), On the Meaning of Life (1932), as well as a multivolume work entitled The Story of Civilization, the first volume of which was published in 1935. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Durban:\*\*\*** a seaport on the east coast of South Africa. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Durban:** a seaport on the east coast of South Africa. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Durban:\*\*\*** the Scientology organization in Durban, a seaport in South Africa. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Durban:\*\*\*** the Scientology organization in Durban, a seaport on the east coast of South Africa. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**duress:** the use of force or threats; compulsion. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**duress:** the use of force or threats; compulsion. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**duress:** the use of force or threats. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**duress:** the use of force or threats to make someone do something. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**duress:** use of force or threats. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**duress:** use of force or threats. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**duress:** use of force or threats. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**duress:** use of force or threats. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Durham:** a city in north central North Carolina. Duke University is located there. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Durham University:** reference to Duke University, a university located in Durham, North Carolina, established in 1838. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**dust-binned:** ash-canned; garbage-canned. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**dusted off:** (informal) dismissed as unimportant or inconsequential; made light of. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**dusted (something) off:** (informal) dismissed (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; made light of (something). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**dusted (something) off: (informal)** dismissed (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; made light of (something). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**dusted (something) off: (informal)** dismissed (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; made light of (something). —NED Approved Glossary

**dust, leave (something) in the:** overtake and surpass (something). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dust (something) off: (informal)** dismiss (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; make light of (something). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary



**dust (something) off: (informal)** dismiss (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; make light of (something). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**dust (the whole problem) off: \*\*\* (informal)** dismiss (the whole problem) as unimportant or inconsequential; make light of. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Dutch:** the brand name for a type of cleanser used in scouring pots, sinks, etc. It is made by Greyhound-Dial Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Dutch:** the inhabitants of the Netherlands, a country in western Europe also known as Holland. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Netherlands established a powerful commercial and colonial empire. However, the country was almost constantly at war with England and other countries and, in the eighteenth century, its supremacy was lost to England and France. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Dutch, High:** the Dutch language as spoken in the Netherlands. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Dutch, in:** (colloquial) in trouble or disfavor. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Dutch, Low:** a dialect of Dutch spoken in America by immigrants from the Netherlands. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Dutton:** a textbook on navigation and nautical astronomy by Captain Benjamin Dutton (1883 - 1937), prepared for the instruction of midshipmen (student officers) at the US Naval Academy. First published in 1926. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Dutton's:** a textbook on navigation and nautical astronomy by Captain Benjamin Dutton (1883 - 1937), prepared for the instruction of midshipmen (student officers) at the US Naval Academy. First published in 1926. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Dutton's:\*\*\*** a textbook on navigation and nautical astronomy by Captain Benjamin Dutton (1883 - 1937), prepared for the instruction of midshipmen (student officers) at the US Naval Academy. First published in 1926. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Dutton's:** short for Dutton's Navigation and Piloting, a textbook on navigation and nautical astronomy by Captain Benjamin Dutton (1883 - 1937), prepared for the instruction of midshipmen (student officers) at the US Naval Academy. First published in 1926. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**dwindling spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**dwindling spiral:\*\*\*** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —OEK - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**dwindling spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** \*\*\*a phenomenon of ARC whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes down, and then communication. This is the dwindling spiral in progress, until it hits the bottom—death—which is no affinity, no communication and no reality. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**dwindling spiral:** a phenomenon of ARC whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes down, and then communication. This is the dwindling spiral in progress, until it hits the bottom—death—which is no affinity, no communication and no reality. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** a phenomenon of ARC whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes down, and then communication. This is the dwindling spiral in progress, until it hits the bottom—death—which is no affinity, no communication and no reality. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:\*\*\*** a phenomenon of ARC whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes down, and then communication. This is the dwindling spiral in progress, until it hits the bottom—death—which is no affinity, no communication and no reality. See also ARC in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**dwindling spiral:** of a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dwindling spiral:** of a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dwindling-spiral:** pertaining to a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dx over dy:** (mathematics) symbols which are used in calculus to show the relationship of one variable (dx) to another (dy). See also calculus in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Dyaks:** members of an aboriginal people living in the interior of Borneo. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**dyed-in-the-wool:** thoroughgoing; unchanging. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dyed-in-the-wool:** thoroughgoing; unchanging. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**dyed-in-the-wool:** through and through; complete. The expression refers to the dyeing of material while it is in its new, or raw, state so that the color is deeper and lasts longer. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Dymaxion geometry:** a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller (1895 - 1983, American author, builder and designer). Dymaxion means «yielding maximum performance from available technology.» The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Dymaxion geometry:** a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller. Dymaxion means «yielding maximum performance from available technology.» The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. See also **Buckminster Fuller** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Dymaxion geometry:** a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller. Dymaxion means «yielding maximum performance from available technology.» The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. See also **Fuller, Buckminster** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dymaxion geometry:** a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller. Dymaxion means «yielding maximum performance from available technology.» The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. See also **Fuller, Buckminster** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**dymaxion geometry:** a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller. Dymaxion means «yielding maximum performance from available technology.» The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. See also **Fuller, Buckminster** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dynamic:** 1. the tenacity to life and vigor and persistence in survival. 2. the urge, thrust and purpose of life. **Survive!** in its four manifestations: self, sex, group and mankind. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dynamic:** a surge of energy within us which is seeking to promote the survival of something. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**dynamic:** of or relating to the motivating or driving force, physical or moral, in any field. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dynamic:** of or relating to the motivating or driving force, physical or moral, in any field. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dynamic:** of or relating to the motivating or driving force, physical or moral, in any field. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dynamic:\*\*\*** of or relating to the motivating or driving force, physical or moral, in any field. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**dynamic:** one of the central drives of an individual. They are numbered from one to eight as follows: (1) Self survival; (2) Survival through children (includes sexual act); (3) Survival by groups including social and political as well as commercial; (4) Survival through mankind as a whole; (5) Survival through life, including any species, vegetable or animal; (6) Survival through mest; (7) Survival through theta or the static of itself; (8) (written as infinity) Survival through a Supreme Being. Each individual is surviving for all eight. —Academy Level II Glossary

**dynamic:** one of the central drives of an individual. They are numbered from one to eight as follows: (1) Self survival; (2) Survival through children (includes sexual act); (3) Survival by groups including social and political as well as commercial; (4) Survival through mankind as a whole; (5) Survival through life, including any species, vegetable or animal; (6) Survival through mest; (7) Survival through theta or the static of itself; (8) (written as infinity). Survival through a Supreme Being. Each individual is surviving for all eight. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dynamic:\*\*\*** one of the central drives of an individual. They are numbered from one to eight as follows:\*\*\* (1) Self survival; (2) Survival through children (includes sexual act); (3) Survival by groups including social and political as well as commercial; (4) Survival through mankind as a whole; (5) Survival through life, including any species, vegetable or animal; (6) Survival through mest; (7) Survival through theta or the static of itself; (8) (written as infinity). Survival through a Supreme Being. Each individual is surviving for all eight. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**dynamic:\*\*\*** one of the eight dynamics, which are urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**dynamic:\*\*\*** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits

and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dynamic:** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life, which we call dynamics. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dynamic:\*\*\*** one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life, which we call dynamics. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**dynamic:** one of the urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the dynamics. These are urges for survival

as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups and (4) all mankind. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**dynamic:** the surge of energy within an individual which is seeking to promote survival. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Dynamic Assessment:** an assessment done of the dynamics to find the most E-Meter needle change on any one dynamic amongst the rest of them. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Dynamic Assessment:\*\*\*** an assessment done of the dynamics to find the most E-Meter needle change on any one dynamic amongst the rest of them. See also **assessment, dynamic** and **meter** in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Dynamic Assessment:** an assessment done of the dynamics to find the most E-Meter needle change on any one dynamic amongst the rest of them. See also **assessment, dynamic** and **E-meter** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**dynamic principle of existence:** is **Survive!** No behavior or activity has been found to exist without this principle. It is not new that life is surviving. It is new that life has as its entire dynamic urge only survival. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**dynamic principle of existence:** is **Survive!** No behavior or activity has been found to exist without this principle. It is not new that life is surviving. It is new that life has as its entire dynamic urge only survival. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**dynamic principle of existence:** survival. The goal of life can be considered to be infinite survival. Man, as a life form, can be demonstrated to obey in all his actions and purposes the one command «**Survive!**» It is not a new thought that man is surviving. It is a new thought that man is motivated only by survival. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dynamics:\*\*\*** the central drives of an individual. They are numbered from one to eight as follows: (1) Self survival; (2) Survival through children (includes sexual act); (3) Survival by groups including social and political as well as commercial; (4) Survival through mankind as a whole; (5) Survival through life, including any species, vegetable or animal; (6) Survival through mest; (7) Survival through theta or the static of itself; (8) (written as infinity) Survival through a Supreme Being. Each individual is surviving for all eight. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material

universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) life energy and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —HEV Approved Glossary

**dynamics:\*\*\*** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**dynamics:\*\*\*** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**dynamics:** the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. We call them the dynamics. **dynamics:** there could be said to be eight urges (drives,



impulses) in life, which we call dynamics. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. For more information on the dynamics, see the book Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought by L. Ron Hubbard. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**dynamics:** the motivating or driving forces, physical or moral, in any field. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**dynamics:** the urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**dynamics:** the urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**dynamics:** the urge to survive, expressed through a spectrum, which is here given with eight divisions. (1) self, (2) sex, the family, and the future generation, (3) the group, (4) mankind, (5) life, all organisms, (6) mest, (7) theta, (8) the Supreme Being. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**dynamite:** (slang) excellent; very exciting, effective, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**dynamitey:** (colloquial) potentially dangerous. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**dynamos:** electrical generators. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**dynasties:** successions of rulers who are members of the same family. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**dyne:** a unit of force. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**dynes:** units of force. —Academy Level III Glossary

**dysentery:** a disease of the intestines in which there are loose bowel movements containing blood and mucus. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

- 8-80:** short for Scientology 8-80, a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which contains his discoveries and methods of increasing life energy in man. The 8-8 stands for "infinity-infinity" upright and the 0 represents the static, theta. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- 8-80:** short for Scientology 8-80, a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which contains his discoveries and methods of increasing life energy in man. The 8-8 stands for "infinity-infinity" upright and the 0 represents the static, theta. See also theta in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- 8-80:** short for Scientology 8-80, a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which contains his discoveries and methods of increasing life energy in man. The 8-8 stands for "infinity-infinity" upright and the 0 represents the static, theta. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- 8-80:** short for Scientology 8-80, a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which contains his discoveries and methods of increasing life energy in man. The 8-8 stands for "infinity-infinity" upright and the 0 represents the static, theta. See also theta in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- 8-C:** a Scientology training drill, also used to mean good control. See also Training 6 in HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process, also used to mean control. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)
- 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process, also used to mean good control. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- 8-C:\*\*\***the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and capability of taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- 8-C:\*\*\*** the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and capability of taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and capability of taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- 8-C:** the name of a Scientology training drill, also used to mean good control. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

- 8-DDT:** a humorous reference to DDT, which is a type of insecticide. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition
- 8 millimeter:** of or pertaining to the smallest of the narrow-gauge films used for motion picture photography. It has a single row of perforation holes down one edge of a film 8 millimeters wide. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- 8-millimeter:** of or pertaining to the smallest of the narrow-gauge films used for motion picture photography. It has a single row of perforation holes down one edge of a film 8 millimeters wide. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- 8-O:** SOP 8-O, a technique which simply drills up the capabilities of the thetan on a gradient scale so he can see, hear, speak, get out electricity, throw out postulates, control bodies other than his own and do other things which are well within his abilities. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Tape 5312C12 SPACE OPERA (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- 18.0:** the numerical designation for a point on the Tone Scale, below 20.0 (Action) and above 8.0 (Exhilaration). See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- 18-inch gun:** large, heavy gun with a barrel 18 inches in diameter. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- 18-inch naval cannon:** a large, heavy gun that has a relatively short, 18-inch diameter barrel and is mounted on a ship. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- 18-point:** (printing) approximately twice the average size of type (8 points). A point is about 1/72 of an inch. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- 88s:** 88-millimeter antiaircraft, antitank guns, well known for their use by Germany in World War II. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- 88s:** 88-millimeter antiaircraft, antitank guns, well known for their use by Germany in World War II. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- 88s:** \*\*\*88-millimeter antiaircraft, antitank guns, well known for their use by Germany in World War II. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- 1827:** reference to 1827 Nineteenth Street NW, the street address of LRH's residence in Washington, DC in the 50s and early 60s. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- 'e:\*\*\* (dialect) East London dialect form of he. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- 'e: (dialect) he. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- 'ead:\*\*\* (dialect) East London dialect form of head. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- 'ead: (dialect) head. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- 'ead: (dialect) head. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- 'ead: (dialect) head. —SHSBC Binder 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30 Approved Glossary
- 'ead:\*\*\* (dialect) head. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- 'ead: east London dialect for head. —Academy Level II Glossary
- 'eadache: (dialect) headache. —NED Approved Glossary
- 'eadache: (dialect) headache. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**'ead off, knocking (someone's):** (slang) giving a beating to or thrashing (someone). Used figuratively in this lecture. 'ead is dialectal for head. —NED Approved Glossary

**'eads:** (dialect) heads. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**'eads:** (dialect) heads. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**eager beaver:** (slang) a person characterized by much industry; a person eager to do work or extra work. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**eager beaver:\*\*\*** (slang) a person characterized by much industry; a person eager to do work or extra work. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**eager beaver:** (slang) a person characterized by much industry; a person eager to do work or extra work. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**eager beaver:** (slang) a person who is always eager to work or do anything extra, perhaps to win the favor of his leader or boss. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**eager beaver:** (US informal) like or as a person working very hard at a task, especially in order to surpass his fellows. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**eager beaver:\*\*\*** (US informal) like or as a person working very hard at a task, especially in order to surpass his fellows. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**eager-eyed and bushy-tailed:** (colloquial) very cheerful and lively. A variation of bright-eyed and bushy-tailed which is in reference to cats whose tails become much thicker when they are angered or excited. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**eagle eye:** \*\*\*a sharp eye or lookout. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**eagle eye beagled, keep your:** (slang) keep a sharp lookout. From eagle eye, meaning a sharp eye or lookout, and beagle, to pry into or about something as a beagle is supposed to do. —Academy Level III Glossary

**eagles:** the military insignia of a captain in the US Navy. —Academy Level II Glossary

**eagle scout:** a boy scout who has achieved the highest rank in US scouting. See also **boy scout** in this glossary. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**eagle's-eye-view:\*\*\*** (informal) a view seen from above or the top of something. Referring to the sharp eyesight of eagles and their ability to see things clearly at a great distance. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**'ear:** (dialect) hear. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**ear and out the other, goes in one:** is heard but without effect. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**earisipulus:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**ear, knock (something) on its:** (colloquial) cause excitement, upheaval, etc., in (something). A variation of set (something) on its ear. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**ear, knock (something) on its:** (colloquial) cause excitement, upheaval, etc., in (something). A variation of set (something) on its ear. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**ear, on its:** in a state of excitement, upheaval, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**ear, on its:** in a state of excitement, upheaval, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**ear, on (one's):** (colloquial) in a state of excitement, upheaval, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**ear, out on (one's):** (colloquial) suddenly dismissed from a job, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**ear, play by:** (colloquial) act as the situation demands, without a preconceived plan; improvise. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ear, put a bug in (someone's): (slang)** give (someone) a special and private piece of information, especially in the hope of favorable action. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Earp, Wyatt:** (1848 - 1929) a law officer of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He served as a United States marshal in Dodge City, Kansas and took part in a famous gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Tombstone, Arizona in 1881. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ears back, peel (one's):** (informal) come to interested attention; begin to listen closely. A variation of prick up (one's) ears. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**ears, come out of (one's):** (slang) exist in surplus. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ears down, knock (someone's):** (slang) a variation of pin (someone's) ears back, to inflict verbal punishment on (someone). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ears, flap (one's):** (colloquial) listen attentively. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ears, on their:** in a state of excitement, upheaval, etc. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**ear-splitting:** so loud as to hurt the ears; deafening. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**ears should go up, (one's):** (informal) (one) should come to interested attention; (one) should begin to listen closely. A variation of prick up (one's) ears. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**ears, up to (one's):** (slang) to a very great extent; totally. A variation of up to (one's) eyeballs. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ears will (probably) be pinned back, (one's):** (slang) (one) will (probably) have had verbal punishment inflicted. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**ears will (probably) be pinned back, (one's):\*\*\*** (slang) (one) will (probably) have had verbal punishment inflicted. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Earth, down to:** practical; realistic. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**earth, how on:\*\*\*** (informal) however. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**earth, how on:** (informal) however. (Used for emphasis in questions.) —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**earth, on:** of all things, persons, places, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**earth, run to:** found after having been searched for. This expression comes from fox-hunting where hunters have run a fox to ground or earth when they have chased it to the hole in the ground in which it lives. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Earth, what on:\*\*\*** (informal) whatever. Used for emphasis in questions. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**ear to the ground, with (one's):** keeping well-informed about current trends; being shrewd or astute. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Eastbourne:** a resort town in southern England, on the English Channel. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Eastbourne:** a resort town in southern England, on the English Channel. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**East Coast:** the region of the United States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**East Coast:** the region of the United States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**East Coast:** the region of the US bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Eastern:** of or in the countries of Asia; Oriental. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Eastern:** of or in the countries of Asia; Oriental. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**East Germany:** a former nation in north-central Europe, officially known as the German Democratic Republic. It was formed out of land in the zone of Germany occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**East Germany:** a former nation in north-central Europe, officially known as the German Democratic Republic. It was formed out of land in the zone of Germany occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**East Grinstead:** an urban district in East Sussex, England. See also **Sussex** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**East Grinstead:** an urban district in Sussex, England where Saint Hill (L. Ron Hubbard's English residence at the time of this lecture) is located. See also **Sussex** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**East Grinstead:** a town in southern England. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**East Grinstead:** a town in southern England. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**East Grinstead Urban District Council:** the local council responsible for the management of the affairs of East Grinstead (an urban district in Sussex, England). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**East Indies:** the islands of the Malay Archipelago. The Dutch possessions in this group were called the Netherlands Indies and are now known as the Republic of Indonesia. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Eastman:** reference to Eastman Kodak Company, a large manufacturer of photographic equipment, film and supplies, founded by George Eastman (1854 - 1932), American inventor and industrialist. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**East River:** a narrow waterway in southeast New York separating Manhattan Island from Long Island and connecting New York Bay and Long Island Sound. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**easy meat:** those who are easily victimized or defeated. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**easy street, on: (slang)** in a condition of solvency, ease and tranquility. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**eatingness:** the state or condition of eating, having much attention on this and worried about how one is going to eat from day to day. —edited from The Phoenix Lectures (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**eatingness:** the state, quality or condition of eating. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**eat up:** consume, ravage or destroy by or as if by eating. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**E/B:** abbreviation for earlier beginning, as used in Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains. See also **ABCD** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**ebb:** a weakening or lessening; decline. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ebb:\*\*\***a weakening or lessening; decline. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**ebb:** decline or decay. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**ebb:** grow less or weaker; decline. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**E-boat:** short for enemy boat, a British name for a small, speedy type of surface torpedo boat. The term was used especially in World War II to refer to enemy (German) boats of this kind. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**eccentricities:** deviations from what is ordinary or customary, as in conduct or manner; oddities; unconventionalities. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**eccentricities:** deviations from what is ordinary or customary, as in conduct or manner; oddities; unconventionalities. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**eccentricity:** unusual or odd behavior, or a peculiar habit. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ecclesiastical:** of the church, the organization of the church or the clergy. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ecclesiasticism:** devotion, especially excessive devotion, to the principles or interests of the church. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**echelon:** a level of command, authority or rank. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**echelon:** one of a series of levels or grades in an organization or field of activity. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**eclipsed:\*\*\*** overshadowed or surpassed. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**economic:** pertaining to the production, distribution and use of income, wealth and commodities.—Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**economics:** the science concerned with the production and consumption or use of goods and services. See also science in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**economics:** the science dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth and with the various related problems of labor, finance, taxation, etc.—The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**economics:** the science dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth and with the various related problems of labor, finance, taxation, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**economize:** avoid waste or needless use of money, time, etc.; reduce expenses.—Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**economy:** the efficient or sparing use of something. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**-ectomy:** suffix meaning "surgical removal." For example, tonsillectomy means "the surgical removal of the tonsils." —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**ectoplasm:** the luminous substance believed to emanate from a spiritualistic medium. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ectoplasm:** the vaporous, luminous substance supposed to emanate from the medium (a person through whom supposed messages from the world of spirits are received and sent) during a spiritualistic trance. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Ecuador:** a republic of northwestern South America. The Andes Mountains dominate the landscape, extending through the country from north to south in two parallel ranges. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Ecuador:** a republic of northwestern South America. The equator runs through the northern part of the country. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Ecuador:** country on the northwest coast of South America. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**ECUS:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Executive Council US, the Continental Executive Council for the United States, part of the Executive Council Network under ECWW until just prior to this lecture. It was disbanded by HCO PL 31 August 1971. Its functions are now done by continental Sea Org managements. See also Executive Council and **ECWW** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**ECWW:** abbreviation for Executive Council Worldwide. Until early 1971 the ECWW ran all Scientology orgs (not Sea Org orgs) via its Continental Executive Councils and the org's own Executive Councils. It was disbanded by HCO PL 31 August 1971. Its functions are now done by the Flag Bureaux. See also Sea Org in this glossary. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**ECWW:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Executive Council Worldwide. Until just prior to the time of this lecture, the ECWW ran all Scientology orgs (not Sea Org orgs) via its Continental Executive Councils and the org's own Executive Councils. It was disbanded by HCO PL 31 August 1971. Its functions are now done by the Flag Bureaux. See also Flag Bureaux in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91



- eczema:** a noncontagious skin disorder of unknown cause, characterized by inflammation, itching and the formation of scales. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- ED:** (1) abbreviation for Executive Director, the person who is the head of a Scientology service org. (2) abbreviation for Executive Directive. See **Executive Directives** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- ED:** abbreviation for Executive Director, the person who is the head of a Scientology service org. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- eddies:\*\*\*** currents or trends, as of opinion or events, running counter to the main current.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- eddy:** a current or trend, as of opinion or events, running counter to the main current. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- Eddy, Mary Baker:** (1821 - 1910) American religious reformer and founder of Christian Science. Her book Science and Health (1875), the official statement of Christian Science principles, asserts that matter is an illusion and that "Spirit" (i.e., God) is everything. "The starting-point of divine Science," Mrs. Eddy states, "is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind." See also **Christian Science** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Eddy, Mary Baker:** (1821 - 1910) American religious reformer and founder of Christian Science. Her book Science and Health (1875), the official statement of Christian Science principles, asserts that matter is an illusion and that "Spirit" (i.e., God) is everything. "The starting-point of divine Science," Mrs. Eddy states, "is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind." —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Eddy, Mary Baker:** (1821 - 1910) American religious reformer and founder of Christian Science. Her book Science and Health (1875), the official statement of Christian Science principles, asserts that matter is an illusion and that "Spirit" (i.e., God) is everything. "The starting-point of divine Science," Mrs. Eddy states, "is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind." —NED Approved Glossary
- Eddy, Mary Baker:** American religious leader; founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist (also known as Christian Science). See also **Christian Science** in this glossary. —American Heritage Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Eddy, Mary Baker:** a reference to the book Science and Health, published in 1875 by Mary Baker Eddy (1821 - 1910), which asserted that matter was an illusion and that "Spirit" (i.e., God) was everything. "The starting-point of divine Science," Mrs. Eddy states, "is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind." Mary Baker Eddy was the founder of Christian Science, a church and religious system emphasizing healing through spiritual means as an important element of Christianity. Science and Health is the only authorized Christian Science textbook. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Edgar:** a Saint Hill staff member at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Edgar:** a Saint Hill staff member at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Edgar:** a Saint Hill staff member at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Edgar:** a Saint Hill staff member at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Edgar:** Edgar Watson, a Saint Hill staff member at the time of these lectures who had earlier been a barber. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**edge:** (colloquial) margin of superiority; advantage. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**edge:** (colloquial) margin of superiority; advantage. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**edge:** margin of superiority; advantage. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**edge, go off the deep:** get into difficulty or trouble. A variation of the expression in deep water. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**edge off, gotten the:** dulled the intensity or force of. A variation of taken the edge off. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**edge off, take the:** dull the intensity, force or pleasure of. —Academy Level II Glossary

**edge off, take the:** dull the intensity or force of. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**edge of (something) off, taken the:** dulled the intensity or force of (something). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**edges, coming apart at the:** losing one's composure; losing one's confidence. A variation of coming apart at the seams. —Academy Level III Glossary

**edgewise, get a question in:** (informal) manage to ask something in a conversation in which someone else is doing all the talking. A variation of the expression get a word in edgewise. —NED Approved Glossary

**edgy:** (slang) tense; nervous; on the verge or brink, as of a condition. —Academy Level III Glossary

**edification:** intellectual, moral or spiritual improvement; enlightenment. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**edification:** intellectual, moral or spiritual improvement; enlightenment. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**edification:** moral or spiritual instruction or benefit; uplifting. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**edifice:** any large, complex system or organization. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**edifices:** buildings, especially ones of large size or imposing appearance. In this lecture edifices is used figuratively to mean large, complex systems or organizations. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**edified:** instructed; enlightened. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Edinburgh:** capital city of Scotland. In 1968 an Advanced Org for the United Kingdom was established by the Sea Org in this city. It later moved to Saint Hill. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

- Edinburgh:** the capital of Scotland, located in the southeastern part of the country. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- ED Int:** abbreviation for Executive Director International, the top management post in the Church. His job is to coordinate all management activities and provide all the planning and bright ideas that will lead to expansion. He is responsible for seeing that the function of coordination is performed all the way to org level, so that all activities in Scientology, on an international basis as well as in each individual organization, result in continuous expansion. The ED Int has under him, as his personal aides, the Senior Exec Strata. See also Senior Exec Strata in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Edison:** Thomas Edison (1847 - 1931), American inventor. Among his inventions, of which he patented over a thousand, are the phonograph, the microphone and the light bulb. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Edison:** Thomas Edison (1847 - 1931), American inventor. Among his inventions, of which he patented over a thousand, are the phonograph, the microphone and the light bulb. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Edison:\*\*\*** Thomas Edison (1847 - 1931), American inventor. Among his inventions, of which he patented over a thousand, are the phonograph, the microphone and the light bulb. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- Edison Company:** an American electrical company at the time of this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Edison Company:** an American electrical company at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Edmonds, Jenny:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Edsel:** Edsel Ford (1893 - 1943), son of Henry Ford (pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company) who took over the presidency of the Ford Motor Company from his father in 1919 and ran the company until his death in 1943. In 1938 he ordered a specially designed car to be built for himself and his two sons. Two hundred orders for the car were received before the prototype was even completed, so he decided to place the car in production, and the Lincoln Continental was born. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- education:** all perceived data stored in the standard memory banks. This might also be extended to include all data stored in the banks, including conclusions and imaginings. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Educational Dianetics:** contains the body of organized knowledge necessary to train minds to their optimum efficiency and to an optimum of skill and knowledge in the various branches of the works of man. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- Edwardian:** of or pertaining to the dead-end (characteristic of the slums or slum life) kids of mid-20th century London, who took their name from the costume characteristic of the Edwardian period, that was, with variations, their uniform: tightly buttoned, knee-length coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat

(vest); and tight trousers. See also **Edwardian period** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

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**Edwardian period:** a time in twentieth-century British history: the first decade of the century, when Edward VII, the eldest son of Queen Victoria, was king. The Edwardian period was known for elegance and luxury among the rich and powerful in Britain, but also for moral looseness and for a general failure to prepare for some of the challenges of the twentieth century—particularly World War I, which broke out four years after the death of King Edward. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

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**Edwardians:** \*\*\*dead-end (of or characteristic of slums or slum life) kids of London of mid-20th century, taking their name from costume (characteristic of the Edwardian period) that is, with variations, their uniform: tightly buttoned, knee-length coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat (vest); and tight trousers. See also **Edwardian period** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Edwardians:** persons wearing clothes of Edwardian style; Teddy boys. The name comes from the costume (characteristic of the Edwardian period) that is, with variations, their uniform: tightly buttoned, knee-length coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat (vest); and tight trousers. See also **Edwardian period** and **Teddy boy** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Edward, Prince of Wales:** (1894 - 1972) the eldest son of King George V and Queen Mary of Great Britain. During World War I, he served as an officer on the western front (a battle line that ran 450 miles from the English Channel in France to Switzerland) and in Egypt and Italy. After the war he made several trips to Canada, the United States, South America, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand in the

interests of world peace and British trade. Wales is a political division of Great Britain which occupies the western peninsula of that island. Prince of Wales is a title traditionally held by the male heir to the throne of Great Britain. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**effect:\*\*\*** the receipt point of a flow (thought, energy or action). For example: If one considers a river flowing to the sea, the place where it began would be the source-point or cause, and the place where it went into the sea would be the effect-point, and the sea would be the effect of the river. A man firing a gun is cause; a man receiving a bullet is effect. See also **source-point** in this glossary.—Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**effect:\*\*\*** the receipt point of a flow (thought, energy or action). For example: If one considers a river flowing to the sea, the place where it began would be the source-point or cause, and the place where it went into the sea would be the effect-point, and the sea would be the effect of the river. A man firing a gun is cause; a man receiving a bullet is effect. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**effect:** the receipt point of an idea, particle or mass. Therefore, the person who catches a baseball thrown at him is being an effect. At that moment he's an effect, the person who threw the baseball is cause. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**effect:** the receipt point of an idea, particle or mass. Therefore, the person who catches a baseball thrown at him is being an effect. At that moment he's an effect, the person who threw the baseball is cause. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**effect:** the receipt point of an idea, particle or mass. Therefore, the person who catches a baseball thrown at him is being an effect. At that moment he's an effect, the person who threw the baseball is cause. See also **cause** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**effecting:** bringing about (an event, a result); accomplishing (an intention, desire). —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Effect Scale:** the scale which tells one how much cause an individual dare be by measuring how much effect he's willing to suffer. At the top of the scale the individual can give or receive any effect, and at the bottom of the scale he can receive no effects but he still feels he must give a total effect. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Effect Scale:** the scale which tells one how much cause an individual dare be by measuring how much effect he's willing to suffer. At the top of the scale the individual can give or receive any effect, and at the bottom of the scale he can receive no effects but he still feels he must give a total effect. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Effect Scale:** the scale which tells one how much cause an individual dare be by measuring how much effect he's willing to suffer. At the top of the scale the individual can give or receive any effect, and at the bottom of the scale he can receive no effects but he still feels he must give a total effect. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Effect Scale:** the scale which tells one how much cause an individual dare be by measuring how much effect he's willing to suffer. At the top of the scale the individual can give or receive any effect, and at the

- bottom of the scale he can receive no effects but he still feels he must give a total effect. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- effeminate:** (of a man or boy) having traits, tastes, habits, etc., traditionally considered feminine, as softness or delicacy. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- efficacious:** capable of having the desired result or effect; effective as a means, measure, remedy, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- efficacious:** capable of having the desired result or effect; effective as a means, measure, remedy, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- efficacy:** capacity for producing a desired result or effect; effectiveness. Variant of efficacy. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- efficacy:** same as efficacy. See **efficacy** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- efficacy:** capacity for producing a desired result or effect; effectiveness. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- efficacy:** capacity for producing a desired result or effect; effectiveness. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- efficiency:** accomplishment of or ability to accomplish a job with a minimum expenditure of time and effort. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- effluvia:** slight or invisible exhalations of vapor, especially ones that are disagreeable or noxious. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- effort:** the physical force manifestation of motion. A sharp effort against an individual produces pain. A strenuous effort produces discomfort. Effort can be recalled and reexperienced by the preclear. No preclear below 2.5 should be called upon to use effort as such as he is incapable of handling it and will stick in it. The essential part of a painful facsimile is its effort, not its perceptions. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- effort:** the physical force manifestation of motion. A sharp effort against an individual produces pain. A strenuous effort produces discomfort. Effort can be recalled and reexperienced by the preclear. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- effort:** the physical force manifestation of motion. A sharp effort against an individual produces pain. A strenuous effort produces discomfort. Effort can be recalled and reexperienced by the preclear. The essential part of a painful facsimile is its effort, not its perceptions. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- Effort Processing:** a type of auditing done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Effort Processing:** a type of processing done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries,

accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Effort Processing:** a type of processing done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. See also process in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Effort Processing:** a type of processing done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. See also processing in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Effort Processing:** a type of processing done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. See also process in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Effort Processing:** a type of processing done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. See also processing in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Effort Processing:** a type of processing done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Effort Processing:** one of the three distinct levels of processing. The first is thought, the second is emotion, the third is effort. Effort Processing is done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Effort Processing:** there are three distinct levels of processing. The first is thought, the second is emotion, the third is effort. Effort Processing is done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. Such incidents as those which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses, are addressed by effort. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**efforts:** motions with definite direction and purpose. Effort is different from motion. Motion could be anything, but effort has to be specific: it is at a known point in time, it has a known direction and it is known whether it is inhibited or compelled. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**effusion:** a pouring forth. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**E-flat: (music)** a musical scale having E-flat (the note a half step below E) as the keynote (the lowest, basic note or tone of a musical scale).  
—SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**E-flat:** (music) a musical scale having E-flat (the note a half step below E) as the keynote (the lowest, basic note or tone of a musical scale).  
—SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**E-flat:** (music) a musical scale having E-flat (the note a half step below E) as the keynote (the lowest, basic note or tone of a musical scale).  
—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**e.g.:** for example; from the Latin words exempli gratia. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**egg:** (slang) a person. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**egg, laid an:** (slang) failed utterly; flopped. —Academy Level II Glossary

**egg, laid an: (slang)** failed utterly; flopped. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**egg, laid an: (slang)** failed utterly; flopped. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**egg, lay an:** (slang) fail utterly; flop. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**egg, lay an:** (slang) fail utterly; flop. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**egg, lays an:** (colloquial) fails completely. —Academy Level III Glossary

**egg, lays an:** (slang) fails utterly; flops. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**egg, lay the most colossal:** make the biggest mistake. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**egg, lay too big an:** (slang) make too big a mistake or too many mistakes. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**eggs get laid:** (slang) utter failures or flops occur. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**eggs, lay ostrich:\*\*\*** (colloquial) fail completely. A variation of the phrase lay an egg. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**eggs, lays the most:** (informal) makes the biggest mistakes. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**eggs, on:** very cautiously. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**eggs, walk on:** (slang) proceed very carefully; go very cautiously. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ego: (psychoanalysis)** that part of the psyche (soul) which experiences the external world through the senses, organizes the thought processes rationally and governs action. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**ego:** (psychoanalysis) the personality component that is conscious, most immediately controls behavior and is most in touch with external reality. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**egocentric:\*\*\*** viewing everything in relation to oneself; self-centered. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**egotism:** too high an opinion of oneself; self-conceit. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**egress:** a means or place of going out; exit. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary



**egress:** a means or place of going out; exit. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary  
Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**egress:** the act of going out or forth; emergence. —Dianetics 55! Glossary  
(app 9.7.90)

**Egypt:** a country in northeastern Africa on the Mediterranean and Red Seas, where a great early civilization was formed over 5,000 years ago which survived until around 1085 b.c. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Egypt:** an ancient empire, west of Israel, that was centered on the Nile River. Egypt exists today as a country in northeastern Africa. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Egypt:** an ancient empire, west of Israel, that was centered on the Nile River. Egypt exists today as a country in northeastern Africa. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Egypt:** an ancient empire, west of Israel, that was centered on the Nile River. Egypt exists today as a country in northeastern Africa. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Egyptian:** a native of Egypt, an ancient empire, west of Israel, that was centered on the Nile River. Egypt exists today as a country in northeastern Africa. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Egyptians:** natives of Egypt, an ancient empire, west of Israel, that was centered on the Nile River. Egypt exists today as a country in northeastern Africa. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**eidetic:** designating or of mental images that are unusually vivid and almost photographically exact. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**eidetic:** unusually vivid and almost photographically exact. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**eidetic:** unusually vivid and almost photographically exact. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Eiffel Tower:** an iron structure that dominates the skyline of Paris. It is 984 feet tall and was the tallest free-standing structure in the world when it was built in the nineteenth century. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Eiffel Tower:** an iron structure that dominates the skyline of Paris. It is 984 feet tall and was the tallest free-standing structure in the world when it was built in the nineteenth century. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**(eight c) 8-C:** a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**(eight c) 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**(eight-C) 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. —Academy Level III Glossary

**(eight c) 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. —(source needs to be located in OEC)

**(eight c) 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

- (eight c) 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- (eight c) 8-C:** the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- (eight c) 8-C:** the name of a Scientology training drill, also used to mean good control.
- (eight-D) 8-D:** short for Standard Operating Procedure 8-D, an auditing procedure having the goal of bringing the preclear up to being able to tolerate any viewpoint. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (eight d) 8-D:** short for Standard Operating Procedure 8-D, the name of a Scientology auditing procedure which had the goal of bringing the preclear to tolerate any viewpoint. It was for use by trained Scientologists, primarily on heavy cases. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- (eight d) 8-D:** the name of a Scientology auditing procedure which had the goal of bringing the preclear to tolerate any viewpoint. It was for use by trained Scientologists, primarily on heavy cases. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- eighteen ways from the middle:** (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- (eight-eighty) 8-80:** short for Scientology 8-80, a book by L. Ron Hubbard in which he answers the riddles of life and its goals in the physical universe. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- eighth-dynamic:** of the eighth dynamic, infinity or the Supreme Being. There could be said to be eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These we call dynamics. These are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary  
Final approval 13.2.90
- eight-pass:** wide enough for eight lines of cars, trucks, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- eight-star:** very valuable or excellent. Used in referring to the value of a specific process in relation to other processes, such as "four-star," "five-star," "eight-star" or "ten-star." —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- (Eight tapes) VIII tapes:** tapes of the LRH lectures to the students of the original Class VIII Course, which became part of the study materials of the Class VIII Course. See also **Class VIII** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- Einstein:** a genius (after Albert Einstein [1879 - 1955], German physicist, US citizen from 1940; formulated the theory of the conversion of mass into energy, opening the way for the atomic bomb.) —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940; formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. See also Einstein theory in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. See also theory of relativity in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Although complete understanding of his theory of relativity requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Although complete understanding of his theory of relativity requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Although complete understanding of his theory of relativity requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Although complete understanding of his theory of relativity requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. See also **Einstein theory** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Although complete understanding of his theory of relativity requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of

mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940; formulated the theory of relativity; awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Although complete understanding of his theory of relativity requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879-1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics. He formulated theories that led to the development of nuclear fission and the atomic bomb. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879-1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics. He formulated theories that led to the development of nuclear fission and the atomic bomb. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Einstein:\*\*\*** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940, who formulated the theory of the conversion of mass into energy, opening the way for the development of the atomic bomb.

See also **theory of relativity** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940 who was awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics. His discoveries and theories led to the development of the atomic bomb. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Einstein:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German-Swiss physicist whose research and resulting theories made possible the modern concept of the atom. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Einstein:** \*\*\*Alert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940; formulated the theory of the conversion of mass into energy, opening the way for the development of the atomic bomb. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Einstein, Albert:** (1879 - 1955) German physicist and US citizen from 1940. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Einstein, Albert:** (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940; formulated the theory of the conversion of mass into energy, opening the way for the development of the atomic bomb. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Einsteinesque:** in the manner or style of Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Einsteinian:**\*\*\* having to do with Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist and US citizen from 1940, or his theories. He formulated the theory of the conversion of mass into energy, opening the way for the development of the atomic bomb. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Einsteinian:** of or belonging to Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Einsteinian relativity:** the general theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist. Although complete

understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Einsteins:** persons similar to Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940: formulated the theory of relativity; awarded 1921 Nobel prize for physics. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Einstein theory:** the general theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. See also Einstein in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Einstein theory:** the general theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving

bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. See also **Einstein** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Einstein theory:** the general theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. See also **Einstein** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Einstein theory:** the special theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. See also **Einstein, Albert** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Einstein time formula:** reference to the special theory of relativity developed by Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist and US citizen from 1940. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics,



these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. As Einstein put it, energy is equal to mass times the square of the speed of light ( $E = mc^2$ ). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**$E = mc^2$ :** a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also Einstein in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**$E = mc^2$ :** a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also Einsteinesque in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**$E = mc^2$ :** the equation constructed by Alert Einstein expressing a specific relation between mass and energy, where E is energy, m is mass and c is the velocity of light. See also Einstein in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**$E = mc^2$  by the square root of mice:** humorous reference to  $E = mc^2$ , an advanced mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein. The equation is energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also Einstein time formula in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

## **EIR - EMM**

**Eire:** an Irish name of the Republic of Ireland. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). He was responsible for the execution of the Normandy Campaign in France (June - August 1944). See also Normandy landing in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied

- forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). In France on 31 January 1945, Private Eddie Slovik was shot by a firing squad for desertion. He was the first American to be executed for desertion since the Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961); commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —Academy Level II Glossary
- Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961); commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —Academy Level III Glossary
- Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Eisenhower:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general, commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). He was elected as the 34th president of the United States on 4 November 1952. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Eisenhower, Mrs.:** Mamie Eisenhower (1896 - 1979), wife of Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), who was elected president of the United States in November 1952. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Eisenhower, President:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Eisenhower, President:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Eisenhower, President:** Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), US general and 34th president of the United States (1953 - 1961): commander of Allied forces in Europe (1943 - 1945; 1951 - 1952). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- eject:** drive or force out; expel, as from a place or position. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- ejector:** a device in a gun that ejects the empty shell after each firing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- eke out:** make (a living) or support (an existence) laboriously. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Ektachrome:** a 16-millimeter color film made by Eastman Kodak. See also Eastman in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

- El Alamein:** a city in northern Egypt located on the Mediterranean Sea which was the site of a major battle during World War II between Allied and German troops. The Allies won the battle. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- El Alamein:** a city in northern Egypt located on the Mediterranean Sea which was the site of a major battle during World War II between Allied and German troops. The Allies won the battle. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- élan:** spirited self-assurance; exuberant enthusiasm. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- élan vital:** the creative force within an organism that is responsible for growth, change and necessary or desirable adaptations. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- elasticity:** the property (special characteristic or basic quality) which causes a substance to return to its original shape or condition after being stretched or compressed. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Elbert, Uncle:** Elbert Green Hubbard (1856 - 1915), a distant relation of L. Ron Hubbard. Elbert was an American businessman, printer and writer whose most successful publication was A Message to Garcia (1899). See also **Message to Garcia** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Eleanor:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- "Eleanor hates war, James hates war":** a derisive reference to a statement made by Franklin Delano Roosevelt (thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945) in a speech he made in 1936: "I have seen war. I have seen war on land and sea. I have seen blood running from the wounds. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen two hundred limping men come out of line - the survivors of a regiment of one thousand that went forward 24 hours before. I have seen children starving. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. I hate war." On December 7, 1941, Congress, at the request of President Roosevelt, declared war on Japan entering the United States into World War II. Eleanor was the wife of Franklin Roosevelt, and James was his father. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- elected:** picked out; chosen. —Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- election:** a choosing or choice. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- electoral districts:** areas into which a state or country is divided for purposes of political representation, and where the qualified voters (electors) of that area vote for their representatives. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- electrical field:** the electrically charged region of space surrounding an electrically charged body. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- electrical-shock:** pertaining to the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock often

causes irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**electrical short:** also known as a short circuit, which is a side circuit of electricity that is formed when insulation wears off a wire or wires that touch each other or some connecting conductor, so that the main circuit is bypassed. The current flowing through the new path can overheat the wires, possibly causing fire. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**electric chair:** a chair used in electrocuting criminals condemned to death. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**electric eel:** a large, long, slippery, South American fish shaped like a snake that can give strong electric shocks. An electric eel of 3 - 4 feet in length can deliver a 600-volt shock through the discharge of some 6,000 batteries of plates, arranged in series down its length. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**electric piano:** an automatic piano. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**electric shock:** a form of shock "therapy" in which electric current is applied to the brain. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** a form of shock "therapy" in which electric current is applied to the brain. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**electric shock:** a psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** engage in the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**electric shock:** pertaining to the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock often causes irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) administer an electric shock to the head of (a patient) in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) administer an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no

therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of (a patient) in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**electric shock:** (psychiatry) the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything

by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**electric shock:** the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —HEV Approved Glossary

**electric shocking:** engaging in the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**electric-shocking:** engaging in the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**electric-shock machine:** a mechanism used in the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**electric-shock machine:** a mechanism used in the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**electric-shock machine:** a mechanism used in the psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**electric shock "therapy":** a psychiatric practice of delivering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**electrification:** state or condition of being greatly excited. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**electrode:** a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**electrode:** a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**electrode:** a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**electrode:** a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**electrode:** a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**electrode:** an E-Meter can; the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**electrode:** an E-Meter can; the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**electrode:** an E-Meter can; the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**electrode:** the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**electrodes:** conductors through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**electrodes:** conductors through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**electrodes:** conductors through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**electrodiathermy:** medical treatment in which heat is produced beneath the skin by a high-frequency electric current, radiation, etc., to warm or destroy tissue. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**electroencephalograph: (medical)** an instrument for measuring and recording the electrical activity of the brain. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**electroencephalographs: (medical)** instruments for measuring and recording the electrical activity of the brain. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**electrogalvanometer:** a coined word from the prefix electro-, electric and galvanometer, an instrument for detecting and measuring a small electric current. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**electrogalvanometer:** a coined word from the prefix electro-, electric and galvanometer, an instrument for detecting and measuring a small electric current. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**electrolysis:** decomposition of a chemical compound by the passage of an electrical current through a solution of it. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary



**electromagnetic:** of, produced by or having to do with electromagnetism: magnetism produced by a current of electricity. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**electromagnetism:** magnetism produced by an electric current. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**electrometer:** an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. Also called E-Meter. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**electron:** a negatively charged particle that forms a part of all atoms, and can exist on its own in a free state. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**electron:** a negatively charged particle that forms a part of all atoms, and can exist on its own in a free state. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**electron:** a negatively charged particle that forms a part of all atoms, and can exist on its own in a free state. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**electron:** a negatively charged particle that forms a part of all atoms, and can exist on its own in a free state. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**electron:** a negatively charged particle that forms a part of all atoms, and can exist on its own in a free state. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**electron:** a negatively charged particle that forms a part of all atoms. —HEV Approved Glossary

**electron:** one of the negatively charged particles that form a part of all atoms. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**electronic:** short for electronic incident, an incident in which a thetan is implanted with electronic waves to intentionally install fixed, contrasurvival ideas. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**electronic brain:** (informal) an electronic computer. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**electronic brain boys:** men who work with or on electronic computers. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**electronic brains:** electronic computers. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**electronic incident:** an incident in which a thetan is implanted with electronic waves to intentionally install fixed, contrasurvival ideas. See also **implants** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**electronic incident:** an incident that contains heavy electrical currents. Any preclear has in the last few thousand years been placed in an electronic field and rendered null, void and obsessed by very heavy "electrical" currents. The object was slavery, a compulsion to be good and obedient and to have a mest body. See also **preclear** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**electronic incidents:** incidents that contain heavy electrical currents. Any preclear has in the last few thousand years been placed in an

electronic field and rendered null, void and obsessed by very heavy "electrical" currents. The object was slavery, a compulsion to be good and obedient and to have a mest body. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

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**electronic incidents:** incidents that contain heavy electrical currents. Any preclear has in the last few thousand years been placed in an electronic field and rendered null, void and obsessed by very heavy "electrical" currents. The object was slavery, a compulsion to be good and obedient and to have a mest body. See also **preclear** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**electronic incidents:** incidents that contain heavy electrical currents. Any preclear has in the last few thousand years been placed in an electronic field and rendered null, void and obsessed by very heavy "electrical" currents. The object was slavery, a compulsion to be good and obedient and to have a mest body. See also **incident**, **preclear** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**electronic magnetic wave:** another name for an electromagnetic wave: a wave of energy generated when an electric charge oscillates or is accelerated. An electromagnetic wave is a light wave, radio wave, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**electronic microscope:** a device that uses electrons instead of light to form images of very small objects, such as individual parts of small living things. Also called **electron microscope**. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**electronics: 1.** the standards, skills and mensurations and items and conditions necessary to handle, guide, use, increase and decrease flows of the minute energy particles called electrons. **2.** lower and cruder manifestations of the same order of actuality as thought. Ñ LRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**electronics:** the standards, skills and mensurations and items and conditions necessary to handle, guide, use, increase and decrease flows of the minute energy particles called electrons. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**electronics:** the standards, skills and mensurations and items and conditions necessary to handle, guide, use, increase and decrease flows of the minute energy particles called electrons. See also **electron** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**electrons:** any of the negatively charged particles that form a part of all atoms, and can exist on their own in a free state. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**electrons:** any of the negatively charged particles that form a part of all atoms, and can exist on their own in a free state. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**electrons:** any of the negatively charged particles that form a part of all atoms. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**electrons:** the negatively charged particles that form a part of all atoms. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Electropsychometer:** another name for an E-Meter. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**electropsychometer:** another name for E-Meter. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Electropsychometric Auditing:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 as the first operator's manual for the E-Meter. The entire text of this book is contained in the Technical Bulletins of the Dianetics and Scientology volumes. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Electropsychometric Auditing:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 as the first operator's manual for the E-Meter. For more information see Technical Bulletins Volume I. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Electropsychometric Auditing:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 as the first operator's manual for the E-Meter. For more information see Technical Bulletins Volume I. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**electroscope:** an instrument for detecting minute electric charge. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**electrosis:** a coined word from electro-, electric and -osis, condition; process. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**electrosis:** a coined word from electro-, electric and -osis, condition; process. Used humorously in this lecture with no particular meaning. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**electrostatic:** a stationary electric charge. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**element:** any substance that cannot be separated into different substances by ordinary chemical methods; all matter is composed of such substances. Elements can be transformed into other elements by radioactive decay or by nuclear reactions. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Elementary Straightwire:** a basic process with two commands: "Give me something you wouldn't mind remembering," "Give me something you wouldn't mind forgetting." —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Elementary Straightwire:** a basic process with two commands: "Give me something you wouldn't mind remembering," "Give me something you wouldn't mind forgetting." —Academy Level III Glossary

**Elementary Straightwire:** a basic process with two commands: "Give me something you wouldn't mind remembering," "Give me something you wouldn't mind forgetting." —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Elementary Straightwire:** a basic process with two commands: "Give me something you wouldn't mind remembering," "Give me something you wouldn't mind forgetting." —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Elementary Straightwire:** a basic process with two commands: "Give me something you wouldn't mind remembering," "Give me something you wouldn't mind forgetting." —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

- elements:** the parts or qualities of a thing, especially the necessary or basic parts. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- Eli:** a name given to Neville Chamberlain (former British prime minister) by LRH, paralleling the Biblical character Eli, who led a similar life of being reasonable and putting his country at risk during a time of war. **See also Chamberlain** and **Nazi Germany** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Eli:** a name given to Neville Chamberlain (former British prime minister) by LRH, paralleling the Biblical character Eli, who led a similar life of being reasonable, and putting his country at risk during a time of war. **See also Chamberlain, Munich, Nazi** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- elicit:** draw out (information, a response, etc.) —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- eliciting:** drawing forth, evoking (a response, manifestation, etc.) from a person. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- elicits:** draws forth; evokes. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Elijah:** a Hebrew prophet of the ninth century b.c. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Elizabeth:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950-1951. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Elizabethan times:** the forty-five years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558 - 1603), a time of notable triumphs in literature (William Shakespeare rose to prominence while Elizabeth was queen) and war (the defeat of the Spanish Armada, a fleet of over a hundred ships sent by King Philip II of Spain to conquer England in 1588). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth Foundation:** the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, located in Elizabeth, a city in northeastern New Jersey in the United States. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Elizabeth Foundation:** the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, located in Elizabeth, a city in northeastern New Jersey in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth Foundation:** the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, located in Elizabeth, a city in northeastern New Jersey in the United States. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey in the United States; location of the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 51. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Elizabeth, New Jersey:** a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951. —NED Approved Glossary

**elk:** the American elk, the largest North American deer, with large, branching antlers and a short tail. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**elk:** the American elk, the largest North American deer, with large, branching antlers and a short tail. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**Elks:** short for The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal and charitable organization founded in New York City in 1868. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Elks:** the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal and charitable organization founded in New York City in 1868. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Elks Club:** the local headquarters of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal organization founded in 1868. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Elks Hall:** a building containing the local headquarters of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal organization founded in 1868. Such halls are often rented out for public events. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Elliot:** Jim Elliot, a person who was involved with LRH in the early development of the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**ellipse:** an oval figure. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**elliptical:** having the form of an ellipse; oval. See also **ellipse** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Ellis:** Henry Havelock Ellis (1859 - 1939), English criminologist and psychologist who conducted studies in psychology and sociology of sex. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Elmhurst:** a residential city seventeen miles west of Chicago. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**elocution:** the art or style of giving talks or readings in public, especially an older style now thought of as showy and not natural. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**elocution:** the art or style of giving talks or readings in public, especially an older style now thought of as showy and not natural. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**elocution:** the art or style of giving talks or readings in public, especially an older style now thought of as showy and not natural. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**'elp:** (dialect) help. And so 'elp me, lightning 'it. ÑRoutine 3G: Experimental Preview of a Clearing Process (1 May 62) —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**'elp:** (dialect) help. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**El Paso:** a city in the state of Texas, United States. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**elucidates:** makes clear; explains. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**elucidation:** the action of providing clarification; explanation. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**'em:** (colloquial) them. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**'em:** (colloquial) them. —HEV Approved Glossary

**'em:** (colloquial) them. —NED Approved Glossary

**'em:** (colloquial) them. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**'em:** (colloquial) them. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**emanated:** originated; sent forth; flowed out. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**emanating:** originating; sending forth; flowing out. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**emanator:** a large, glowing body of radioactive material which hangs magically in thin air, a sort of a god, an all-knower. Its outpulse puts one into a trance. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Emanator:** an incident that contains a large, glowing body of radioactive material which hangs magically in thin air, a sort of a god, an all-knower. The outward pulsing of this body puts one into a trance. See also **incident** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**emancipation:** a release from slavery or restraint; a setting free. Used in reference to the 13th Amendment (change or addition) to the Constitution of the United States which abolished slavery. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**emancipation:** the act or process of setting free from slavery of any kind; release. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**embalming fluid:** chemicals used in treating a dead body to keep it from decaying rapidly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**embalming juice:** a preserving fluid injected into the blood vessels of a corpse. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**embark:** set out on a venture; commence. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**embayed:** enclosed, as if in a bay. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**embedded:** having become fixed or incorporated, as into a surrounding mass. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**embellished:** heightened (narrative) with fictitious additions. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**embellished:** heightened with fictitious additions. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**embezzled:** stolen (money, etc., entrusted to one's care); taken by fraud for one's own use. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**embezzlement:** stealing (money, etc., entrusted to one's care); taking by fraud for one's own use. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**embodied:** collected into or included in a body; organized; incorporated. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**embraced:** included; contained. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**embraces:** includes or contains. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**embroider:** improve (an account or report) by adding details, often of a fictitious or imaginary kind; exaggerate. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**embroidered:** adorned or embellished. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**embroil:** throw into confusion; complicate. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**embroiled:** drawn into a conflict or fight; involved in trouble. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**embroiled:** thrown into confusion; complicated. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**embroiled:** thrown into confusion or disorder; entangled. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**embryo:** 1. an early or undeveloped stage of something. 2. a child in the womb in the first eight weeks of its development. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**embryo:** the human organism up to the third month after conception. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**embryonic:** early or undeveloped. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**embryonic:** of or like an embryo, the human organism up to the third month after conception. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**embryonic cancer:** also called embryoma: a tumor composed of tissues resembling those of the fetus or thought to arise from fetal tissues or fetal remnants. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Emergency:** the state or condition which applies when the statistics of an organization, department, portion of an organization or a person are seen to be declining or are unchanging. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**emergent:** arising unexpectedly or as a new or improved development. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Emerson:** Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 - 1882), one of American's most influential authors and thinkers, also a minister and noted lecturer. He is credited with the statement: "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the woods the world will make a beaten path to his door." —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Emerson:** Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 - 1882), one of America's most influential authors and thinkers, also a minister and noted lecturer. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Emersonian:** having to do with Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 - 1882), American essayist, poet, lecturer and philosopher; one of America's most quoted authors. Though the main current of Emerson's thought was optimistic, some of his works showed a belief that faith came only in moments, whereas doubt was habitual, an acknowledgment that darker forces seemed to prevail. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Emersonian:** of Ralph Waldo Emerson: (1803 - 82) American essayist, poet and lecturer. Emerson was part of the transcendentalist movement, which advised people to look for God-given power within themselves. His best-known essay is "Self-Reliance." Many in the nineteenth century took inspiration from Emerson, especially through his brief and pointed sayings and urgings, such as "Hitch your wagon to a star." —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Emerson, Ralph Waldo:** (1803 - 82) one of American's most influential authors and thinkers, also a minister and noted lecturer. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**E-Meter:** an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of a person. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the person receiving auditing in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**E-Meter:** an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of a person. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the person receiving auditing in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary



- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1Ñ The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5Ñ Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of a person. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the person receiving auditing in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of a person. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the person receiving auditing in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **pc** in this glossary. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **Homo sapiens** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **Homo sapiens** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **Homo sapiens** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or

travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **pc** in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. There are electrodes used with the E-Meter which resemble ordinary cans and are tin-plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also **auditor**, **preclear** and **electrode** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**E-Meter:** short for electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or

- travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** and **auditor** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** and **auditor** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer or electropsychometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also **preclear** and **auditor** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter:** short for electrometer. See **electrometer** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- E-Meter cans:** electrodes used with the E-Meter. They resemble ordinary cans and are tin-plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also **E-Meter** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- E-Meter check:** an action which consists of setting up an E-Meter and handing the cans to the person being given the check. No questions are asked and the person is not informed of readings. The Ethics Officer simply records the E-Meter data and the person's attitude and that is all. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**eminent:** above all or most others; outstanding; famous. Eminent implies standing high or above all others of the same kind because of excellence in something. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**emote:** give expression to emotion. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**emote:** have or give expression to emotion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**emote:** to show or pretend emotion. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**emotes: (informal)** expresses emotion in an artificial or exaggerated way. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**emotingness:** the condition of having or manifesting emotion. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**emotion:** an organism manifestation of position on the Tone Scale which is rationally appropriate to the present time environment and which truly represents the present time position on the Tone Scale. Rational effect. This word is redefined in Dianetics and is given an opposite for comparison, misemotion. See also **misemotion** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**emotion:** a response by wavelength affecting an individual or another which produces a sensation and a state of mind. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**emotion:** a response by wavelength affecting an individual or another which produces a sensation and a state of mind. Emotion is a connector between thought and effort. ((Added for glossary entry only - not in footnote)) It is a manifestation of beingness, and closely related to motion. One handles motion on a direct ratio with his ability to handle emotion; the higher his emotion level, the more control he can exert over motion; the lower his emotion level, the more he succumbs to motion. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**emotion:** the catalyst used by the control center to monitor physical action. The relay system, via glands, interposed between "I" and self and, by thought, others. The main emotions are happiness, in which one has confidence and enjoyment in his goals and a belief in his control of environment; boredom, in which one has lost confidence and direction but is not defeated; antagonism, wherein one feels his control threatened; anger, wherein one seeks to destroy that which threatens and seeks without good direction beyond destruction; covert hostility, wherein one seeks to destroy while reassuring his target that he is not so seeking; fear, wherein one is catalyzed to flee; grief, in which one recognizes loss; apathy, in which one accepts failure on all dynamics and pretends death. Other emotions are a volume or a lack of volume of those named. Shame or embarrassment are emotions peculiar to groups or interpersonal relations and are on a level with grief, denoting loss of position in a group. Emotion is the glandular system parallel of motion and each emotion reflects action to gain or lose to motion. At a high level one is sending back motion, at a mid level one is holding motion, at a

- lower level, motion is sweeping through and over one. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- emotion:** the energy manifestation of affinity (the feeling of affection or the lack of it). —edited from Tech Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- emotional curve:** that drop or rise on the Tone Scale caused by failure to control on any dynamic or the receipt of an ally on any dynamic. The drop falls from above 2.5 down to apathy in a steep curve. It occurs in seconds or minutes or hours. The speed of its fall is an index of the severity of the failure. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Emotional Curves:** an auditing process in which one gets the preclear to reexperience an emotional curve. An emotional curve is a drop or rise on the Tone Scale caused by failure to control on any dynamic or receipt of allies on any dynamic. The drop falls from above 2.5 down to apathy in a steep curve. It occurs in seconds or minutes or hours. The speed of its fall is an index of the severity of the failure. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- emotionalize:** make emotional. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- emotional scale:** same as Tone Scale. See **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- emotional scale:** See **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Emotion Processing:** one of three distinct levels of processing. The first is thought, the second is emotion, the third is effort. Emotion is done by Straightwire, Lock Scanning and lock and engram and secondary running, with the total address to emotion. A moment of sympathy, of determinism, of defiance, of agreement, is run just as though the incident were an engram. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- emphatically:** decidedly; decisively. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- empire:\*\*\*** a group of countries or states, usually forming an extensive territory, under the same ruler or government, one country having some control over the rest. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Empire Laundry:** a name for a laundry. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet

high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 11](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 12](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 14](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 15](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 16](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 18](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 20](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 21](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 22](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 23](#) Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —[SHSBC Binder 24](#) Approved Glossary



**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for

- New York State, "the Empire State." —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Empire State Building:** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Empire State Building:\*\*\*** a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- empirical:** derived from or guided by experience or experiment. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- empirical:** derived from or guided by experience or experiment. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- empirical:** relying or based solely on experiment and observation rather than theory. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- empirically:** in a manner derived from or guided by experience or experiment. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- emplacement:** a prepared position, such as a mounting or platform, for guns. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- emplacement:** a prepared position, such as a mounting or platform, for guns within a fortification. —American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- Empress Eugenie hat:** a small hat, popular in the early 1930s, with the brim rolled back on either side, worn tilted sideways and to the front and often trimmed with one long ostrich plume in the side roll. The hat was named for Empress Eugenie (1826 - 1920) who was the wife of Louis Napoleon and empress of France (1853 - 1871). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- enamored:** charmed, captivated. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- enamored:** very much in love; very fond; charmed. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- enceinte:** (French) pregnant; with child. —Academy Level II Glossary
- encephalitis:** inflammation of the brain caused by injury, infection, poison or other agent. The word is derived from the Greek en, (with)in, and kephale, head, and the suffix -itis, inflammation of or inflammatory disease of.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- encephalograph:** an instrument for measuring and recording the electric activity of the brain. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- encephalographs:** instruments for measuring and recording the electric activity of the brain. From a Greek word meaning "brain." Also called

electroencephalograph or EEG for short. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**Enchanter:** See Diana in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Enchanter, the:**\*\*\* the first of the Sea Org vessels. It was a fifty-foot ketch (a small sailing boat with two masts) acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III. It was later renamed Diana. See also Sea Organization in this glossary. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**encompasses:** includes comprehensively. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**encore:**\*\*\* an additional performance or reappearance in response to a demand from the audience, as by applause. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**encounter:** find oneself faced with. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**encounter:** find oneself faced with. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**encroachments:** intrusions (especially by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory, rights or accustomed sphere of action of others; gradual inroads made or extensions of boundaries at the expense of something else. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**encumbered:** impeded or hindered; hampered. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Encyclopaedia Americana:** the first noteworthy American encyclopaedia from 1829 - 1833. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language. (1st edition printed 1771). —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the

- oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (first edition printed 1771). Used figuratively in this lecture. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (first edition printed 1771). —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- Encyclopaedia Britannica:** a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language. (1st edition printed 1771). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Encyclopedia Run-on-ica:** a made-up name for an encyclopedia, taken from Encyclopedia Britannica and Encyclopedia Americana. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- encyclopedias:** a book or set of books giving information on all or many branches of knowledge, or on one field of study, generally in articles alphabetically arranged. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- encyst:** enclose or become enclosed in a cyst, capsule or sac. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- encysting:** enclosing in or as if in a cyst or sac. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- encystment:** the product or result of being encysted: enclosed or becoming enclosed in a cyst, capsule or sac. Used figuratively. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**end-all:** chief or all-important element. —Academy Level II Glossary

**end-all:** the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all.  
—Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)

**end-all:** the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all.  
—NED Approved Glossary

**end-all:** the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all.  
—SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**end-all:** the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all.  
—SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**end-all:** the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all.  
—SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**end-all:** the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all.  
—SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**end-all:** the central and all-important part. Variation of be-all and end-all.  
—9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**endeavor:** earnest attempt or effort. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**endeavors:** earnest attempts; hard tries; efforts. —The Dynamics Glossary.  
Final approval 14/9/89

**endeavors:** efforts or pains, directed to attain an object; strenuous attempts or enterprises. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**endocrine:\*\*\*** any gland producing one or more internal secretions that are introduced directly into the bloodstream and carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**endocrine:** designating or of any gland producing one or more internal secretions that are introduced directly into the bloodstream and carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**endocrine:** of the endocrine system, the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —HEV Approved Glossary

**endocrine:** of the endocrine system, the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**endocrine:** referring to the system of glands producing one or more internal secretions that are introduced directly into the bloodstream and carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**endocrine system:** the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**endocrine system:** the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**endocrine system:** the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are

- carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary
- endocrine system:\*\*\*** the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- endocrine system:** the system of glands which produces one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- endocrinologists:** specialists in the field of endocrinology, the branch of biology dealing with the endocrine glands and their secretions, especially in relation to their processes or functions. See also endocrine in this glossary. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- endocrinology:** the branch of biology dealing with the endocrine glands and their secretions, especially in relation to their processes or functions. See also endocrine system in this glossary. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- end of terminal:** a communication line to anything has the preclear at one end and something at the other end. When the end of the terminal is vacated, flow dams and the preclear must fix the vacated end to his own body. This is the mechanics behind the loss which brings about grief. ARC lines can be mocked up and handled in the routine of Creative Processing, which process will resolve end of terminal difficulties. These terminals are quite visible to the thetan who sees them either wound around the body or extending to other bodies or reaching a considerable distance into space. The thetan can actually yank on these terminals, even those which go into space, and free the other end whether he perceives so or not, and so recover and dispose of such lines. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- end of their tether:** end of their trying or imagining; last of their ability or ideas of how to do more. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Dictionary of American Slang
- endowment:** a gift of nature; inherent talent, ability, quality, etc. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- end phenomena:** those indicators (manifestations) in the pc and E-Meter which show that a process is complete. See also pc, phenomena, E-Meter and process in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- end phenomena:** those indicators which are present when an action has been fully and correctly completed. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- end phenomena:** those indicators which are present when an action has been fully and correctly completed. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- end rudiments:** rudiments to clean up additional and residual charge left by reason of the session and put the pc in a frame of mind to end the session. —Academy Level II Glossary
- end rudiments:\*\*\*** rudiments to clean up additional and residual charge left by reason of the session and put the pc in a frame of mind to

- end the session. See also rudiments in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- end ruds:** short for end rudiments, a series of questions asked the preclear after the main body of the session, as a part of the Model Session procedure, which cleaned up additional and residual charge left by reason of the session and to put the pc in a frame of mind to end the session. —Academy Level III Glossary
- ends:** purposes or goals; aims. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- end word:** a word that comes on the end of each of a series of goals. For example, in the goal "to catch catfish," "catfish" is the end word. See also goal in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- end word:** a word that comes on the end of each of a series of goals. For example, in the goal "to catch catfish," "catfish" is the end word. See also goal in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- end word:\*\*\*** a word that comes on the end of each of a series of goals. For example, in the goal "to catch catfish," "catfish" is the end word. See also goal in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- end word:\*\*\*a** word that comes on the end of each of a series of goals; the end word of a series of GPMs. Each end word has many root words. For example, in the goal "to catch catfish," "catfish" is the end word. See also GPM and root words in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- energy:** a potential of motion or power. It is potential or actual motion or force. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- energy:** consists of postulated particles in space. Energy is subdivisible into a large motion, such as a flow, a dispersal or a ridge and a small motion which is itself commonly called a "particle" in nuclear physics. Agitation within agitation is the basic formation of particles of energy, such as electrons, protons and others. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- energy:** postulated particles in space. Energy is subdivisible into a large motion, such as a flow, a dispersal or a ridge and a small motion which is itself commonly called a "particle" in nuclear physics. Agitation within agitation is the basic formation of particles of energy. —Academy Level III Glossary
- energy:** postulated particles in space. Energy is subdivisible into a large motion, such as a flow, a dispersal or a ridge and a small motion which is itself commonly called a "particle" in nuclear physics. Agitation within agitation is the basic formation of particles of energy, such as electrons, protons and others. See also dispersal, flows and ridge in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- energy:** postulated particles in space. Energy is subdivisible into a large motion, such as a flow, a dispersal or a ridge and a small motion which is itself commonly called a "particle" in nuclear physics. Agitation within agitation is the basic formation of particles of energy, such as electrons, protons and others. See also dispersal, flow and ridge in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- energy:** postulated particles in space. Energy is subdivisible into a large motion, such as a flow, a dispersal or a ridge and a small motion which is itself commonly called a "particle" in nuclear physics.

Agitation within agitation is the basic formation of particles of energy, such as electrons, protons and others. See also dispersal, flow and ridge in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**energy:** the potential of motion or power. It is potential or actual motion or force. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**energy:** the potential of motion or power. It is potential or actual motion or force. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**energy:** the potential of motion or power. It is potential or actual motion or force. —Understanding the E-Meter. (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**energy soup:** energy that is condensed, thick or like glue or soup, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**enfilade:** gunfire directed from either flank along the length of a column or line of troops. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**enfilade-fire:\*\*\*** gunfire sweeping a line of troops from end to end. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**enfilade fire:** gunfire sweeping a line of troops from end to end. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**enfranchised:** (1) set free; released from slavery or restraint. (2) admitted to citizenship, especially to the right of voting. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**enfranchised:** given the right to vote. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**enfranchises:** admits to political privileges or rights. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Engels:** Friedrich Engels (1820 - 1895), a German socialist. While working for his father (a cotton manufacturer) in his early 20s, he started a life-long friendship with Karl Marx. They jointly produced the famous Communist Manifesto in 1848. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Engelsisms:** reference to the systems or beliefs of Friedrich Engel (1820 - 1895), a German socialist of the nineteenth century who was a lifelong associate of Karl Marx and collaborated with him in spreading communism. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Engelsisms:** the doctrines, theories or principles of Friedrich Engels (1820 - 1895), German socialist leader and writer and close associate of Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. —Academy Level II Glossary

**engendered:** brought into being; brought about; caused; produced. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**engineer:** on a ship, the person that is in charge of the machines and engines. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**engineer:** person who plans, builds or manages engines, machines, roads, bridges, canals, railroads, forts, etc. —Thorndike & Barnhart Advanced Junior Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**engineering:** the planning, designing, construction or management of machinery, roads, bridges, buildings, waterways, etc. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90



- engineering:** the planning, designing, construction or management of machinery, roads, bridges, buildings, waterways, etc. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- engineering:** the science concerned with putting scientific knowledge to practical uses, divided into different branches, as civil, electrical, mechanical or chemical engineering. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- engineering:** the science concerned with putting scientific knowledge to practical uses, divided into different branches, as civil, electrical, mechanical or chemical engineering. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- engineering officer:** the officer on a ship responsible for the operation and maintenance of all propulsion and auxiliary machinery, the control of damage, the maintenance of boat machinery, the repair of the hull and its fixtures and all repairs beyond the capacity of other departments. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- engine room:** a compartment in the lower platforms of a ship where the engine is located. The term also refers to the staff of the engine room whose basic services include maintenance and upkeep of the engines as well as providing economically produced electricity, clean hot and cold water and clean and working drains. Electronic and other equipment such as winches (see **winch** in this glossary) and pumps and service equipment in good repair are an important part of their product. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- engine room:** a compartment in the lower platforms of a ship where the engine is located. The term also refers to the staff of the engine room whose basic services include maintenance and upkeep of the engines as well as providing economically produced electricity, clean hot and cold water and clean and working drains. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- engine room telegraphs:** mechanical devices, each with a dial and two indicators (one having a handle attached), located on the bridge and in the engine room. If the ship has two engines, there is a separate telegraph for each. The dial shows by subdivisions the various speeds which are sent below according to how the indicator is set. The engineer hearing an automatic bell notes by indicator the desired speed of the engines. As a check against error he similarly returns his signal to the bridge where it is recorded by the second indicator. Also referred to as bells and engine bells. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- english:** (sports) the spin given to a ball by striking it on one side or releasing it with a sharp twist. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- engram:** a mental image picture (a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past) which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception

present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture (a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past) which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **mental image picture** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**engram:** a mental image picture of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **mental image picture** and **reactive bank** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**engram:** a mental image picture of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **picture** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**engram:** a mental image picture of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **mental image picture** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**engram:** a mental image picture of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **mental image picture** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**engram:** a mental image picture of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **mental image picture** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —Academy Level II Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which

actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —Academy Level III Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact

or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also mental image picture in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also mental image picture in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also mental image pictures in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also mental image picture in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained

pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**engram:\*\*\*** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**engram:\*\*\*** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**engram:\*\*\*** a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of a time of physical pain and unconsciousness. It must by definition have impact or injury as part of its contents. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**engram:** a mental image picture which is a recording of a time of physical pain and unconsciousness. It must by definition have impact or injury as part of its contents. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a moment of "unconsciousness" containing physical pain or painful emotion and all perceptions, which is not available to the analytical mind as experience. It is a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full "unconsciousness." The engram is the single and sole source of aberration and psychosomatic illness. See also **aberration** and **psychosomatic** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception

- present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- engram:** a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- engram bank:** a colloquial name for the reactive mind. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- engram bank:** a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See also bank and reactive mind in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- engram bank:** a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See reactive mind in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- engram bank:** \*\*\*a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See reactive mind in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- engram bank:** a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- engram bank:** a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary



**engram bank:** the reactive mind, that portion of the mind which works on a stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and power over a person's awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. It consists of locks, secondaries, engrams and chains of them and is the single source of human aberration and psychosomatic ills. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**engram command:** any phrase contained in an engram. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**engram command:** any phrase contained in an engram. See also **engram** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**engramic phrase:** any phrase contained in an engram. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**engrams:**\*\*\*mental image pictures which are recordings of experiences containing pain, unconsciousness and real or fancied threats to survival. They are recordings in the reactive mind of things which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in mental image pictures called an engram. They must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of their content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**engross:** occupy completely, as the mind or attention; absorb. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**engrossed:**\*\*\* occupied completely, as the mind or attention; absorbed. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**engrossed:** occupied completely, as the mind or attention; absorbed. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**ENIAC:** abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer: the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ENIAC:** abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer: the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ENIAC:** abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer: the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**ENIAC:** abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer: the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**ENIAC:** abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer: the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. —NED Approved Glossary

- ENIAC:** abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer: the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- ENIAC:** abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer: the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)
- ENIAC:** the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- ENIAC:** the first large-scale electronic digital computer (uses numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- ENIAC:** the first large-scale electronic digital computer (uses numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- ENIAC:** the first large-scale electronic digital computer (uses numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- ENIAC:** the first large-scale electronic digital computer (uses numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ENIAC:** the first large-scale electronic digital (using numbers) computer ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- ENIAC:** the first large-scale electronic digital (using numbers) computer ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- enigma:** a perplexing, baffling or seemingly unexplainable matter, person, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- enjoin:** order, command. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- enjoinder:** emphatic directive or order. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- enjoined:** imposed, ordered or enforced. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- enjoined:** urged or imposed with authority; ordered; enforced. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**enlarged:**\*\*\* discussed at greater length or in greater detail. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**enlisted man:** a soldier or sailor below the rank of officer. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**en masse:**\*\*\* (French) in a mass; all together; as a group. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**en masse:**\*\*\* (French) in a mass; all together; as a group. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**enmest:** enturbulated mest: mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly. See also **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**enmest:** **mest** which has been confused and enturbulated, and thereby rendered less usable. See also **enturbulated** and **mest** in this glossary. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**enmest:** **mest** which has been enturbulated by entheta or crushed too hard into theta and rendered less usable. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**enmest:** short for enturbulated mest: mest that is confused, turbulent, disorderly. See also mest in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**enmested:** provided with or characterized by enturbulated mest: mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly. See also **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**enmested:** provided with or characterized by enturbulated mest: mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly. See also mest in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**enmestified:** a coined word meaning "invested with the attributes of enturbulated mest (mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly)." See also **mest** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**enmesty:** having, full of, or characterized by enturbulated mest: mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly. See also **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**enmired:** a coined word meaning "stuck in or as in mire (an area of wet, soggy ground)." —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**enmity:** a feeling or condition of hostility; hatred; ill will; animosity; antagonism. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Ennead of Heliopolis:** the group of nine gods (Ennead) of ancient Egyptian religion originating from the city of Heliopolis, one of the principal religious centers of the period. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**enormity:** (informal) great size, especially of a problem, job, etc. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**en passant: (French)** in passing, by the way. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**en passant:** (French) in passing; by the way. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**en passant:** (French) in passing. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**enrandomed:** made random. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**ensealed:** closed or fastened with a seal. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**ensign:** a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the US Navy. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ensign:** a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the US Navy. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**ensign:** a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the US Navy. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ensign:** a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the US Navy. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ensigns:** in the US Navy, commissioned officers of the lowest rank. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ensue:** happen as a consequence; result. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**ensues:** happens as a consequence; results. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**ensuing:** following immediately. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**entails:** has as a necessary part or result; involves; requires. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**entente:** an understanding or agreement, as between nations. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**enterprise:** willingness to undertake new or risky projects; energy and initiative. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**enterprise:** willingness to undertake new or risky projects; energy and initiative. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**entheta:** (1) theta which is enturbulated with mest in an inhar- monious combination. Irrational thought. See also **mest** in this glossary. (2) enturbulated theta (thought or life); especially referring to communications, which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**entheta:** a coined word in Scientology, made from the words enturbulated theta (thought or life). As used here, it refers to communications which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. See also **enturbulated** and **theta** in this glossary. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**entheta:** enturbulated theta (thought or life); especially referring to communications, which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**entheta:** enturbulated theta (thought or life); especially referring to communications, which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. —Academy Level II Glossary

**entheta:** enturbulated theta (thought or life); especially referring to communications, which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**entheta:\*\*\*** enturbulated theta (thought or life); especially referring to communications, which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**entheta:** short for enturbulated theta, theta which is turbulent, or agitated and disturbed; especially referring to communications, which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. See also theta in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**entheta:** short for enturbulated theta, theta which is turbulent, or agitated and disturbed. See also theta in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**entheta:** theta which is enturbulated (turbulent or agitated and disturbed); especially referring to communications, which, based on lies and confusions, are slanderous, choppy or destructive in an attempt to overwhelm or suppress a person or group. See also theta in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**entheta:** theta which is enturbulated with mest (enmest) in an inharmonious combination. Irrational thought. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**entheta:** theta which is enturbulated with mest in an inharmonious combination. Irrational thought. See also mest and theta in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**entheta:** theta which is enturbulated with mest in an inharmonious combination. Irrational thought. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**enthetesquely:** in a manner consisting of or using entheta. See also entheta in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**enthroned:\*\*\*** raised to a lofty position; raised in rank, character or status; elevated. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**entirety, in its:** wholly; completely. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**entities:** beings; existences. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**entities:** injected personalities. A thetan has been chopped up, cut up and given impressions so that there is a position in the theta body into which a new personality can be injected. Actual other life injected into it parasitically. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**entities:** injected personalities. A thetan has been chopped up, cut up and given impressions so that there is a position in the theta body into which a new personality can be injected. Actual other life injected into it parasitically. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**entities:** things that exist as particular and discrete units. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**entities:** things that have definite, individual existence in reality or in the mind. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**entities:** things that have definite, individual existence in reality or in the mind. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**entity:** being or existence, especially when considered as distinct, independent or self-contained. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**entity:** being or existence, especially when considered as distinct, independent or self-contained. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**entomologist:** a person skilled in entomology (the branch of zoology dealing with insects). —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged and World Book Dictionary (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**entrench:** to place in a position of strength; establish firmly or solidly. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**entrepreneur:** a person who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**entrepreneur:** person who organizes, operates and assumes the risk for a business venture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**enturbulate:** cause to be turbulent or agitated and disturbed. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**enturbulated:** turbulent or agitated and disturbed. —Academy Level II Glossary

**enturbulated:** turbulent or agitated and disturbed. —HEV Approved Glossary

**enturbulated:** turbulent or agitated and disturbed. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**enturbulated:\*\*\*** turbulent or agitated and disturbed. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**enturbulates:** becomes turbulent; becomes agitated and disturbed. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**enturbation:** turbulence; commotion and upset. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**enturbulence:** turbulence or agitation and disturbance. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**enturbulence:** turbulence or agitation and disturbance. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**enturbulence:** turbulence or agitation and disturbance. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**enturbulence:\*\*\*** turbulence or agitation and disturbance. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**enturbulence:** turbulence or agitation and disturbance. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**enturbulence:** turbulence or agitation and disturbance. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**enturbulence:** turbulence or agitation and disturbance. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**enturmoiled:** caused to be in turmoil (a very excited or confused condition; tumult; commotion; uproar). —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**environ:** abbreviation for environment, one's surroundings; the material things around one; the area one lives in; the living things, objects, spaces and forces with which one lives whether close to or far away. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**environ:** abbreviation for environment, one's surroundings; the material things around one; the area one lives in; the living things, objects, spaces and forces with which one lives whether close to or far away. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

- environ:** abbreviation for environment. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- environment:** all conditions surrounding the organism from the first moment of present-life existence to death, including physical, emotional, spiritual, social, educational, nutritional. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- environment:** one's surroundings; the material things around one; the area one lives in; the living things, objects, spaces and forces with which one lives whether close to or far away. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- environment:** the surroundings of the preclear from moment to moment in particular or in general, including people, pets, mechanical objects, weather, culture, clothing or the Supreme Being. Anything he perceives or believes he perceives. The objective environment is the environment everyone agrees is there. The subjective environment is the environment the individual himself believes is there. They may not agree. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- enzymes:** complex organic substances secreted by certain cells of plants and animals which cause a chemical change in the substance upon which they act. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- enzymes:** complex organic substances secreted by certain cells of plants and animals which cause a chemical change in the substance upon which they act. In the lecture, this word is used humorously with no particular meaning. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- EP:** abbreviation for end phenomena: the phenomena (facts or experiences that can be seen, heard, etc.) which appear at the end of something. In Scientology, the expression end phenomena is used to mean those indicators (including the person's appearance and attitude, observed changes in the person or his handling of the environment, realizations he has had about life, etc.) which are present when an auditing process has been fully and correctly completed. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- EP:** abbreviation for end phenomena: the phenomena (facts or experiences that can be seen, heard, etc.) which appear at the end of something. In Scientology, the expression end phenomena is used to mean those indicators (including the person's appearance and attitude, observed changes in the person or his handling of the environment, realizations he has had about life, etc.) which are present when an auditing process has been fully and correctly completed. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- EP:** abbreviation for end phenomena. See **end phenomena** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- ephemeral:** lasting for a brief time; short-lived; transitory. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- epic: (figurative)** a story or series of events worthy of being the subject of an epic: a long poem that tells of the adventures of one or more great heroes, written in a dignified, majestic style, and often giving expression to the characters and ideals of a nation or race. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**epicenter:** the word epicenter is taken from its derivation as meaning something approximating a center off the center—“other center” or something of the sort. It is a center on the center, technically, accurately. And it is a study of the successive command posts of a human organism. A command post is the control center of the organism and can be defined as the contact point between theta and the physical universe and is that center which is aware of being aware and which has charge of and responsibility for the organism along all its dynamics. The theory of epicenters merely states that there is an evolution of command posts, and that those command posts remain structurally visible in the organism. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**epicenters:** sub-brains in various parts of the body, probably picked up on the evolutionary line, which have a monitoring effect on the body and the individual. These would be such parts of the body as the “funny bones” or any “judo sensitive” spots: the sides of the neck, the inside of the wrist, the places the doctors tap to find out if there is a reflex. Used humorously in this lecture with no specific meaning. For more information on epicenters, see the book Scientology: A History of Man. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**epicenters:** subbrains in various parts of the body, probably picked up on the evolutionary line, which have a monitoring effect on the body and the individual. These would be such parts of the body as the “funny bones” or any “judo sensitive” spots: the sides of the neck, the inside of the wrist, the places the doctors tap to find out if there is a reflex. For more information on epicenters, see the book Scientology: A History of Man. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**epicenters:** subbrains in various parts of the body, probably picked up on the evolutionary line, which have a monitoring effect on the body and the individual. These would be such parts of the body as the “funny bones” or any “judo sensitive” spots: the sides of the neck, the inside of the wrist, the places the doctors tap to find out if there is a reflex. For more information on epicenters, see the book Scientology: A History of Man by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Epicurus:** (342? - 270 b.c.) Greek philosopher. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**epidemic:** extremely prevalent; widespread. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**epiflavus:** a made-up name for a form of psychosis. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**epiglottis:** a made-up name for a disease. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**epiglosis:** a made-up word. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**epileptic:** pertaining to or symptomatic of epilepsy, a disorder of the nervous system, usually characterized by fits of convulsions that end with loss of consciousness. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**epileptic form seizure:** a sudden episode of uncontrolled electrical activity in the brain during which the person falls down unconscious and the entire body stiffens and then twitches or jerks uncontrollably. During a seizure breathing may be absent or very irregular. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary



**epileptiform:** having the form of epilepsy, a disorder of the nervous system, usually characterized by fits of convulsions that end with loss of consciousness. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**epistemology:** a branch of philosophy that investigates the origin, nature, methods and limits of human knowledge. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**epistemology:** a branch of philosophy that investigates the origin, nature, methods and limits of human knowledge. —HEV Approved Glossary

**epistle:** a communication made to an absent person in writing; a letter. Chiefly (from its use in translations from Latin and Greek) applied to letters written in ancient times, especially to those which rank as literary productions, or to those of a public character or addressed to a body of persons. Used with a playful or sarcastic implication in application to ordinary (modern) letters. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**epitaph:** an inscription on a tomb or gravestone in memory of the person buried there. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**epitomizing:** being representative or typical of the characteristics or general quality of a whole class. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**epizootics:** a general term for diseases that spread quickly among animals. Used humorously in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**epizootics:** epidemics amongst animals. Used humorously in this lecture. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Epsom Downs:** a racetrack in southeastern England, near London. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**equanimity:** mental or emotional stability or composure, especially under tension or strain; calmness; equilibrium. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**equanimity:** mental or emotional stability or composure, especially under tension or strain; calmness; equilibrium. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**equanimity:** the quality of remaining calm and undisturbed; evenness of mind or temper; composure. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**equanimity:** the quality of remaining calm and undisturbed; evenness of mind or temper; composure. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**equation:** a condition involving some equivalence or relation. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**equation:** a statement of association or identification of two or more things. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**equation:** a statement of equality between two quantities, as shown by the equal sign (=). For example, a simple equation would be 2+2=4. —Webster's New World Dictionary for Young Readers. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**equilateral:** having all the sides equal. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**equilibrium:** a state of balance; a condition in which opposing forces exactly balance or equal each other. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**equilibrium:** a state of balance; a condition in which opposing forces exactly balance or equal each other. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**equilibrium:** a state of rest or balance due to the equal action of opposing forces. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**equilibrium:** a state of rest or balance due to the equal action of opposing forces. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**equilibrium:** mental or emotional balance; evenness of mind or temper; composure. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**equinprivine:** reference to equiline, a hormone which affects the growth of female sex organs. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**equipage:** a carriage drawn by horses and attended by servants. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**equitable:** just and right; fair; reasonable. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**equivocal:** questionable; suspicious. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**eradicated:** gotten rid of; wiped out; destroyed. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**eradicating:** getting rid of; wiping out; destroying. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**eradication:** the removal or utter destruction of something; the action of doing away with; extermination. —compiled from Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**eradication:** the removal or utter destruction of something; the action of doing away with; extermination. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**erase:** cause an engram to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** and **engrams** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**erase:** cause an engram to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** and **engram** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**erase:** cause an engram to “vanish” entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**erase:** cause an engram to “vanish” entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also **engram** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**erase:** cause (something in the reactive mind) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**erase:** cause (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**erase:** cause (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**erase:** cause (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**erase:** cause (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**erase:** cause to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. —Academy Level II Glossary

**erase:** cause to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**erase:** cause to “vanish” entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. —Academy Level III Glossary

**erase:** vanish entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**erased:** caused (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**erased:** caused to “vanish” entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**erases:** causes to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5N Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**erasing:** causing (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also engram and reactive bank in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**erasing:** causing (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**erasing:** causing to “vanish” entirely by recounting. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**erasure:** the action of causing an engram to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**erasure:** the action of causing an engram to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**erasure:** the action of causing an engram to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and ceases to be part of the

reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**erasure:** the action of erasing (rubbing out) locks, secondaries or engrams. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Ercatchers:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

'**ere:** (dialect) here. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Erector Set:** (trademark) a brand of children's building game. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Erector Set:** (trademark) a set of metal pieces, nuts, bolts, etc., and tools, specially designed for constructing small models of buildings, machines or other engineering apparatus. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**erg:** (1) (physics) a unit of work or energy. (2) **Erg:** a made-up name for a person: a humorous reference to the practice of naming scientific discoveries after real people. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**erg: (physics)** a unit of work or energy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**erg: (physics)** a unit of work or energy. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**erg: (physics)** a unit of work (the application of a force through a distance) or energy. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**erg, as long as ye shall:** a humorous reference to a phrase used in marriage ceremonies: "Wilt (archaic for "will") thou forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?" An erg, in physics, is a unit of work (the application of a force through a distance) or energy. See also **thou, thee** and **ye** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Ergflatz, Joseph:** a made-up name, used satirically. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**ergot:** a disease of rye which, when extracted from the plant, has the ability to contract blood vessels and smooth muscle tissue. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**ergs:** (physics) units of work or energy. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**ergs: (physics)** units of work or energy. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ergs:** (physics) units of work or energy. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ergs:** (physics) units of work or energy. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ergs: (physics)** units of work or energy. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**ergs and dynes:** units of measurement of work, energy and force. A dyne is the amount of force acting on a mass of one gram for one second that gives it a velocity of one centimeter per second. An erg is the amount of work done by one dyne acting through the distance of one centimeter. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Erigena, Johannes Scotus:** (ca. 810 - 880) religious philosopher and teacher, apparently born in Ireland. He has been called perhaps the most learned man of his time. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**erk: (British slang)** a worthless, stupid person; jerk. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Ernst, Paul:** (1866 - 1933) German writer, dramatist and critic. Author of translations of old Italian tales, original short stories and narrative poems. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Ernst, Paul:** (1902 - ) American writer, mostly of short fiction. He was extremely active during the 1930s writing for science fiction, fantasy and hero magazines. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**erogenic:** especially sensitive to sexual stimulation, as certain areas of the body. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**err:** go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; be incorrect. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**err:** make a mistake; are incorrect. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**erronified:** a coined word from erroneous and the suffixes -fy and -ed meaning "made or caused to be mistaken or wrong." —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**errs:** makes a mistake; is incorrect. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**erstwhile:** former; of times past. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**erstwhile:** of an earlier time; former. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**erudite:** learned; scholarly. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**erudition:** exhibition of knowledge not easily understood by the average person. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**erupted:** burst forth or out, as from some restraint. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Erxes:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**E/S:** abbreviation for earlier-similar, the action of an auditor having a pc look earlier for a similar item or incident. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**escapades:** adventurous actions that usually violate conventional standards of behavior. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**eschew:** abstain or keep away from; shun; avoid. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**escudos:** any of various former gold or silver coins of Spain and Spanish America. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ESKIMAC:** humorous, made-up name for a type of computer (similar to ENIAC and UNIVAC, the names of actual computers). See also **ENIAC** and **UNIVAC** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Eskimo:** a member of a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin and black hair. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Eskimo:** pertaining to a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin and black hair. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

- Eskimo:** pertaining to a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin and black hair. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Eskimo:** pertaining to a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Eskimo Pies:** (trademark) small bars of ice cream coated with chocolate and skewered on a narrow, thin stick by which they are held in the hand for eating. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- Eskimos:** a member of a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin and black hair.
- esoteria:** facts or things that are intended for or understood by only a chosen few. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- esoteric:** beyond the understanding or knowledge of most people. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- esoteric:** beyond the understanding or knowledge of most people. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- esoteric:** beyond the understanding or knowledge of most people. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- esoteric:** intended or understood by only a chosen few, as an inner group of disciples or initiates, said of ideas, doctrines, literature, etc. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- esoteric:** not understandable. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- esoteric:** of or pertaining to something understood by or meant for only the select few who have special knowledge or interest. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- esoteric:** of or pertaining to something understood by or meant for only the select few who have special knowledge or interest. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- esoteric:** understood by or meant for only the select few who have special knowledge or interest. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- esoteric:** understood by or meant for only the select few who have special knowledge or interest. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- esoterotica:** a humorous variation of esoterica, esoteric facts or matters. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- esoterotica:** a humorous variation of esoterica, esoteric facts or matters. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- ESP:** abbreviation for extrasensory perception: perception or communication outside of normal sensory activity, as in telepathy or clairvoyance. See also **clairvoyance** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- ESP:** extrasensory perception: perception or communication outside of normal sensory activity, as in telepathy or clairvoyance. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- ESP:** extrasensory perception: perception or communication outside of normal sensory capability, as in telepathy and clairvoyance (the supernatural power of seeing objects or actions removed in space or

time from natural viewing). —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**españoles:** (Spanish) natives or inhabitants of Spain. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Espinol Confederacy:** an old civilization which engaged in implanting. Their whole title was "Espinol United Moons, Planets and Asteroids, This Quarter of the Universe is Ours." See also **implanter** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Espinol Confederacy:** an old civilization which engaged in implanting. Their whole title was "Espinol United Stars, Moons, Planets and Asteroids This Quarter of the Universe is Ours!" See also **implanting** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**espouse:** make one's own; adopt or embrace, as a cause. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**espouse:** take up, support or advocate. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**esprit de corps:** (French) group spirit; sense of pride, honor, etc., shared by those in the same group or undertaking. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Esquire:** a popular US periodical for men. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Esquire:** a popular US periodical (magazine) for men. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**Esquire:** a popular US periodical (magazine) for men. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**essay:** make an attempt at; try. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**essay:** try; attempt. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**essay:** try; attempt. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**essayed:** tried; attempted. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**essence, in the final:** essentially; at bottom, often despite appearances. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Essex:** a county in southeastern England. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Essex-on-Kent:** a made-up name of a place, using the names of two neighboring counties in southeast England, Essex and Kent, and the British way of naming towns. Example: Clacton-on-Sea, a town by the sea in southeast England. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Essex-on-Kent:** a made-up name of a place, using the names of two neighboring counties in southeast England, Essex and Kent, and the British way of naming towns. Example: Clacton-on-Sea, a town by the sea in southeast England. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**ESSO:** the trademark for "Standard Oil of Ohio" at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Esso, Tom:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**estate:** condition or circumstances with reference to worldly prosperity, estimation, etc.; social status or rank. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**estate:** social status or rank. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Estates Section:** that section in an org whose product is adequate, clean, attractive, usable org premises that enhance org promotion, production and asset value. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**esteem:** hold to be; consider; regard.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**esteemed:** regarded as valuable; respected. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Estimation:** the Department of Estimation in the Technical Division at the time of the lecture. This department handled all interview, testing and student and pc administration matters, and their supplies and texts. This department is now called the Department of Technical Services. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**estimation:** the forming of an approximate judgment or opinion regarding the value, amount, size, weight, etc., of; calculating approximately. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Esto:** short for Establishment Officer: a staff post with the purpose of establishing and maintaining the establishment of the org and each division therein. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Esto:** short for Establishment Officer, a staff post with the purpose of establishing and maintaining the establishment of the org and each division therein. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Estrada, Fernando:** a staff member at the Founding Church of Scientology in Washington, DC (District of Columbia) at the time of this lecture. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**estranged:** made unfriendly or hostile. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**estranged:** made unfriendly or hostile. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**estranged:** turned away in feeling or affection. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**estrogen:** a sex hormone or other substance capable of developing and maintaining female characteristics of the body. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**estrogen: (biochemistry)** any of various hormones which induce a series of physiological changes in females, especially in the reproductive or sexual organs. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**et: (colloquial)** eaten. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**et: (colloquial)** eaten. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**et: (colloquial)** eaten. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**et: (colloquial)** eaten. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**et: (colloquial)** eaten. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**et: (US colloquial)** eaten. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**et: (US colloquial)** eaten. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**et: (US colloquial)** eaten. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**et: (US colloquial)** eaten. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**et: (US colloquial)** eaten. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary



**et al.:** and others. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**eted:** a humorous variation of et, a dialectal form of eaten. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Eternal, by the:** (colloquial) a variation of by God, a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. The Eternal is another name for God. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ether:** a colorless, sweet-smelling liquid that burns and evaporates readily. Its fumes cause unconsciousness when deeply inhaled. Used as an anesthetic.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**ether:** a drug used to produce anesthesia, as before surgery. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**ether:** a drug used to produce anesthesia, as before surgery. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**ether:** a drug used to produce anesthesia, as before surgery. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ether:** a drug used to produce anesthesia, as before surgery. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**ether:** of a substance formerly supposed to occupy all space, accounting for the propagation of electromagnetic radiation through space. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**E-therapists:** persons who practiced a squirrel technique of setting up a circuit in the mind called "the examiner" and then trying to have this circuit run out engrams. It was called Examiner Therapy or E-therapy and did not work. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**ethereal:** light, airy or tenuous. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**ethereal:** not of the earth; heavenly. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**etherealism:** the doctrine, school or theory of things not of the earth but of the ether (upper regions of space). See also **Kant** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ether mask:** a covering for the mouth and nose used in the administration of ether, a colorless, sweet-smelling liquid which causes unconsciousness when its fumes are inhaled and so is used as an anesthetic. —compiled from Webster's New World Dictionary and Scott Foresman Advanced Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**ethic:** a belief in one's own honor and good reason and optimum solution along the eight dynamics which is enforced by oneself. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**ethic:** having to do with ethics or morality; of or conforming to ethical standards. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ethic:** having to do with ethics or morality; of or conforming to ethical standards. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ethic:** having to do with ethics or morality; of or conforming to ethical standards. See also **ethics** in this glossary.

**ethic:** having to do with ethics or morality; of or conforming to ethical standards. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ethic:** having to do with ethics or morality; of or conforming to ethical standards. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

- ethic:** the body of moral principles or values governing or distinctive of a particular culture or group. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- ethical:** acting out of one's own sense of justice and honesty. From ethics, rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics has been developed by L. Ron Hubbard whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- ethical:** having to do with ethics: rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics has been developed by L. Ron Hubbard whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- ethical:** having to do with ethics. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- ethical:** having to do with standards of right and wrong. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- ethical code:** a code of conduct which is not enforceable, is not to be enforced, but is a luxury of conduct. A person conducts himself according to an ethical code because he wants to or because he feels he is proud enough or decent enough or civilized enough to so conduct himself. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- ethical code:** a code of conduct which is not enforceable, is not to be enforced, but is a luxury of conduct. A person conducts himself according to an ethical code because he wants to or because he feels he is proud enough or decent enough or civilized enough to so conduct himself. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ethics:** (1) of or concerning rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. (2) **Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ethics:** (1) rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. (2) **Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization (Division 1, Department 3) which enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ethics:** (1) rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics has been developed by L. Ron Hubbard whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. (2) **Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**ethics:** (1) rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. All the ethics really does is hold the lines firm so that you can route and audit. (2) **Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**ethics:** of or concerning rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics has been developed by L. Ron Hubbard whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics has been developed by L. Ron Hubbard whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and

is done by himself. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own choice and is done by himself. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own choice and is done by himself. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics

in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself.  
—Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**ethics:** rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. It is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own choice and is done by himself. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy. See also **ethics** and **Ethics Officer** in this glossary. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. Ethics is defined in Scientology as rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**Ethics:** the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**ethics bait:** a person in continual heavy ethics or who is out-ethics. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**ethics chit:** a report of anything in violation of ethics policy. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**ethics chit:** a report of anything in violation of ethics policy. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ethics chit:** a report of anything in violation of ethics policy. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Ethics Hearing:** a hearing called by Ethics in order to obtain data, for further action or inaction, concerning possible violation of Scientology ethics policy. See also **Ethics** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Ethics Officer:** a staff member who is trained in L. Ron Hubbard's ethics technology to assist people in resolving situations in their lives which might hinder their progress on the Narconon program. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Ethics Officer:** (Division 1, Department 3) the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization, so as to keep the area

- free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Ethics Officer:** the staff member (Division 1, Department 3) who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization, so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Ethics Officer:** the staff member (Division 1, Department 3) who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization, so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Ethics Officer:** the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization. See also **Ethics** in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- Ethics Officer:** the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Ethics Officer:** the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- ethics presence:** an X quality made up partly of symbology, partly of force, some "now we're supposed to's" and endurance. Because of the Sea Org we appear to have unlimited reach and in some mysterious way, unlimited resources. The ability to appear and disappear mysteriously is a part of ethics presence. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- ethics report:** same as ethics chit. See **ethics chit** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Ethiopian:** a native of Ethiopia, a republic in east Africa. Ethiopians are dark-skinned people and thus an Ethiopian would be difficult to see in the dark. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Ethiopian:** of or pertaining to Ethiopia, a country in northeastern Africa. In 1935, it was invaded by Italy and then formally annexed to Italy in 1936. Ethiopia remained a part of Italy until 1941, when it was liberated by the British. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Ethiopian war:** the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 by Mussolini's (Benito Mussolini, 1883 - 1945, founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943) Italy wherein the Ethiopian feudal chiefs continued violent resistance while the Italians massacred hundreds of nobles, clergy and commoners in an effort to repress Ethiopia by terror. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Ethiopian war:** the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 by Mussolini's Italy wherein the Ethiopian feudal chiefs continued violent resistance while the Italians massacred hundreds of nobles, clergy and commoners in an effort to repress Ethiopia by terror. (Benito Mussolini, 1883 - 1945, founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943.) Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- ethnics:** beliefs, mores, customs, patterns of thought or racial or religious stable data. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- ethnic survey:** a careful examination of the ethnics of an area. Ethnics are the mores and customs; what the people believe. Ethnic surveys are

- done to find out what the people like most and what they like least and to discover what they consider important about their own area or way of life. It is done by going out on a broad-scale basis and sampling enough of the population to find out what the current ethnic is or what the people's basic ethnics really are. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- ethnologist:** one who studies and applies ethnology, the social science that analyzes cultures, especially in regard to their historical development and the similarities between them. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ethnology:** the social science that analyzes cultures, especially in regard to their historical development and the similarities between them. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- ethnology:** the social science that analyzes cultures, especially in regard to their historical development and the similarities between them. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- ethnology:** the social science that analyzes cultures, especially in regard to their historical development and the similarities between them. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- ethyl alcohol:** another name for alcohol. See **alcohol** in this glossary. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- Eton:** a private (operated under a royal charter as a private foundation) preparatory school for boys in Eton (a town located in south-central England). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ETU:** abbreviation for the Electrical Trade Union in England. —Academy Level II Glossary
- ETU:** abbreviation for the Electrical Trade Union, the labor union of the electrical trade in England. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- etymology:** an account of the origin and development of a word and its meaning. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- E-type:** reference to the Jaguar XKE, a model of sports car first produced in 1960 by Jaguar Limited, a British car manufacturer based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- EU:** abbreviation for Europe. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- eucalyptus:** any of numerous often tall trees native to Australia and adjacent islands, having aromatic evergreen leaves that are the source of medicinal oils and heavy wood used as timber. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- eucalyptus:** a tall evergreen tree, found chiefly in Australia and valued for its timber, gum and oil. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- Eudipitus Lipupsis:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- eugenic:** of, relating to or improved by eugenics, the movement devoted to improving the human species through the control of hereditary factors in mating. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- euphemistic:** of the nature of a euphemism, a less distasteful word or phrase used as a substitute for something harsher or more offensive. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)



**Eureka:** a city in northwest California, in the western United States. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**eureka:** I have found (it). —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Euripides:** (ca. 480 - 406 b.c.) a poet of ancient Greece and the author of numerous tragedies. His literary strength lay in his ability to represent ordinary human beings, especially women, with impassioned sympathy. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Euro-Russian:** shortened form of European-Russian. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**euthanasia:** originally, "mercy killing," the act of putting to death painlessly or allowing to die (as by withholding extreme medical measures) a person or animal suffering from an incurable disease or condition. However, under the practice of psychiatry it has become "the act of killing people considered a burden on society." —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**euthanasia:** the act of putting to death painlessly or allowing to die, as by withholding extreme medical measures, a person or animal suffering from an incurable, especially a painful, disease or condition. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**euthanasia:** the original definition of euthanasia is "mercy killing," the act of putting to death painlessly or allowing to die (as by withholding extreme medical measures) a person or animal suffering from an incurable disease or condition. However, under the practice of psychiatry it has become "the act of killing people considered a burden on society." —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**euthanistic:** of or having to do with euthanasia, "mercy killing," the act of putting to death painlessly or allowing to die (as by withholding extreme medical measures) a person or animal suffering from an incurable disease or condition. However, under the practice of psychiatry it has become "the act of killing people considered a burden on society."—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**eval:** short for evaluation, the written results of evaluating (applying the technology of correctly determining why a situation is the way it is and giving a handling for correcting or improving that situation). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**evaluate:** impose data or knowledge upon another. An example would be someone telling another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**evaluate:** impose data or knowledge upon another. An example would be someone telling another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**evaluated:** judged or determined the significance, worth or quality of; assessed. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**evaluated for:** imposed upon by another's data or knowledge. An example would be someone being told why he is the way he is instead of being permitted or guided to discover it for himself. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**evaluating:** imposing data or knowledge upon another. An example would be someone telling another why he is the way he is instead of

- permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- evaluation:** (1) as used here, informing a pc he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing. (2) the written results of evaluating (applying the technology of correctly determining why a situation is the way it is and giving a handling for correcting or improving that situation). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- evaluation:** as used here, informing a pc he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- evaluation:** as used here, informing a pc that he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- evaluation:** the imposing of data or knowledge upon another. An example would be to tell another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- evaluation:** the imposing of data or knowledge upon another. An example would be to tell another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- evaluation:** the imposing of data or knowledge upon another. An example would be to tell another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- evaluator:** a person who is trained in and applies the technology of correctly determining why a situation is the way it is and giving a handling for correcting or improving that situation. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- evaluator:** one who evaluates. See also **eval** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- evangelist:** a traveling preacher who stirs up religious feeling in a revival service (designed to awaken or increase interest in religion) or camp meeting (a religious gathering held outdoors or in a tent, sometimes lasting several days). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- even, get:** get revenge; pay back. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- even, get:** (slang) take revenge. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- event:** that which happens; result; any incident or occurrence. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- eventualities:** possible events, outcomes or conditions. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Everest:** Mount Everest, a mountain in south Asia, on the boundary between Nepal and Tibet, in the Himalaya Mountains; highest mountain in the world. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Everest:** Mount Everest, a mountain in south Asia, on the boundary between Nepal and Tibet, in the Himalaya Mountains; highest mountain in the world. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Everest:** Mount Everest, a mountain in south Asia, on the boundary between Nepal and Tibet, in the Himalaya Mountains; highest

mountain in the world. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**everyone and his brother:** (informal) everybody included. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**everything known to man or beast:** everything possible; everything that one can think of or imagine. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**evoke:** call forth; bring out. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**evoke:** call up or produce (memories, feelings, etc.). —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**evoke:** call up, produce or suggest (memories, feelings, etc.). —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**evolutes:** evolves; develops. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**evolution:** any process of formation or growth; development. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**evolutionaries:** those concerned with evolution or development. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**evolutionary:** of the development of a species, organism or organ from its original or primitive state to its present or specialized state. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**evolutionary:** pertaining to evolution or development; developmental. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**evolved:** developed or worked out gradually. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**exactitude:** the quality of being exact; exactness; preciseness; accuracy. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**exact science:** a science in which facts can be accurately observed and results can be accurately predicted. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**exact sciences:** sciences in which facts can be accurately observed and results can be accurately predicted. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Exam Form:** a report made out by the Examiner when the pc goes to the Examiner after session. It includes the pc's name and grade, date, time, meter details, pc's indicators and any pc statement. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Examiner:** (Division 5, Department 13) the person who checks to ensure that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel is reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continue to be excellent and consistent. The Examiner checks each preclear after each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Examiner:** the person who checks to ensure that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent. The Examiner checks each student after each session and when the student has completed a

course or other major section of the Narconon program. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**Examiner:** the person who checks to ensure that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel is reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continue to be excellent and consistent. The Examiner checks each preclear after each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Examiner:** the person who checks to ensure that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel is reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continue to be excellent and consistent. The Examiner checks each preclear after each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Examiner:** the person who checks to ensure that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel is reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continue to be excellent and consistent. The Examiner checks each preclear after each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Examiner's 24-hour rule:** the rule which states that any goofed session must be repaired within twenty-four hours. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**exasperated:** angry; very irritated or annoyed. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**exasperated:** angry; very irritated or annoyed. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**exasperated:** irritated or annoyed very much; made angry; vexed. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**ex-barbers:** those who were once barbers. This is a satirical reference to the fact that modern physicians, and therefore the American Medical Association, are descended from barbers. The barber was the original surgeon, performing mainly the pulling of teeth and bloodletting (in addition to the usual cutting of beards and hair). The surgeon separated out as a profession directly from the barber's craft, and then the surgeon became a physician.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Excalibur:** an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930's. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Excalibur:** an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the

- philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. Most of it has been released in HCOBs, PLs and books.  
—SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- “Excalibur”**: an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- “Excalibur”**: an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. Most of it has been released in HCOBs, PLs and books.  
—SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- “Excalibur”**: an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. Most of it has been released in HCOBs, PLs and books.  
—SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- “Excalibur”**: an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. Most of it has been released in HCOBs, PLs and books.  
—SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- “Excalibur”**: an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. Most of it was later released in other LRH writings. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- “Excalibur”**: an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. Most of it was later released in other LRH writings.  
—Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- excesses**: undue or immoderate indulgence; intemperance especially in eating and drinking. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- exchange**: a central office in a telephone system, serving a certain area.  
—HEV Approved Glossary
- exclamation point, with an**: with a mark (!) used to show surprise, strong feeling or to add emphasis. Used figuratively in this lecture.  
—Academy Level II Glossary
- exclusively**: so as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc.; solely. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- exclusively**: so as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc.; solely. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- excommunicated**: deprived of the right of church membership by a religious authority. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- excreta**: waste matter excreted from the body, as sweat or urine. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- excruciatingly**: intensely or extremely. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- excursions**: deviations or digressions. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

- excursions:** wanderings from the subject; deviations; digressions (acts of turning aside from the main subject in talking or writing). —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- excursions:** wanderings from the subject; deviations; digressions (acts of turning aside from the main subject in talking or writing). —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- Exec Council:** short for Executive Council: a council composed of the Executive Director and the three Executive Secretaries, which is responsible for the organization's delivery and income, for long-range promotional planning and the actions of financial planning. See also **financial planning** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Exec Secs:** short for Executive Secretaries: These are the executives who head the three main areas of the org: the HCO Exec Sec (over Divisions 7, 1 and 2), the Org Exec Sec (over Divisions 3, 4 and 5) and the Public Exec Sec (over Divisions 6A, 6B and 6C). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- executive officer: (military)** an officer who is chief assistant to the commanding officer. —16th ACC Glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- execution:** the act of executing; specifically, a carrying out, doing, producing, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- executive:** one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. To give one some idea of the power associated with the word, Noah Webster, in 1828, defined it as "The officer, whether king, president or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government, executive power or authority in government." Executive is used in distinction from legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is legislative; the body that judges or applies the laws to particular cases is judicial; the body or person who carries the laws into effect or superintends the enforcement of them is executive, according to its nineteenth-century governmental meaning according to Webster. The word comes from the Latin "Ex(s)equi (past participle ex(s)ecutus), execute, follow to the end: ex-, completely + sequi, to follow." In other words, he follows things to the end and gets something done. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- executive:** one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- executive:** one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- executive:** one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**executive:** perform the functions of an executive (a person who carries out or manages affairs). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**executive branch:** that part of a government which is empowered and required to administer the laws and affairs of a nation. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Executive Council:** a council composed of the Executive Director and the three Executive Secretaries (who hold the posts above the Divisional Secretaries), which is responsible for the organization's delivery and income, for long-range promotional planning and the actions of financial planning. See also the org board in the appendix of this book. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Executive Council:** a council composed of the Executive Director and the three Executive Secretaries (who hold the posts above the Divisional Secretaries), which is responsible for the organization's delivery and income, for long-range promotional planning and the actions of financial planning. See also **Executive Director** in this glossary. **[Definition of Ad Council] It has the role of originating, advising and recommending to Executive Council measures for approval.** —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Executive Directives (EDs):** issues which carry current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions. Executive Directives are issued locally by executives or more broadly by management. The most important Executive Directives are any which were written by L. Ron Hubbard (called LRH EDs). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Executive Director (ED):** the person responsible for managing the org and keeping it going. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Executive Director (ED):** the person who is the head of a Scientology service organization. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Executive Director International:** the top management post in the Church of Scientology. The Executive Director International is overall responsible for the continuous expansion of Scientology and its organizations planet-wide. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Executive Officer:** the officer on a ship next in rank to the captain. Under the direction of the captain he has entire charge of all matters relating to the personnel, routine and discipline of the ship. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**executives:** those who hold a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Executive Secretary:** any one of three Executive Secretaries in a Scientology Organization. There is the HCO Executive Secretary who is over the first three Divisions; Executive Division, Hubbard Communications Office (HCO), and Dissemination Division. The Organization Executive Secretary is over the next three Divisions; Treasury Division, Technical Division and Qualifications Division. The Public Executive Secretary is over the three Public Divisions. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Executive Secretary:** one of two Executive Secretaries in a Scientology organization at the time of this lecture. The HCO Executive Secretary was over the first three divisions and the Organization Executive Secretary was over the other divisions of the organization. Each division was headed by a Secretary. See also **Divisional Secretary** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**exemplified:** shown or illustrated by example. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**exhaustion:** the act of drawing out or draining off completely. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**exhibit:** show; display. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**exhibit:** show; display. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**exhibition:** a public show or display, as of art. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**exigencies:** urgent needs; demands for action or attention. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**existence:** fact of being; life; continuance of being. Existence is also an Awareness Level represented on an org board of a Scientology organization. See also **Awareness Level** and **org board** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**ex-Korean prisoners of war:** soldiers who had been held prisoner by the Chinese or North Koreans during the Korean War (1950 - 53). The war began as a civil war between communist North and democratic South Korea. Other nations joined the conflict with Communist China aiding North Korea and United Nations forces (including units from the United States, Great Britain, France and other nations) aiding South Korea. After the war it came to light that the Chinese and North Korean had made extensive experiments in brainwashing prisoners of war. —Editor, to clarify a possibly confusing phrase; from Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia and Encyclopaedia Britannica. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**Exnoo:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Exnoo:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Exnoo:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Exnoo:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Exnoo:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**exodontistry:** the extraction of teeth. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**exodontistry:** the extraction of teeth. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**exorcise:** drive (an evil spirit) out or away (from someone) by ritual prayers, chants, etc. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**exorcism:** the act of driving (an evil spirit or spirits) out or away by ritual prayers, incantations, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**exorcism:** the act of driving (an evil spirit or spirits) out or away by ritual prayers, incantations, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**exorcists:** people who drive evil spirits out or away with ritual prayers, etc.  
—The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**exotic:** striking or unusual in effect or appearance. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Expanded GITA:** a process whereby the preclear is first tested to see if he can get a mock-up (a knowingly created mental picture) that he can see, no matter how vague, then is made to waste, accept under duress, desire and finally be able to take or leave alone each of the items on a list of certain isolated factors—these factors being those which are more important to minds than others. The term GITA comes from Give and TAke processing. For more information on Expanded GITA, see the book Scientology 8-8008. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Expanded GITA:** a process whereby the preclear is first tested to see if he can get a mock-up that he can see, no matter how vague, then is made to waste, accept under duress, desire and finally be able to take or leave alone each of the items on a list of certain isolated factors—these factors being those which are more important to minds than others. The term GITA comes from Give and TAke processing. See also **mock-ups** in this glossary. For more information on Expanded GITA, see the book Scientology 8-8008. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Expanded GITA:** a process whereby the preclear is first tested to see if he can get a mock-up that he can see, no matter how vague, then is made to waste, accept under duress, desire and finally be able to take or leave alone each of the items on a list of certain isolated factors—these factors being those which are more important to minds than others. The term GITA comes from Give and TAke processing. See also **mock up** in this glossary. For more information on Expanded GITA, see the book Scientology 8-8008. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Expanded GITA:** a process whereby the preclear is first tested to see if he can get a mock-up that he can see, no matter how vague, then is made to waste, accept under duress, desire and finally be able to take or leave alone each of the items on a list of certain isolated factors—these factors being those which are more important to minds than others. The term GITA comes from Give and TAke processing. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**Expanded GITA:** a process whereby the preclear is first tested to see if he can get a mock-up that he can see, no matter how vague, then is made to waste, accept under duress, desire and finally be able to take or leave alone each of the items on a list of certain isolated factors—these factors being those which are more important to minds than others. The term GITA comes from Give and TAke processing. For more information on Expanded GITA, see the book Scientology 8-8008. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Expanded Lower Grades:** each grade is a series of processes which are run on a preclear with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release. These are called “expanded” because they use all the processes of the level developed between 1950 and 1970 and are

run on all four flows. The Expanded Lower Grades include Expanded ARC Straightwire through Expanded Lower Grade IV, as given in the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. See also **ARC Straightwire** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Expanded Lower Grades:** each grade is a series of processes which are run on a preclear with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release. These are called “expanded” because they use all the processes of the level developed between 1950 and 1970. The Expanded Lower Grades include Expanded ARC Straightwire through Expanded Grade IV, as given in the Chart of Abilities Gained. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Expanded Lower Grades:** the grades, from Expanded ARC Straightwire through Expanded Lower Grade IV. They are called Expanded as each Grade uses all the processes developed for it and are run on all four flows (flow one, something happening to self; flow two, doing something to another; flow three, others doing things to others; flow zero, self doing something to self.) See also **grades** and **ARC Straightwire** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Expanded Tone Scale:** the version of the Tone Scale giving a full listing of the emotional tones. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**expedient:** a means to an end. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**expedition:** a journey or voyage for a particular purpose. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**expeditiousness:** the quality or state of being prompt and efficient. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**expeditors:** persons who speed up the progress of something. In a Scientology org, a person newly hired is put under HCO and assigned as an expeditor while rapidly completing his basic training. He is not put on a post, but fills in temporarily in spots of overload to expedite the backlog and get flows (movements of particles between two points) moving. See also **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**exploitation:** making unethical use of for one's own advantage or profit. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. It issues numbered flags for expeditions approved by its Flag Committee and custody of the flag is one of the principle honors conferred by the Explorers Club on its members. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. It issues numbered flags for expeditions approved by its Flag Committee and custody of the flag is one of the principle honors conferred by the Explorers Club on its members. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the earth and outer space. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. It issues numbered flags for expeditions approved by its Flag Committee and custody of the flag is one of the principle honors conferred by the Explorers Club on its members. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Explorers Club:** a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**expostulating:** earnestly reasoning with a person, objecting to his actions or intentions. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**exposure meter: (photography)** an instrument that measures the intensity of light in a certain place and indicates the proper exposure (the length of time that the film is exposed to the light). Also called a light meter. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**expounded:** set forth or stated in detail. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**expulsion:** the action of dismissing or sending away by authority; depriving of rights, membership, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**expunged:** struck or blotted out; erased; obliterated. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**extant:** currently or actually existing; that is in existence. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**extant:** in existence; not destroyed or lost. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**extant:** in existence; still existing; not destroyed or lost. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**extant:** still in existence. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**extant:** still in existence. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**extemporaneous:** spoken with some preparation but not written out or memorized. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**extension course:** a program for persons not regularly enrolled as students which can be done at home. It consists of a textbook and a series of lessons to be done by the person, and should give him a passing knowledge of Dianetics and Scientology terminology, phenomena and parts. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**exterior:** out of the body (as a spirit); having distance between oneself and the body. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**exterior:** outside of the body. The spirit has moved out of the body and is able to view or control the body from a distance. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**exteriorization:** the act of moving oneself (as a spirit) out of the body; placing distance between oneself and the body. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**exteriorization:** the act of moving out of the body with or without full perception. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**exteriorization:** the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**exteriorization:** the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**exteriorization:** the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**exteriorization:** the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**exteriorization:** the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**exteriorization:** the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**exteriorization:** the person is “outside” his body when returned to an incident. These exteriorized views of self have two explanations: One of them is valence, whereby the person has taken unto himself the identity of another person and sees the scene through that other person's eyes. The other is exteriorization, in which painful emotion is present in such quantity that the person cannot occupy himself. Today, the term means the action of moving out of one's body. One can view the body or control the body from a distance. It is the state of the thetan, the individual himself, being outside his body. When this is done, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**exteriorization:** the state of the individual being outside his body. When this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**exteriorization:** the state of the thetan being outside his body. When this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Exteriorization - Interiorization Rundown:** the Interiorization Rundown. See **Interiorization Rundown** in this glossary. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**exteriorize:** bring about the state of the thetan, the individual himself, being outside his body. When this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**exteriorize:** bring about the state of the thetan, the individual himself, being outside his body. When this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**exteriorize:** move (as a thetan) out of the body; place distance between oneself and the body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**exteriorize:** move (as a thetan) out of the body; place distance between oneself and the body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**exteriorize:** move oneself (as a spirit) out of the body; place distance between oneself and the body. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**exteriorize:** move out of something; direct one's attention outward. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**exteriorize:** move the spirit out of the body; place distance between a thetan and his body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**exteriorize:** move the spirit out of the body; place distance between a thetan and his body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**exteriorized:** exterior to the body; moved out of the body and able to view or control it from a distance. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**exteriorized:** exterior to the body; moved out of the body and able to view or control it from a distance. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**exteriorized:** exterior to the body. The spirit has moved out of the body and is able to view or control it from a distance. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**exteriorized:** exterior to the body. The spirit has moved out of the body and is able to view the body or control the body from a distance. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**exteriorized:** moved oneself (as a spirit) out of the body; placed distance between oneself and the body. —Academy Level III Glossary

**exteriorized:** moved out of something; directed one's attention outward. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**exteriorizes:** brings about the state of the thetan, the individual himself, being outside his body. When this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**exteriorizing:** moving the spirit out of the body; placing distance between a thetan and his body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**exteriorizing:** moving the spirit out of the body; placing distance between a thetan and his body. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**External Comm Branch:** a branch in the Operations Bureau, in the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs, which is responsible for the positive, speedy, economical and secure comm lines with the accurate relay/receipt of telexes, freight, mail and bodies. Earlier Flag Bureaux org boards had External Comm as a bureau in itself. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**External Comm Bureau:** See **External Comm Branch** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**extincting:** doing away with completely; wiping out; destroying. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**extort:** obtain (money, a promise or other commitment) by threats, force, fraud or wrong use of authority. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**extortion:** the action of getting (money, etc.) from someone by violence, threats, misuse of authority, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**extraneous:** not pertinent; irrelevant. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**extrapolable:** a coined word from extrapolate and -able, a suffix meaning "capable of being." See also **extrapolate** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**extrapolate:** speculate as to consequences on the basis of known facts or observations. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**extrapolate:** speculate as to consequences on the basis of known facts or observations. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**extrapolate:** speculate as to consequences on the basis of known facts or observations. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**extrapolate:** speculate as to consequences on the basis of known facts or observations. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**extrasensory perception:** perception or communication outside the normal sensory capability, as in telepathy or clairvoyance. Abbreviation: ESP. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**extreme condition packs:** packs assembled when an org falters and stats go down. These contain stats, dispatches, Thursday reports, LRH Comm reports, anything filed for the last 30 to 60 days prior to the decline point. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**extremis:** a humorous variation of extremity. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**extremities:** the hands and feet. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary

**extroversion:** the act of directing one's interest outward or to things outside of self. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**extrovert:** direct (one's attention) outward or outside of self. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**extroverted:** looking outward. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**exudation:** the action of coming out gradually in drops, as sweat, through pores or small openings; oozing out. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**exudes: (figurative)** gives forth; emits. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**eyeballs out, (one's):** (slang) to (one's) utmost; extremely much; spectacularly. A variation of the expression (one's) brains out. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**eye, in a pig's:** (slang) absolutely not; never. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**eye, in a pig's:** (slang) never; under no circumstances. —Academy Level II Glossary

**eyelash, at the drop of an: (informal)** with very little cause or urging. A variation of the expression at the drop of a hat. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**eyes, hit (someone) between the:** (informal) make a strong impression on (someone); surprise (someone) greatly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**eyes, let (someone) have it right in the:** (informal) make a strong impression on (someone); surprise (someone) greatly. A variation of hit (someone) between the eyes. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**eyesore:** something unpleasant to look at. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**eye, stuck (one) in the:** variation of caught (one's) eye, attracted (one's) attention. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**eye, there is more to (something) than meets the:** an idea, opinion, person, etc., is more important, worthy of notice, etc., than at first can be seen. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**eye to eye, see:** (colloquial) agree. —Academy Level II Glossary

**F:** abbreviation for Form. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**F:** (in some grading systems) a grade or mark that indicates academic work of the lowest quality; failure. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**fabian:**\*\*\* elusive, hard to hit, refusing direct engagement with an enemy. From the name of a Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus (died 203 b.c.) who successfully employed such tactics. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Fabian Group:** the Fabian Society; an English socialist society founded in 1883 - 1884 with the object of «reconstructing society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities.» They named themselves after the Roman consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic) Fabius, known as «the delayer» because of his cautiousness in war. This was based on the idea that it would take a long time to decide how to reconstruct society. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Fabian Society:** an English socialist society founded in 1883 - 1884 with the object of «reconstructing society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities.» They named themselves after the Roman consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic) Fabius, known as «the delayer» because of his cautiousness in war. This was based on the idea that it would take a long time to decide how to reconstruct society. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Fabian Society:** an English socialist society founded in 1883 - 1884 with the object of «reconstructing society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities.» They named themselves after the Roman consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic) Fabius, known as «the delayer» because of his cautiousness in war. This was based on the idea that it would take a long time to decide how to reconstruct society. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**fable:** an untruth, falsehood. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**fables:** short tales to teach a moral lesson, often with animals or inanimate objects as characters. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**fabric:** framework or basic structure of anything. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**fabulously:**\*\*\* (colloquial) very good; wonderfully. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**facade:** a superficial appearance or illusion of something. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**faced up:**\*\*\* met boldly; faced with courage; confronted. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**faced up:** met boldly; faced with courage; confronted. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**face, falling on its: (colloquial)** failing to be successful. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**face, fall on his: (colloquial)** fail to be successful. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary



- face, fall on (one's): (colloquial)** fail to be successful. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- face, lose:** lose the respect or good opinion that others have of one; be made humble. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- face, save (one's):** save (one's) good reputation, popularity or dignity when something has happened or may happen to hurt (one); hide something that may cause (one) shame. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- facet:** any of a number of sides or aspects, as of a personality. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- facetious:** joking or trying to be jocular, especially at an inappropriate time. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- facetiously:** in a manner not meant to be taken seriously or literally. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- facets:** distinct parts; phases; aspects. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- face up to:** meet courageously; confront. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- facile:** able to move, act, work, proceed, etc., with ease. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- facile:\*\*\*** acting, working or done easily, or in a quick, smooth way; fluent; ready. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- facile:** acting, working or done easily, or in a quick, smooth way; fluent; ready. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- facilities:** something that makes an action easy; aid; convenience. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- facilities:\*\*\*** things designed, built, installed, etc., to serve a specific function affording a convenience or service. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- facility:** a ready ability; skill; dexterity; fluency. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee grinder,» involving the use of a machine which loosely resembled a camera (boxlike, two-handled, with an exit hole for blasts in front and a peekhole in back) to administer a push-pull force beam to the body. This was used by an invader force to tame the population. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee grinder,» involving the use of a machine which loosely resembled a camera (boxlike, two-handled, with an exit hole for blasts in front and a peek hole in back) to administer a push-pull force beam to the body. This was used by an invader force to tame the population. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee-grinder,» involving the use of a machine which loosely resembled a camera (boxlike, two-handled, with an exit hole for blasts in front and a peekhole in back) to administer a push-pull force beam to the body. This was used by an Invader Force to tame the population. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee grinder,» involving the use of a two-handled, portable machine which, when turned, emits a heavy push-pull electronic wave. This was used by an

invader force to tame the population. See also invader force in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee grinder,» involving the use of a two-handled, portable machine which, when turned, emits a heavy push-pull electronic wave. This was used by an invader force (an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by people who do things by thought, and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control the area). —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee grinder,» involving the use of a two-handled, portable machine which, when turned, emits a heavy push-pull electronic wave. This was used by an invader force (an electronics people who land on a planet inhabited by people who do things by thought, and then start setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control the area). —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee-grinder,» which involved the use of a machine which loosely resembles a camera (boxlike, two-handled, with an exit hole for blasts in front and a peekhole in back). This was used for administering a push-pull force beam to the body, by an Invader Force to tame the population. —HOM and Lecture 620918. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Fac One:** an incident known as Facsimile One, or the «coffee-grinder,» which involved the use of a machine which loosely resembled a camera (boxlike, two-handled, with an exit hole for blasts in front and a peek hole in back) to administer a push-pull force beam to the body. This was used by an Invader Force to tame the population. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Fac One: Facsimile One:** the first proven-up, whole-track incident which, when audited out of a long series of people, was found to eradicate such things as asthma, sinus trouble, chronic chills and a host of other ills. It was originally laid down in this galaxy about one million years ago. Fac One was an outright control mechanism, invented to cut down rebel raids on invader installations. For further information, see the book Scientology: A History of Man. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**facsimile: 1.** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. **2.** facsimiles are energy reproductions of things in the various universes. They are fixed to ridges. ÑLRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**facsimile:** a facsimile is a memory recording for a finite period of time. It is considered that memory is a static without wavelength, weight, mass or position in space (in other words, a true static) which yet receives the impression of time, space, energy and matter. A careful examination of the phenomena of thought and the behavior of the human mind lead one to this conclusion. The conclusion is itself a postulate used because it is extremely useful and workable. This is a point of echelon in research, that a facsimile can be so described. The description is mathematical and an abstract and may or may not be actual. When a thought recording is so regarded, the problems of

the mind rapidly resolve. Facsimiles are said to be «stored.» They act upon the physical universe switchboard called the brain and nervous and glandular system to monitor action. They appear to have motion and weight only because motion and weight are recorded into them. They are not stored in the cells. They impinge upon the cells. Proof of this matter rests in the fact that an energy which became a facsimile a long time ago can be recontacted and is found to be violent on the contact. Pain is stored as a facsimile. Old pain can be recontacted. Old pain, in facsimile form, old emotion in facsimile form, can reimpose itself on present time in such a wise as to deform or otherwise physically affect the body. You can go back to the last time you hurt yourself and find there and reexperience the pain of that hurt, unless you are very occluded. You can recover efforts and exertions you have made or which have been made against you in the past. Yet the cells themselves, which have finite life, are long since replaced although the body goes on. Hence the facsimile theory. The word facsimile is used as bluntly as one uses it in connection with a drawing of a box top instead of the actual box top. It means a similar article rather than the article itself. You can recall a memory picture of an elephant or a photograph. The elephant and the photograph are no longer present. A facsimile of them is stored in your mind. A facsimile is complete with every perception of the environment present when that facsimile was made including sight, sound, smell, taste, weight, joint position and so on through half a hundred perceptions. Just because you cannot recall motion or these perceptions does not mean they were not recorded fully and in motion with every perception channel you had at the time. it does mean that you have interposed a stop between the facsimile and the recall mechanisms of your control centers. There are facsimiles of everything you have experienced in your entire lifetime and everything you have imagined. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**facsimile:** \*\*\*a recording in energy of an incident or part of an incident from the past. The facsimile contains all the perceptics of the original. It is an involuntary duplicate or copy (not a perfect duplicate). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**facsimile:** a recording in energy of an incident or part of an incident from the past. The facsimile contains all the perceptics of the original. It is an involuntary duplicate or copy (not a perfect duplicate). —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**facsimile:** a recording in energy of an incident or part of an incident from the past. The facsimile contains all the perceptics of the original. It is an involuntary duplicate or copy (not a perfect duplicate). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**facsimile:** a recording in energy of an incident or part of an incident from the past. The facsimile contains all the perceptics of the original. It is an involuntary duplicate or copy (not a perfect duplicate). —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a recording in energy of an incident or part of an incident from the past. The facsimile contains all the perceptics of the original. It is an involuntary duplicate or copy (not a perfect duplicate). —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**facsimile:\*\*\*** a recording in energy of an incident or part of an incident from the past. The facsimile contains all the perceptics of the original. It is an involuntary duplicate or copy (not a perfect duplicate). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. See also **pictures** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**facsimile:** a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**facsimilecate:** a coined word meaning «create facsimiles.» See also **facsimiles** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**facsimilectomy:** a humorously coined word from facsimile and -ectomy, a suffix meaning a surgical operation. See also **facsimile** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Facsimile One:** the first proven-up, whole-track incident which, when audited out of a long series of people, was found to eradicate such things as asthma, sinus trouble, chronic chills and a host of other ills. It was

- originally laid down in this galaxy about one million years ago. Facsimile One was an outright control mechanism, invented to cut down rebel raids on invader installations. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- facsimiles:** three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- facsimiles:** three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. See also **pictures** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- facsimiles:** three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. See also **pictures** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- facsimiles:** three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- facsimiles:** three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- facsimiles:** three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- facsimiles:** three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- faction:** a group of people in a political party, church, club, neighborhood or other body or organization who stand up for their side or act together for some common purpose against the rest of a larger group. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- factionalism:** condition of conflict, discord or antagonism between groups or cliques within a larger group, party, government, organization or the like. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- factor:** any of the circumstances, conditions, etc., that bring about a result. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- factor:\*\*\*** any of the circumstances, conditions, etc., that bring about a result. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- factor:** any of the numbers which, when multiplied together, form a product. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- factor:** one of the elements contributing to a particular result or situation. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- factorial:** a coined word meaning «of the kind of, pertaining to, having the form or character of a factor.» —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- factor of safety:** the ratio of the maximum stress that a structural part or other piece of material can withstand to the maximum stress estimated for it in the use for which it is designed. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Factors, The:** a summation of the considerations and examinations of the human spirit and the material universe completed by L. Ron Hubbard between 1923 and 1953 a.d. The Factors can be found in the book

Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Factors, the:\*\*\*** a summation of the considerations and examinations of the human spirit and the material universe completed by L. Ron Hubbard between 1923 and 1953 a.d. The Factors can be found in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Factors, The:** a summation of the considerations and examinations of the human spirit and the material universe completed by L. Ron Hubbard between 1923 and 1953 a.d. The Factors can be found in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**facts of life:** harsh, unpleasant facts about a situation in life. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**facts of life:** the harsh, unpleasant facts one must face in life or in some situation. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**faculty:** an ability, natural or acquired, for a particular kind of action. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**faculty psychology:** an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding «faculties» (senses or perceptions), such as knowing, feeling, judgment, duty, etc. As an example, the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of «understanding» or of «reason.» —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**faculty psychology:** an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding «faculties» (senses or perceptions), such as knowing, feeling, judgment, duty, etc. As an example, the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of «understanding» or of «reason.» —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**faculty psychology:** an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding «faculties» (senses or perceptions), such as knowing, feeling, judgment, duty, etc. As an example, the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of «understanding» or of «reason.» —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**faculty psychology:** an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding «faculties» (senses or perceptions), such as knowing, feeling, judgment, duty, etc. As an example, the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of «understanding» or of «reason.» —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**faculty psychology:\*\*\*** an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding «faculties» (senses or perceptions), such as knowing, feeling, judgment, duty, etc. As an example, the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of «understanding» or of «reason.» —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**faculty psychology:** an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding «faculties» (senses or perceptions), such as knowing, feeling, judgment, duty,

- etc. As an example, the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of «understanding» or of «reason.» —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- fad:** \*\*\*a temporary fashion, notion, manner of conduct, etc., especially one followed enthusiastically by a group. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- faddism:** the practice of following a fad (a temporary fashion, notion, manner of conduct, etc., especially one followed enthusiastically by a group), such as seeking and adhering briefly to a passing variety of unusual diets, beliefs, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- faddists:** persons following a fad (temporary fashion, notion, manner of conduct, etc.) or given to fads, as those who seek and adhere briefly to a passing variety of unusual diets, beliefs, etc. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- fade:** (informal) a gradual disappearance or reduction. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- fader questions:** questions to which, because of the characteristics of the mind, there is no possible answer. One of these is «Give me an unknown time.» As soon as the preclear starts to answer such a question, he has of course as-is-ed a certain amount of unknownness and will know the time. The answer to a fader question is measurable. However, it could be said arbitrarily to be answered when the preclear has as-is-ed enough unknownness to give a known time. There are relatively few of these questions. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- fads:** temporary fashions, notions, manners of conduct, etc., especially those followed enthusiastically by groups. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- fa-faa:\*\*\*** a made-up word. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- fag:** (slang) a male homosexual. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Fagin:** a villainous old man who trains and uses young boys as thieves in the novel Oliver Twist by English novelist Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Fahrenheit:** according to the Fahrenheit scale for measuring temperature, on which 32 degrees marks the freezing point of water and 212 degrees the boiling point. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Failed Help Process:** a process used to help a preclear increase responsibility by finding times in the past when he failed to help someone or something. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Fairfax:** a county in Virginia, United States. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Fairhope:** a city in southwest Alabama. It was a location of squirrel activity in the early 1950s. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Fairhope:** a city in southwest Alabama. It was a location of squirrel activity in the early 1950s. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Fairhope:** a city in southwest Alabama, United States. It was a location of squirrel activity in the early 1950s. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Fairhope:** a city in southwest Alabama, United States. It was a location of squirrel activity in the early 1950s. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**fair-to-middling: (colloquial)** moderately good; passable. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fairway:** on a golf course, the mowed part between the tee (the starting point) and the green (the area of closely cropped grass surrounding the hole) to which the golfer hits the ball. The fairway is the optimum place for the golfer to hit the ball, rather than into bushes, ponds or trees which may be on either side of the fairway. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**fairway:** the navigable portion of a river, harbor or other partly enclosed body of water. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fait accompli: (French)** an accomplished fact; a thing already done. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**fait accompli: \*\*\***(French) an accomplished fact; a thing already done. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**fait accompli: (French)** an accomplished fact; a thing already done. —Academy Level III Glossary

**fait accompli: (French)** an accomplished fact; a thing already done. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fait accompli: (French)** an accomplished fact; a thing already done. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**faith healer:** a person who is believed to be able to heal through religious faith, prayer, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**faith healing:** a trying to cure disease by religious faith, praying, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**faith, on: \*\*\***without question or proof. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**faith, on:** without question or proof. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**faith, on:** without question or proof. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**fakir:** a Hindu ascetic (a person who chooses to live with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons), who sometimes performs extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**fakir:** a Hindu ascetic (a person who chooses to live with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons), who sometimes performs extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**fakir:** a Hindu ascetic (a person who chooses to live with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons), who sometimes performs extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails. See also Hindu in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**fakirism:** the ascetic (having to do with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons) practices of Hindu fakirs (those who sometimes perform extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary



**fakirism:** the ascetic (having to do with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons) practices of Hindu fakirs (those who sometimes perform extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**falderol:** mere nonsense; foolish talk or ideas. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**fall:\*\*\*** a read on the E-Meter whereby the needle makes a dip to the right as one faces the E-Meter. A fall denotes a disagreement with life on which the preclear has a greater or lesser reality has met the question asked. See also E-Meter, auditor, auditing, preclear in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**fall:** a read on the E-Meter whereby the needle makes a dip to the right as one faces the E-Meter. A fall denotes that a disagreement with life on which the preclear has a greater or lesser reality has met the question asked. See also E-Meter and preclear in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**fall:** (of an E-Meter needle) to make a movement to the right. A fall is a read on the E-Meter whereby the needle makes a dip to the right as one faces the E-Meter. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**fall:** that end of a rope which being threaded through various blocks is actually hauled upon. The other end, attached to the object being moved, is known as the standing part. See also forward block and after block in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fallacious:** logically unsound; erroneous. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**fallacy:** a delusive (misleading, deceptive) notion, especially one based on false reasoning. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**fall back on:\*\*\*** go for help to; turn to in time of need. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**fall back on:** (informal) go for help to; turn to in time of need. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**fall back on:** (informal) go to for help; turn to in time of need. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**fall down:** (slang) fail or are unsuccessful. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**fall down:** (slang) fail or become unsuccessful. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fall down:** (slang) fail or be unsuccessful in. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**fall down:\*\*\*** (slang) fail or be unsuccessful in. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**fallen on their heads:** (colloquial) failed to be successful. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**fall flat:** (informal) be a failure; fail. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**fall flat on (one's) face:** (informal) fail utterly. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**fall for:** (slang) be deceived by. —NED Approved Glossary

**fall from grace:** lose favor, especially because of a bad or foolish action. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**falling:** dipping to the right as one faces the E-Meter. This needle manifestation, a fall, denotes that a heavy facsimile has been brought into view. The needle may fall from a quarter of an inch to a whole dial. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**falling down: (informal)** performing disappointingly; disappointing; failing. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**falling for:** (slang) being deceived by. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**falling off:** decreasing in number, amount or intensity; diminishing. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**falling off of the wagon:** ceasing to be good. A variation of the phrase off the wagon, meaning drinking liquor again after having stopped for awhile. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**falling off the marijuana wagon:** (slang) smoking marijuana after previously stopping. A variation of the phrase fall off the wagon, to begin drinking liquor again after a period of abstinence. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**falling on their heads:** (colloquial) failing to be successful. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**falling short:** giving out; becoming insufficient. —Academy Level III Glossary

**fall into (one's) lap:** come within (one's) reach, or into the power of (one). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**fallout:** the descent to earth of radioactive particles, as after a nuclear explosion or reactor accident; also the radioactive particles themselves. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**falls out of the hopper:** (informal) becomes realized. A variation of in the hopper, in preparation; about to be realized. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**false: (noun)** a coined Scientology term for the auditing question «Has anyone said you had a \_\_\_ when you didn't have one?» False is used to check if the E-Meter has reacted on the person's protest to a particular question (for example: «Has a withhold been missed?») rather than the question itself. See also **read** and **E-Meter** in this glossary. The withhold read even after false was checked. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**false data:** incorrect ideas, information, laws, definitions, etc., which a person holds to be true. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**false data:** incorrect ideas, information, laws, definitions, etc., which a person holds to be true. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**false data:** incorrect ideas, information, laws, definitions, etc., which a person holds to be true. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**false data:\*\*\*** incorrect ideas, information, laws, definitions, etc., which a person holds to be true. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90

**false data:\*\*\*** incorrect ideas, information, laws, definitions, etc., which a person holds to be true. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**false four:** the laughter and gaiety which the preclear exhibits when he has thoroughly exhausted an incident of charge. There is nothing really

- «false» about false four, except that it is often of very short duration. (The «four» here refers to the tone level of 4.0.) —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- False Purpose RD:** short for Hubbard False Purpose Rundown, a specific auditing program for the handling of overts, withholds, evil purposes or destructive intentions. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- falters:** speaks in a broken or stumbling way; stammers. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- falters:** speaks in a broken or stumbling way; stammers. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- Family Circle:** a magazine distributed in US and Canada. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- family way, in a:** (colloquial) pregnant. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- family way, in the:** pregnant. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- famine:** extreme hunger; starvation. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- fan:** a device consisting of a series of radiating flat or curved blades attached to and revolving with a central hublike part. In a car engine it is turned by a belt and cools the radiator (a device of tubes and fins, through which circulating water passes so as to remove heat and so cool the engine). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- fan: (Western US, chiefly cowboy use)** slap the flanks (of a horse or other animal) repeatedly with a hat to get it to move or move faster. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- fancied:** unreal, imaginary. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- fancied:** unreal, imaginary. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- fancied:** unreal, imaginary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- fancy:** exorbitant or extravagant; much too costly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- fancy:** the power to imagine; imagination. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- fan job:** (slang) a propeller driven aircraft. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- fan-job: (slang)** propeller-driven. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- fan-job:** (slang) propeller-driven. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- fan jobs:** (slang) propeller-driven aircraft. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- fan mail:**\*\*\* letters, especially of praise or admiration from strangers, received by a prominent or well-known person. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Fanny Hill:** an elegant, flowery work of pornography describing the activities of a London prostitute, written by John Cleland (1709 - 1789). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Fanny Hill:** an elegant, flowery work of pornography describing the activities of a London prostitute, written by John Cleland (1709 - 89). —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Fanny Hill:** an elegant, flowery work of pornography describing the activities of a London prostitute, written by John Cleland (1709 - 1789). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**fantabulous:** seemingly impossible; incredible; astounding. Coined from the words fantastic and fabulous. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**fan-tan:** a Chinese gambling game in which a pile of coins, counters or objects is placed under a bowl and bets are made on what the remainder will be after they have been counted off in fours. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**FAO:** abbreviation for Flag Admin Org. Early in 1971, Flag was divided into three orgs: Flag Bureaux, Flag Admin Org, and the Flag Ship Org. The Flag Admin Org (FAO) was the service org. It trained, processed and handled finance. See also **Flag, Flag Bureaux** and **Flag Ship Org** in this glossary. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**Farber, Evans:** a Scientologist in California at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Farber, Evans:** a Scientologist in the 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**fare:** get along; do or be. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Far East:** the countries of east Asia, including China, Japan, Korea, and sometimes adjacent areas. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**fare-you-well:** a highest or ultimate degree. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**far-fetched:\*\*\*** improbable; not naturally pertinent; being only remotely connected; forced; strained. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**far-flung:** widely spread; covering a large area. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**farm out:** give out. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**farm out:** give out. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**far out:\*\*\*** very advanced, experimental or nonconformist. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Farragut:** David Glasgow Farragut (1801 - 70), US admiral who won the battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay for the Union in the US Civil War. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**farthing:** a former small British coin, equal to one fourth of a penny. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**faschinating:** a humorous pronunciation of fascinating. Oh, this is «faschinating.» ÑCan't-Have, Create, Fundamentals of All Problems (18 July 61) —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**faschinating:** a humorous pronunciation of fascinating. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**faschinating:** a humorous pronunciation of fascinating. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**fascism:** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

- fascism:** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- fascism:** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- fascism:** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- fascism:** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- fascism:** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- fascism:\*\*\*** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- fascism:** a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- fascist:** a person who is dictatorial or has extreme right-wing (very conservative) views. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Fascist:** of or having to do with a person who believes in or practices fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals, and extreme nationalism and militarism. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- fascist:** of or having to do with a person who believes in or practices fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals and extreme nationalism and militarism. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- fascist:** of or having to do with fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals and extreme nationalism and militarism. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- fascist:** one who believes in or sympathizes with fascism, a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing aggressive nationalism and often racism. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**fascist:** one who believes in or sympathizes with fascism, a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**fascist:** one who believes in or sympathizes with fascism. See also **fascism** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**fascist:** one who believes in or sympathizes with fascism. See also **fascism** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Fascist:\*\*\*** rigid one-party dictatorship in which private enterprise is under government control and there is forcible suppression of opposition. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**fascistic:** of or having to do with a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**fascistic:** of or having to do with a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fascistic:** of or having to do with fascism, a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**fascists:\*\*\*** people who believe in or practice fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals, and extreme nationalism and militarism. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**fast:** a period of abstaining from all food. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fast check:** a check (test; examination) on the rudiments which includes only (1) consulting the meter for a hidden answer, (2) using meter reads to steer the pc to the answer. These two steps are done over and over until the needle is clean and the pc agrees that it is clean. —Academy Level III Glossary

**fasting:** abstaining from all food. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**fast-talk:** persuasively talk. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**fast touch: (slang)** an effort to get a loan or gift of money quickly and often dishonestly. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**fatalism:** the acceptance that fate controls everything that happens. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fat cats: (slang)** wealthy people. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**fate:** the power that is supposed to settle ahead of time what will happen. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Fate magazine:** a monthly US publication which contains stories and articles about personal psychic experiences, the occult, magic, spiritual-healing miracles, etc. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Fate magazine:\*\*\*** a monthly US publication which contains stories and articles about personal psychic experiences, the occult, magic, spiritual-healing miracles, etc. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**fathers:** priests. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Father, Son and the Holy Ghost:** the doctrine of Christianity that there is one God and three divine persons in the one God: the Father, the Son (Jesus) and the Holy Ghost (also called Holy Spirit). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost:** in the belief of many Christians, the three persons making up the one God (the Son refers to Jesus). —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**fathometer:** a device for determining depth of water by sending sound waves through the water and timing their return from the bottom. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**fatty tissues:** tissues (substances of an organic body or organ, made up of cells and the material between them) which contain or consist of fat. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**fault, at:** guilty of error; deserving blame. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Faust:** German legend about a man (Faust) who sold his soul to the Devil in return for having everything that he wanted on earth. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**faux pas:** a social blunder; error in etiquette; tactless act or remark. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Fawcett Publications:** a publishing company founded in 1919 that publishes paperback books of different kinds, including romance novels and «True Confessions» (a magazine of confession-type stories). See also **confession stories** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**FBDL:** abbreviation for Flag Bureaux Data Letter. See **Flag Bureaux Data Letter** in this glossary. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**FBDL:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Flag Bureaux Data Letter. See **Flag Bureaux Data Letter** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**FBDL:** see **Flag Bureaux Data Letter** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary



- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- FBI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- FBI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- FBI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- FBI:** a humorous reference to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- FBI:** the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the US Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of federal law. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- FBO:** abbreviation for Flag Banking Officer, the representative of the International Finance Office in each org who has the purpose of (1) making the org make more money, (2) giving the org a well-paid staff and (3) making it very worthwhile for Flag to manage and help it. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- FC-7:** abbreviation for Freedom Congress lecture number seven. The title of the lecture is «Purpose and Need of Training Drills.» See also **5707C05** and **Freedom Congress** in this glossary. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)
- FC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, referring to the Central Organization in Washington, DC, in this lecture. See also **Central Organization** and **Washington** in this glossary. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- FC:** Founding Church of Scientology, Washington DC. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- FCCI:** abbreviation for Flag Case Completion Intensive, a term used to refer to public individuals desiring or receiving services from the Flag Service Organization. —NVRD Approved Glossary

- FCCIs:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Flag Case Completion Intensives, a term used to refer to public individuals desiring or receiving services from the Flag Service Organization, in Clearwater, Florida. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC. —Academy Level II Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington DC (District of Columbia). —Academy Level IV Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC (District of Columbia). See also **Washington, DC** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- FCDC:** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- FCDC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Founding Church of Scientology, Washington DC (District of Columbia). —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- FC NYC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for the Founding Church of Scientology, New York City, the Central Organization located in New York City. See also **Central Organization** in this glossary. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- FCTU Communist Dedicated Antipeople's Local Union Number 49:** a made-up name for a trade union. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration: a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration: a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —Academy Level III Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is

- to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[SHSBC Binder 19](#) Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[SHSBC Binder 21](#) Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[SHSBC Binder 32](#) Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[SHSBC Binder 33](#) Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. Corrupt individuals of the FDA have, in the past, attempted to attack the Church with unsubstantiated charges and outright lies. —[ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing \(7 April 1972\)](#)
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[PTS-SP](#) Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[Grad V](#) Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- FDA:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[OEC - The Lowest Levels](#) App Mar 91
- FDA:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —[OEC - Out-Tech](#) App Mar 91
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration. **See also Food and Drug Administration** in this glossary. —[SHSBC Binder 23](#) Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration. **See also Food and Drug Administration** in this glossary. —[SHSBC Binder 30](#) Approved Glossary
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration. **See also Food and Drug Administration** in this glossary. —[EM-3](#) Approved Film Glossary
- FDA:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration. **See also Food and Drug Administration** in this glossary. [Ron's Journal 67](#) Approved April 1991
- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Admistration. **See Food and Drug Administration** in this glossary. —[SHSBC Binder 25](#) Approved Glossary

- FDA:** abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration. See **Food and Drug Administration** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- FDA: (US government)** Food and Drug Administration, a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- FDA:\*\*\*** (US government) Food and Drug Administration, a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- FDA-osis:** a coined word from FDA and -osis, an abnormal or diseased condition. See also **FDA** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- FDR:** initials of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through reelection based on promises to relieve the strife the depression had caused. In May 1933 Roosevelt created the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and gave it \$500 million in federal funds for the most seriously destitute. This was the beginning of a federal welfare program. He was also responsible for creating another government agency (the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) that raised farm prices by paying farmers to take their land out of production. This resulted in 10 million acres of cotton being plowed under and 6 million pigs being slaughtered while many Americans were starving. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- FDR:** initials of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, (1882 - 1945) thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. During World War II (1939 - 1945), Roosevelt began the research project which produced the atomic bomb, a weapon that after his death brought a quick but highly controversial end to the war. He died a few weeks before Germany surrendered and before the end of the war with Japan. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- FDR Augustus:** humorous reference to Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He increased regulation of the nation's economy. While seeking reelection in 1936, he campaigned on a platform of class distinctions drawn on economic and social lines. See also **Augustus** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)
- Fear:** a novel by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in July 1940 in Unknown magazine. It is a terrifying tale of a man who loses four hours of his life and begins to go mad as he tries to remember what happened. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Fear:** a novel by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in July 1940 in Unknown magazine. It is a terrifying tale of a man who loses four hours of his life and begins to go mad as he tries to remember what happened. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Fear:** a novel written by L. Ron Hubbard, originally appearing in 1940 in Unknown magazine. —Academy Level II Glossary
- feather their own nests:** obtain money, ethically or unethically, for themselves; obtain money or an unfair share of money from the

efforts of others; provide for oneself with no regard to the welfare of others. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**FEBC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Flag Executive Briefing Course, a course which consists of high-level administration technology. It is the Class VIII Course for admin. The name, Flag Executive Briefing Course, reflects the fact that this course was initially developed in 1970 - 1971 on Flag. The term «FEBC» is also used to denote a person who has completed this course. (Example: The Executive Director is an FEBC.) See also **Flag** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**FEBC:** abbreviation for Flag Executive Briefing Course. See **Flag Executive Briefing Course** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Federal:** designating, of, or having to do with the central government of the United States. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**federal:** designating, of, or having to do with the central government of the United States. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Federal:** designating, of, or having to do with the central government of the United States. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Federal:** (US history) a supporter or soldier of the central government of the United States during the American Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Federal: (US history)** a supporter or soldier of the central government of the United States during the American Civil War. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Federal: \*\*\***(US history) a supporter or soldier of the central government of the United States during the American Civil War. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Federal Boys Institute:** a humorous alteration of Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the US Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of federal law. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Federal Boys Institute:** a humorous alteration of Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the US Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of federal law. —NED Approved Glossary

**Federal Boys Institute:** joking alteration of the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the US Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of federal law. —basic definition of FBI from Deterioration of Liberty Glossary, Final approval 17.9.89 5th ACC Glossary Part 1 (Final approval 2.12.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**Federal Church, Incorporated:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Federal Communications Commission:** the agency of the United States Government which has authority over radio, telephone and telegraph systems. The Commission was set up by the Communications Act of 1934. This law gave the new agency powers which had formerly belonged to several other government departments. Radio stations must apply to the Commission for a license and for assignment of a wavelength over which they may broadcast. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

- Federal Drug Addicts:** a humorous reference to the Food and Drug Administration. See FDA in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Federal Drug Addicts:** a humorous reference to the Food and Drug Administration. See Food and Drug Administration in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Federal Drug Addicts:** humorous reference to the Food and Drug Administration, whose initials, FDA, are the same. See also FDA in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Federales:** Judicial Police of the Federal District and Territories, one of two federal police forces in Mexico. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- federal income tax:** a government tax on a person's income or a corporation's income above a certain amount. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- federal marshal:** a federal officer in the United States who carries out court orders. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- federal marshal:** in the United States, a federal officer who carries out court orders. —American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- Federal Reserve:** \*\*\*the Federal Reserve System, a centralized banking system in the US under a Board of Governors (formerly called the Federal Reserve Board) with supervisory powers over twelve Federal Reserve Banks, each a central bank for its district. Established in 1913, it is intended to regulate banking and the economy by controlling the supply of money and credit. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Federal Reserve:** the Federal Reserve System, a centralized banking system in the US under a Board of Governors (formerly called the Federal Reserve Board) with supervisory powers over twelve Federal Reserve Banks, each a central bank for its district. Established in 1913, it is intended to regulate banking and the economy by controlling the supply of money and credit. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Federal Reserve Bank:** one of the banks of the Federal Reserve System, a centralized banking system in the US under a Board of Governors (formerly called the Federal Reserve Board) with supervisory powers over twelve Federal Reserve Banks, each a central bank for its district. Established in 1913, it is intended to regulate banking and the economy by controlling the supply of money and credit. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Federal Reserve Bank:** one of the banks of the Federal Reserve System, a centralized banking system in the US under a board of governors with supervisory powers over twelve Federal Reserve Banks, each a central bank for its district. Established in 1913, it is intended to regulate banking and the economy by controlling the supply of money and credit. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Federal United States Marshal:** in the United States, a federal officer who carries out court orders. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**fedora hats:\*\*\*** soft felt hats with the crown creased lengthwise and a somewhat curved brim. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**feedback:** the transfer of part of the output of an active circuit or device back to the input either as an unwanted effect or in an intentional use. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**feedback:** the transfer of part of the output of an active circuit or device back to the input either as an unwanted effect or in an intentional use. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**feedbacks:** returns of information about the results of something. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**feet, on your own:\*\*\*** independently. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**feet, thinking on (one's):** (informal) thinking quickly; answering or acting without waiting; knowing what to do or say right away. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**feign:** make a false show of; pretend; imitate. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**feigned:** pretended, simulated; sham. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**feigning:** giving a false appearance of; pretending. —American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Felbridge Hotel:** a hotel and restaurant in East Grinstead. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Felbridge, The:** a hotel and restaurant in East Grinstead. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**fella:** (slang) a fellow. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**fella:\*\*\*** (slang) fellow. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**fella:** (slang) fellow; a person. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fella:** (slang) fellow. —HEV Approved Glossary

**fella:** (slang) fellow. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fella:** (slang) fellow. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fella:** (slang) fellow. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**fella:** (slang) fellow. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**fella:** (slang) fellow. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**fellas:** (slang) fellows. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**feller:** (informal) fellow. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**feller:** (informal) fellow. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**fellers:** persons, often used with an implication of disapproval. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**felony:** a major crime. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**felony:** a major crime. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**felony, compounds the:** makes a situation worse; adds to a difficulty, problem, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**femoral:** of, pertaining to or situated near the thigh or femur, the largest and longest bone in the body which goes from the hip to the knee. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**fence:** maneuver for advantage; spar (quarrel or argue). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fence:** (slang) a person who receives and disposes of stolen goods. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**fenced:** sold something which was stolen to a person or place which deals in buying and selling stolen goods. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**fence, which side of the:\*\*\*** an expression indicating which one (of a choice between two possibilities) is needed or being made; variation of the idiom «on the fence,» meaning «not having made up one's mind which side to take; doubtful; uncommitted.» —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**fencing:** the sport of fighting with foils (long thin swords with blunt points) or other kinds of swords. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**fender:** a buffer let down between the side of a vessel and an approached dock or other hard object such as another ship. They are traditionally made from granulated cork stuffed into canvas bags. They may take varied shapes and forms, such as plastic bumpers and old car tires. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fender:** any one of the metal frames over the wheels of an automobile or other vehicle to protect against splashing mud, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**fender:** a pad or a bundle of rope hung over a vessel's side to prevent damage when alongside a wharf or another vessel. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**fender party:** a group of seamen who handle the fenders to prevent contact or collision of the ship with another object or ship. See also fender in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fend off:\*\*\*** (colloquial) ward off. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Feninger, Mario:** (1922 - ), Egyptian-born pianist, author and teacher of international stature, and one of the early Class VIII Auditors. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**1st ACC:** short for 1st American Advanced Indoctrination Course, the name of the first Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 6 October to 13 November 1953, in Camden, New Jersey, USA. The lectures were delivered to ten of the best auditors at the time, selected by Ron himself. This course was one of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**1st Saint Hill:** short for 1st Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course. See Saint Hill ACC in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**1st Saint Hill:** short for 1st Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course. See Saint Hill ACC in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**1st Saint Hill ACC:** an Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 8 August through 16 September 1960, at Saint Hill, England. See also ACC in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary



- 5 percent:** (slang) the share of money obtained by a person who helps businessmen obtain government contracts or do other business with the government. —HEV Approved Glossary
- 5th ACC:** short for 5th American Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard in Phoenix, Arizona 29 March - 7 May 1954. See also **ACC** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- 5th ACC:** short for 5th American Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard in Phoenix, Arizona, 29 March - 7 May 1954. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- 15th Street in Washington:** a reference to the FCDC HGC, located at 2315 15th Street, NW, Washington. The FCDC was located four streets away on 19th Street. See also **FCDC** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- 5707C05:** the designation for the date of an LRH lecture and its type. This number stands for a lecture done in 1957 (57) in the month of July (07) on the fifth day (05). C stands for copy. See also **FC-7** in this glossary. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)
- F4R:** a made-up electronic term. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Ferdinand:** the title character in a children's book The Story of Ferdinand by American author Munro Leaf (1905 - 1976). Ferdinand was a gentle bull who liked to sit quietly and smell the flowers under his favorite cork tree. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Ferdinand of Isabella fame:** referring to Ferdinand V (1452 - 1516), king of various Spanish regions in the late 1400s and early 1500s, and his wife Isabella (1451 - 1504), co-ruler of one of these kingdoms. In about 1480 they established the Spanish Inquisition, a body of men appointed to pass judgment on those considered to have beliefs contrary to those of the Roman Catholic Church. The Spanish Inquisition was noted for its cruel and barbaric punishments and was also an effective tool against political opponents. Isabella is noted mainly for her financing of Christopher Columbus' voyages during which he discovered the American continents. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- Fermi:** Enrico Fermi (1901 - 1954), American physicist; born in Italy then came to the United States in 1938. He created the first self-sustaining chain reaction in uranium in the 1940s and worked on the first atomic bomb. See also **A-bomb** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- fern:** any one of a group of plants that have roots, stems and feathery leaves but do not have flowers or seeds. The plant reproduces by means of spores, which grow in little brown clusters on the backs of the leaves. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Fernando Valley:** the San Fernando Valley, in southern California, northwest of central Los Angeles and partly included in the city of Los Angeles. It is a farming area and has many suburban residential communities. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- ferocity:** a ferocious quality or state; savage fierceness. —TRs and Objcs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- ferocity:** ferocious quality or state; savage fierceness. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

- Ferrari:** a type of racing sports car. It was first manufactured by Enzo Ferrari in 1947. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- ferries:** vessels designed for the transport of persons and goods from one place to another on a regular schedule of sailings. They can vary from small boats used as ferries across rivers to large specially built ships with roll-on, roll-off facilities for cars, buses and trains. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Ferris wheel:** an amusement ride consisting of a large upright wheel rotating on a fixed stand and having seats suspended freely from its rim that remain right side up as they revolve. —NED Approved Glossary
- ferrous gluconate:** a type of iron supplement compound, containing considerably more absorbable iron than other types. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- fervor:** intensity of emotion; ardor. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- FES:** abbreviation for Folder Error Summary: a complete summary of the errors which have been made in the auditing and handling of a pc's case\_as found in a thorough review of the pc's folder (record of all the auditing actions and other handlings taken on a preclear), along with notations of what actions were taken to correct specific errors. An FES is done to provide the Case Supervisor with information from which a program (series of actions designed to bring about definite results in a pc) can be done. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972?????????????)
- FES:** abbreviation for Folder Error Summary: a complete summary of the errors which have been made in the auditing and handling of a preclear's case\_as found in a thorough review of the preclear's folder (record of all the auditing actions and other handlings taken on a preclear), along with notations of what actions were taken to correct specific errors. An FES is done to provide the Case Supervisor with information from which a program (series of actions designed to bring about definite results in a preclear) can be done. See also preclear and **C/S** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- FES:\*\*** abbreviation for Folder Error Summary: a complete summary of the errors which have been made in the auditing and handling of a pc's case\_as found in a thorough review of the pc's folder (record of all the auditing actions and other handlings taken on a preclear), along with notations of what actions were taken to correct specific errors. An FES is done to provide the Case Supervisor with information from which a program (series of actions designed to bring about definite results in a pc) can be done. See also auditing, preclear and **Case Supervisor** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- FES:** abbreviation for Folder Error Summary, a complete summary of the errors which have been made in the auditing and handling of a pc's case\_as found in a thorough review of the pc's folder (record of all the auditing actions and other handlings taken on a preclear), along with notations of what actions were taken to correct specific errors. An FES is done to provide the Case Supervisor with information from which a program (series of actions designed to bring about definite

- results in a pc) can be done. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- fess up:\*\*\*** (informal shortening of «confess») admit or concede, especially freely. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- fess up:\*\*\*** (informal shortening of «confess») admit or concede, especially freely. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- fess up: (informal shortening of «confess»)** admit or concede, especially freely. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- fess up: (informal shortening of «confess»)** admit or concede, especially freely. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- fetish:** any object, idea, etc., eliciting unquestioning reverence, respect or devotion. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- fetishes:** things or activities to which one is irrationally devoted. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- fetishism:** (psychiatry) an abnormal condition in which erotic feelings are excited by a nonsexual object, as a foot, glove, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- fetter:\*\*\*** confine; restrain. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- fetters:** things that shackle or bind; restraints. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- fetus:** in man, the offspring in the womb from the end of the third month of pregnancy until birth. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- fetus:** the young of an animal while in the womb or egg, especially in the later stages of development when the body structures are in the recognizable form of its kind, in man being from the latter part of the third month until birth. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- feudal:** of or like the social, economic and political system in which lesser nobles, such as barons, are tenants on land owned by a king. They provide military and other assistance to their king in return for his protection and the use of the land. Part of the use of the land includes the use of the serfs (slaves) or peasants that live and work on that land. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- feudal:** of or like the social, economic and political system in which lesser nobles, such as barons, are tenants on land owned by a king. They provide military and other assistance to their king in return for his protection and the use of the land. Part of the use of the land includes the use of the serfs (slaves) or peasants that live and work on that land. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- feudalism:** any social, economic or political system or doctrine thought of as resembling the feudal system in subordinating people to the dictates of a leader or system. Originally in Western Europe in the Middle Ages (476 - 1450) the feudal system was one in which lesser nobles, such as barons, were tenants on land owned by a king. They provided military and other assistance to their king in return for his protection and the use of the land. Part of the use of the land included the use of the serfs (slaves) or peasants that lived and worked on that land. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- few and far between:** not many; few and scattered; not often met or found; rare. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**few and far between:** not many; few and scattered; not often met or found; rare. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**FH:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Fort Harrison hotel. See also Fort Harrison and Sandcastle hotels in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**fiasco:** a complete failure; especially, an ambitious project that ends as a ridiculous failure. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**fibbed:** (slang) told a small or trivial lie. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fiber:** the structural part of plants and plant products that consists of carbohydrates that are wholly or partially indigestible and when eaten helps to move waste products through the intestines. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**fictitiously:** of, pertaining to, or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**fiddle:** make aimless movements; play nervously; toy. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**fiddle:** touch or manipulate something, as to operate or adjust it; tinker. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**fiddle around:** (informal) work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**fiddled:** (British informal) falsified. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**fiddles:** (colloquial) toys or plays (with), especially in a nervous way. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**fiddling:** (colloquial) playing or tinkering (with) especially in a nervous way. —Academy Level II Glossary

**fideliy:** accuracy; exactness. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**fideliy:** faithful devotion to one's obligations or vows; loyalty; faithfulness. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**fideliy:** sexual faithfulness to one's spouse. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Fidler, Jimmy:** (1899 - 1988) Hollywood columnist and radio broadcaster from the 1920s to the early 1980s. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**fiduciary:** of the nature of a trust; involving confidence or trust; confidential; as, in a fiduciary capacity. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**fiefs:\*\*\*** heritable lands held from lords in return for services in medieval Europe. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**field:** (1) the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**field:** any thing interposing between a preclear and something he wishes to see, whether mest or mock-up. Fields are black, gray, purple, any substance or invisible. **See also preclear, mest** and **mock up** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**field:** any thing interposing between a preclear and something he wishes to see, whether mest or mock-up. Fields are black, gray, purple, any substance or invisible. **See also preclear, mest universe** and **mocks up** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**field:** any thing interposing between a preclear (thetan) and something he wishes to see, whether mest or mock-up. Fields are black, gray, purple, any substance or invisible. **See also thetan** and **mest** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Field:** Oliver Field, the head of the American Medical Association's Department of Investigations in the 1960s. From this position he flooded falsehoods about Scientology into the press, magazines, radio and TV. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Field:** Oliver Field, the head of the American Medical Association's Department of Investigations in the 1960s. From this position he flooded falsehoods about Scientology into the press, magazines, radio and TV. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**field:** (physics) a space within which magnetic or electrical lines of force are active. —HEV Approved Glossary

**field:** sphere of activity or operation. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**field:\*\*\*** the general area or region drawn upon or serviced by a Scientology organization. It includes, but is not restricted to, Field Staff Members, individuals and groups. **See also Field Staff Member** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**field:** the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations. —Academy Level II Glossary

**field:\*\*\*** the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**field:** the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**field auditor:** an auditor who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). **See also preclear** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**field auditor:\*\*\*** an auditor who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). **See also preclear** in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**field auditor:** an auditor who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). **See also auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**field auditor:\*\*\*** a person who professionally processes preclears in the field. **See also field** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**field auditor:** a person who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**field auditor:** a person who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**field auditor:\*\*\*** a person who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**field auditor:\*\*\*** a person who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**field auditors:** people who professionally process preclears in the field. See also field in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**field auditors:** people who professionally process preclears in the field. See also field, the in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**field auditors:\*\*\*** people who professionally process preclears in the field. See also field, the in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Field, Eugene:** (1850-95) American poet and journalist who wrote many popular and sentimental poems for children, including Little Boy Blue. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**field gun:** a mobile cannon. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**field punishment:** punishment delivered in the field (the scene of military operations). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**fields:** any things interposing between pc (thetan) and something he wishes to see, whether mest or mock-up. Fields are black, gray, purple, any substance, or invisible. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fields:** spheres of activity or operation. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**Field Staff Member:\*\*\*** a Scientologist in the field who disseminates Scientology through personal contact and by selling LRH books. The Field Staff Member selects persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the org for services. The purpose of the Field Staff Member is to help contact, handle, salvage and bring to understanding the individual and thus the peoples of Earth. See also field, the in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Field Staff Member:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to a Scientologist in the field who disseminates Scientology through personal contact and by selling LRH books, and who selects persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the organization for services. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**field staff members:** Scientologists in the field who disseminate Scientology through personal contact and by selling LRH books. The field staff member selects persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the org for services. The purpose of the field staff member is to help contact, handle, salvage and bring to understanding the individual and thus the peoples of Earth. See also field, the in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**field staff members:\*\*\*** Scientologists in the field who disseminate Scientology through personal contact and by selling LRH books. The field staff member selects persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the org for services. The purpose of the field staff member is to help contact, handle, salvage and bring to understanding the individual and thus the peoples of Earth. See also field, the in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

- field-strip:** disassemble (a firearm) for cleaning and inspection. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- Fields, W.C.:** W.C. (William Claude Dukenfield) Fields (1880 - 1946); an American film comedian of the twentieth century, noted for his comic timing and drawling speech. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- field, the:** the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- field, the:\*\*\*** the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Fifteen Acts of Scientology:** fifteen Scientology auditing processes, each one covering certain phases of a case. These Acts are given in Handbook for Preclears. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- fifth:** a bottle holding one-fifth of a gallon (four-fifths of a quart), usually of an alcoholic beverage. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- (fifth amphibious force) 5th Amphibious Force:** a part of the United States Navy which operated in the Pacific between 1943 and the end of World War II. It took part in all major battles in the Pacific. See also amphibious in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Amphibious Force:** a part of the United States Navy which operated in the Pacific between 1943 and the end of World War II. It took part in all major battles in the Pacific. Amphibious means having to do with the joint undertakings of sea-fighting and land-fighting forces acting against enemy-held islands, ports or coastal areas. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Avenue:** a fashionable street in central New York City, in the state of New York, United States. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Avenue:** a fashionable street in central New York City, in the state of New York, United States. —Academy Level II Glossary
- fifth column:** any group of people who aid the enemy from within their own country. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Fifth Invader:** a member of the Fifth Invader Force, a force consisting of very strange insect-like creatures. It was one of two invader forces that attacked Earth in the neighborhood of 1135 to 1230 b.c. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Invader:** a member of the Fifth Invader Force, a force consisting of very strange insect-like creatures. It was one of two invader forces that attacked Earth in the neighborhood of 1135 to 1230 b.c. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Invader:** a member of the Fifth Invader Force, a force consisting of very strange insect-like creatures. It was one of two invader forces that attacked Earth in the neighborhood of 1230 to 1135 b.c. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Invader:** of the Fifth Invader Force, a force consisting of very strange insect-like creatures. It was one of two invader forces that attacked Earth in the neighborhood of 1135 to 1230 b.c. See also invader force in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Invader Force:** a force consisting of very strange insect-like creatures. It was one of two invader forces that attacked Earth in the

- neighborhood of 1135 to 1230 b.c. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Fifth Invader Force body:** a body of a very strange insect-like creature with unthinkably horrible hands. The Fifth Invader Force was one of two invader forces attacking Earth in the neighborhood of 1135 to 1230 b.c. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- fight shy:** keep away from; avoid. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- figure-figure:** a coined term describing a particular type of aberration consisting of always having to have a «reason for» or a significance. Given a fact, there must always be a reason for the fact. Hence we get figure-figure. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- figure-figure:** a coined term describing a particular type of aberration consisting of always having to have a «reason for» or a significance. Given a fact, there must always be a reason for the fact. Hence we get figure-figure. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- figure-figure:** a coined term describing a particular type of aberration consisting of always having to have a «reason for» or a significance. Given a fact, there must always be a reason for the fact. Hence we get figure-figure. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- figure-figure:\*\*\*** a coined term describing a particular type of aberration consisting of always having to have a «reason for» or a significance. Given a fact, there must always be a reason for the fact. Hence we get figure-figure. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- figure-figure:** a coined term describing a particular type of aberration consisting of always having to have a «reason for» or a significance. Given a fact, there must always be a reason for the fact. Hence we get figure-figure. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- figure-figure:\*\*\*** thought, opinion or idea about something, not based on actual fact. Figure-figure is a term describing a particular type of aberration. It consists of always having to have a «reason for» or a significance. Given a fact, there must always be a reason for the fact. Hence we get figure-figure-figure. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- figure-figuring:** getting involved in trying to find a reason for a significance; trying to work out why a fact is the way that it is. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- figurehead:** a person who is head of a group, company, etc., in title and is a symbol of the goals of that group. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- figuring:** (colloquial) considering; calculating. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Fijians:** natives of the Fiji Islands, an independent chain of some 800 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, north of New Zealand. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- file clerk:** Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor. Auditors can get instant or «flash» answers direct from the file clerk to aid in contacting incidents. Technically the name of the file clerk might be «bank monitor unit» but that phrase is too unwieldy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- file clerk:** Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor. Auditors could get instant or «flash» answers



- direct from the file clerk to aid in contacting incidents. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- file clerk:** Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor. Auditors can get instant or «flash» answers direct from the file clerk to aid in contacting incidents. Technically the name of the file clerk might be «bank monitor unit» but that phrase is too unwieldy. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- file clerk:** Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor. Auditors can get instant or «flash» answers direct from the file clerk to aid in contacting incidents. Technically the name of the file clerk might be «bank monitor unit» but that phrase is too unwieldy. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- file clerk:** Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor. Auditors can get instant or «flash» answers direct from the file clerk to aid in contacting incidents. Technically the name of the file clerk might be «bank monitor unit» but that phrase is too unwieldy. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Filipino:** a native or inhabitant of the Philippines, a country occupying a group of islands in the southwest Pacific off the southeast coast of Asia. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Filipino:** native or inhabitant of the Philippines, a group of islands in the Pacific, southeast of China. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- fill: (photography)** short for fill light: a light used to eliminate or soften shadows caused by the main source of illumination. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- fill: (photography)** short for fill light: a light used to eliminate or soften shadows caused by the main source of illumination. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- fillet:** a boneless, lean piece of meat or fish. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- Fillmore, President:** \*\*\*Millard Fillmore (1800 - 1874), thirteenth president of the United States (1850 - 1853). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Fillmore, President:** Millard Fillmore (1800 - 1874), thirteenth president of the United States (1850 - 1853). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- final analysis, in the:** after all factors have been considered. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- final analysis, in the:** after all factors have been considered. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Finance Banking Officer:** the representative of the International Finance Office, now known as the Flag Banking Officer (FBO). See also **FBO** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- finances:** the monetary resources, as of a government, company, organization or individual. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- Financial Planning:**\*\*\* a plan of how the money and assets of an org are to be handled so as to maintain outgo below income. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**financial planning:\*\*\*** the action of handling the money and assets of an org so as to maintain outgo below income. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**finding (one's) feet:** (informal) becoming able to act by (oneself); discovering and making use of (one's) abilities, powers, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**fine:\*\*\*** pertaining to fine art, visual art considered to have been created primarily for aesthetic purposes and judged for its beauty and meaningfulness, specifically painting, sculpture, drawing, watercolor, graphics and architecture. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**fine arts:** any of the arts produced or intended primarily for beauty alone rather than utility, including sculpture, painting, drawing, and often architecture, literature, drama, music and dance. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**fine-feathered:** thorough, complete. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**fine-feathered:** thorough, complete. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**fine hair, within a:\*\*\*** exactly; right in every detail. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**finesse:** tact and cleverness in dealing with a situation. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**fine-toothed dictionary, went over (something) with a:** a variation of the phrase went through (something) with a fine-toothed comb, examined (something) very thoroughly. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**fine-toothed Ron, going over (something) with a:** a humorous variation of the phrase going over (something) with a fine-toothed comb, examining (something) very thoroughly. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**fine-toothed Ron, gone through (something) with a:** a humorous variation of the phrase gone through (something) with a fine-toothed comb, examined (something) very thoroughly. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**fingered:** (slang) pointed out; identified; specifically, informed on. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**finger, lifts a:** (informal) makes any effort to do anything. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**fingernails on the blackboard:** reference to the screeching, irritating sound that is made when a blackboard is scratched by fingernails. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean something which strongly annoys or bothers one. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**finger off our number, taking (one's):** making a total blunder. —Academy Level II Glossary

**finger on, put a:\*\*\*** discover; locate. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**finger on, put (one's):** discovered; located. —Academy Level II Glossary

**finger on, put (one's):\*\*\*** identified or pointed out with precision. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**finger on, put the:** discovered; located. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**fingers exactly on (something), had one's:** (informal) had (something) expressed or named exactly. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**fingers on, have our:** have identified or pointed out with precision. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**finish up:\*\*\*** end or complete. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**finite:** having bounds or limits; not infinite; measurable. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**finite:** having measurable or definable limits. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Finnigin:** an allusion to a poem by American author Strickland Gillilan (1869 - 1954). Strickland once found a story telling of Finnigin, an Irish railroad worker who, when reporting on train wrecks, was told to keep it brief. Strickland turned one of the Irishman's telexes into a poem, which reads in part: / «Off agin, on agin, / «Gone agin. Ñfinnigin» —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**fire:\*\*\*** liveliness of imagination. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**fire and brimstone:** promising damnation and punishment; raising visions of fire and brimstone, as the fire of hell. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fireball:\*\*\*(slang)** an ambitious, efficient and fast worker; a very active person. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**fireball:** (slang) an ambitious, efficient and fast worker; a very active person. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**firebox:** the furnace of a locomotive, where coal, oil or other fuel is burned to generate steam. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**firecracker:** a roll of paper that contains an explosive and an attached fuse. It goes off with a loud noise. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**firecrackers:\*\*\*** (slang) bombs. Used figuratively. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**fired:\*\*\*** directed with force and suddenness. Reference to the precision and velocity with which Sea Org missionaries are dispatched to carry out a mission assignment. See also **Flag** and **mission** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**fired:** (slang) discharged from one's job. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fired:\*\*\*** (slang) discharged from one's job. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**fire drill:** a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**fire drill:** a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —HEV Approved Glossary

**fire drill:** a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**fire drill:** (informal) a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**fire-drilled:** in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**fire drilled:** (slang) in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, fouled up like:\*\*\*** delayed or stopped in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**fire drill, foul (someone) up like:** (slang) delay or stop (someone) in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, foul up like:** delay or stop in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, hangs up like:** delays or stops in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**fire drill in the Swiss Navy, like a:** (slang) in a very confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. Switzerland is a land-locked country and does not have a navy. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, like: (slang)** in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, like:** (slang) in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, like:** (slang) like a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, like: (slang)** like a confused mess. From the practice of drilling a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drills on most ships being usually so bad they are a mess. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, loused up like:** delayed or stopped in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, messed (somebody) up like:** delayed or stopped (somebody) in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, messed up like: (slang)** in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, messed up like: (slang)** in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, messed up like: (slang)** in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**fire drill, mess (one) up like a:** delay or stop (one) in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**firefight:** a quarrel between an auditor and a pc. Derived from the military use of the term, meaning a brief, usually intense exchange of gunfire between soldiers of small military units. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**firehold:** \*\*\*a thing that holds or contains fire. An allusion to hell or any place suggesting hell. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**firehold:** a thing that holds or contains fire. An allusion to hell or any place suggesting hell. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**fire hose:** a special heavy-duty hose for use in fighting destructive fires. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fire line:** the designated boundary around a burning building or area past which only firefighters or authorized personnel are allowed. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, as the only definition found for «fire line» was «firebreak,» which is not the correct definition per context.

**fire off:** discharge or let off (a gun, firework, etc.). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**fire, playing with:** meddling with something dangerous. —SHSBC Binder 21  
Approved Glossary

**fireplugs:** street hydrants to which hoses can be attached for fighting fires.  
—DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Fire Prevention Week:** (United States) a week during the beginning of October each year, set aside by the president of the United States, when many community organizations work together to start a fire-prevention program that will go on throughout the year. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**fire, pull the fat out of the:** (colloquial) a variation of the expression pull the chestnuts out of the fire, to save another person or a situation from difficulty or certain ruin, especially by putting oneself in danger. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**fire, pull the fat out of the:** (colloquial) a variation of the expression pull the chestnuts out of the fire, to save another person or a situation from difficulty or certain ruin, especially by putting oneself in danger. —NED Approved Glossary

**fireside chats:** informal discussions. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Firestone:** Harvey Samuel Firestone (1868 - 1938), American Industrialist; organized Firestone Tire & Rubber Company (1900). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Firestone:\*\*\*** Harvey Samuel Firestone (1868 - 1938), American Industrialist; organized Firestone Tire & Rubber Company (1900). Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Firestone, Harvey:** Harvey Samuel Firestone (1868 - 1938), American industrialist. He began manufacturing rubber tires in 1896 and in 1900 organized the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, which became a leader of the rubber industry and one of the largest tire manufacturers in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**firing:** rocket reading. —Academy Level III Glossary

**firing:\*\*\*** starting up; exploding by having been ignited (said of a cylinder of an internal combustion engine when the fuel inside it is ignited). Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**firing squad:\*\*\*** a group of soldiers assigned to shoot someone sentenced to death by a military court. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**firmament:** the sky, viewed poetically as a solid arch or vault. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**first aid:** emergency treatment for injury or sudden illness, given while waiting for regular medical care. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary

**(first amendment) 1st Amendment:** pertaining to the 1st amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention) which forbids Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States) from tampering with the freedoms of religion, speech, assembly and the press. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**first and foremost:** as the most important thing; first. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- first and foremost:** as the most important thing; first. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- first and second postulate:** the first two of the four basic postulates made by a native-state thetan: (1) I do not know about □.□.□.; (2) I know about that item; (3) I have forgotten about that item; (4) I remember that item. See also **native state** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- firstary:** a humorously made-up word meaning something coming first. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- first base, couldn't get to:** wasn't able to make a good start or really begin; wasn't able to succeed. First base comes from the sport of baseball, where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball. First base is the first of these stations the player must reach. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- first base, get to: (informal)** succeed in the initial phase of a plan or undertaking. The phrase comes from the sport of baseball, where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball. First base is the first of these stations the player must reach. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- first base, get to: (informal)** succeed in the initial phase of a plan or undertaking. The phrase comes from the sport of baseball, where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball. First base is the first of these stations the player must reach. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- first base, get to: (informal)** succeed in the initial phase of a plan or undertaking. The phrase comes from the sport of baseball, where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball. First base is the first of these stations the player must reach. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- first base, get to: (informal)** succeed in the initial phase of a plan or undertaking. The phrase comes from the sport of baseball, where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball. First base is the first of these stations the player must reach. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- first base, get to: \*\*\* (informal)** succeed in the initial phase of a plan or undertaking. The phrase comes from the sport of baseball, where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball. First base is the first of these stations the player must reach. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- first-book:\*\*\*** Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. Also called Book One. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- First Book:** Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health, the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. Also called Book One. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**first book:** the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**first book:** the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. See also **Book One** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**first book:** the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. See **Book One** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**first book:** the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. See **Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**first book:** the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. See **Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**first book:** the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. See **Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**first book:** the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health, the basic text and the first book published on Dianetics techniques. It was written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also **Dianetics** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**first cousin:** anything or anyone closely related to or resembling another. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**first cousin:** anything or anyone closely related to or resembling another. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**first dynamic:**\*\*\* one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life, which are called the dynamics. The first dynamic is the urge toward survival as one's self. Here we have individuality expressed fully. This can be called the self dynamic. For further data on the dynamics, read the book Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**first dynamic:** **see dynamic** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**first dynamic:** **see dynamic** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**first dynamic:**\*\*\* **see dynamics** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**first Foundation:** reference to the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the first organization of Dianetics (founded in 1950). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**first-goal Clear:** a person who has had one GPM run. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**First Lady:**\*\*\* the wife or official hostess of a chief official, especially of the US president, a state governor or a mayor. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**first lieutenant:** an Air Force, Army or Marine Corps officer next below a captain. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**first-line troops:**\*\*\* troops of prime importance or quality. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90



**first mate:** a merchant ship's officer next in rank below the captain. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**(First Melbourne) 1st Melbourne ACC:** an Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 9 through 30 November 1959 in Melbourne, Australia. See also ACC in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**First Melbourne ACC:\*\*\*** an Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 9 through 30 November 1959 in Melbourne, Australia. See also ACC in this glossary.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**First Melbourne ACC:** short for First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course; given by L. Ron Hubbard in Melbourne, Australia 9 - 30 November 1959. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**First National:** a common name for a bank in the United States. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**First National:** short for First National Bank; a common name for a bank in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**First National Bank:** a common name for a bank in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**first postulate:** not-know. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**(first saint hill acc) 1st Saint Hill ACC:** an Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 8 August through 16 September 1960, at Saint Hill, England. See also ACC in this glossary.

**first sergeant: (US Army)** the senior noncommissioned officer of a company, squadron, etc., responsible for personnel and administration. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**first sergeant: (US Army)** the senior noncommissioned officer of a company, squadron, etc., responsible for personnel and administration. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**first sergeant: (US Marine Corps)** the senior noncommissioned officer of a company, squadron, etc., responsible for personnel and administration. —HEV Approved Glossary

**First Stage Release:** a person who had been audited up to Grade IV and had had the locks of his reactive mind reduced. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**First World War:** the war (1914 - 1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**First World War:** the war (1914 - 1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**First World War:** the war (1914 - 1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**First World War:** the war (1914-1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers

- (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- First World War:** the war (1914 - 1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- fish:** grope for, find and bring to view. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- fish and chips:** fried fish fillets and French fries. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- fish and fumble:** a method of cleaning a dirty needle. The auditor directs the pc to «fish» around or look things over. When a specific needle pattern shows up on the needle, he directs the pc's attention to it and continues to do so each time the same pattern shows up until the pc comes up with some information on it. Using this information the auditor «fumbles» around for a test What question that produces the specific pattern in question. The auditor then goes after the specific overt and, if necessary, cleans up the chain. See also What question in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- fish and fumble:** a method of cleaning a dirty needle. The auditor directs the pc to «fish» around or look things over. When a specific needle pattern shows up on the needle, he directs the pc's attention to it and continues to do so each time the same pattern shows up until the pc comes up with some information on it. Using this information the auditor «fumbles» around for a test What question that produces the specific pattern in question. The auditor then goes after the specific overt and, if necessary, cleans up the chain. See also What question in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- fish and fumble:\*\*\*** a method of cleaning a dirty needle. The auditor directs the pc to «fish» around or look things over. When a specific needle pattern shows up on the needle, he directs the pc's attention to it and continues to do so each time the same pattern shows up until the pc comes up with some information on it. Using this information the auditor «fumbles» around for a test What question that produces the specific pattern in question. The auditor then goes after the specific overt and, if necessary, cleans up the chain. See also What question in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Fishbein, Morris:** (1889 - 1976), editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (1924 - 1949) and mouthpiece for vested interests in the field of medicine. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Fishbein, Morris:** \*\*\*(1889 - 1976), editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (1924 - 1949) and mouthpiece for vested interests in the field of medicine. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Fishbein, Morris:** (1889 - 1976), editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (1924 - 49) and mouthpiece for vested interests in the field of medicine. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Webster's Biographical Dictionary and JOS Issue 26-G

**Fishcake, Morris:** joking reference to Morris Fishbein, (1889 - 1976), editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (1924 - 1949) and mouthpiece for vested interests in the field of medicine. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Fishcake, Morris:\*\*\*** joking reference to Morris Fishbein, (1889 - 1976), editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (1924 - 1949) and mouthpiece for vested interests in the field of medicine. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**fished out of:** groped for, found and brought to view. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**fish-end tails:** humorous reference to a swallow-tailed coat, a man's coat for formal wear with an open front and two long, tapering tails. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**fish-end tails:** humorous reference to a swallow-tailed coat, a man's coat for formal wear with an open front and two long, tapering tails. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**fish-end tails:\*\*\*** humorous reference to a swallow-tailed coat, a man's coat for formal wear with an open front and two long, tapering tails. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**fishes out:** (figurative) gets information by careful inquiry or subtle methods. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**fishing:\*\*\*** finding and bringing to view the areas of mass in the pc's mind by what registers on the meter while the pc is itsa-ing. See also itsa-ing, meter and pc in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Fishing a Cognition:** the name of training drill Training 13. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fishing for:** groping for, attempting to find and bring to view. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fish, price of:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**fish, the price of:\*\*\*** (slang) the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**fish, the price of:** \*\*\*the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**fish, the price of:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —Academy Level II Glossary

**fish, the price of:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —Academy Level IV Glossary

**fish to fry:** things to do that a person falsely considers are more important or profitable. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fish to fry, have other:** (informal) have things to do that a person falsely considers are more important or profitable. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Fisk, Jim:** James Fisk (1834 - 1872), American stock-market speculator. He cooperated with a Daniel Drew and Jay Gould in raising the price of gold in 1868. They received a fortune for themselves but caused countrywide depression and the loss of millions to others. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fission:** the act of cleaving or splitting into parts. Nuclear fission is the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. The word comes from Latin fission, meaning «a splitting, dividing.» —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**fission:** the act of cleaving or splitting into parts. Nuclear fission is the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. The word comes from Latin fission, meaning «a splitting, dividing.» —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**fissionable:** capable of or possessing a nucleus or nuclei capable of undergoing fission. See also **fission** in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**fission bomb:** an extremely destructive type of bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. Also known as atomic bomb; A-bomb. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**fissure:** a long, narrow, deep opening or crack. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**fit:** a condition of extreme anger or upset. —Academy Level III Glossary

**fit:** a sharp, brief display of feeling. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fit:** \*\*\*a sudden attack characterized by loss of consciousness or by convulsions. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**fit:** (medicine) a sudden attack in which one loses consciousness or has convulsions or both. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**fittings:** things used in fitting up permanently; furnishings; fixtures. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**FitzGerald:** George Francis FitzGerald (1851 - 1901), Irish physicist and co-developer, with Hendrick Lorentz, of the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction. See also **Lorentz** and **Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas** in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**five-alarm fire:** a fire severe enough to require calling in (alarming) five different fire stations. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**five-and-dime:** a five-and-ten-cent storeÑa store that sells a wide variety of inexpensive merchandise, originally with many articles priced at five or ten cents. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**(Five A) VA:** short for Grade VA Release, that state attained when bits and pieces of the whole track (which remain after locks, secondaries and engrams are reduced) are cleaned up. Also called Power Plus Release. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**five-card stud:** a card game with wagering where each player is dealt two cardsÑone, face down and the other, face up. The player with the highest card showing opens the betting. Then a second round of

cards is dealt face up, and the player showing the highest combination opens the betting. Play continues in this manner, with betting after each round until each player has five cards (four face up and one face down, known only to him). The best five-card hand wins. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**five-goal Clear:**\*\*\* a person who has had five GPMs run (addressed and handled in processing). See also **GPM** and **processed** in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**five pound notes:** pieces of paper currency equal to 5 pounds in the United Kingdom. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**five pound notes:**\*\*\* pieces of paper currency equal to 5 pounds, the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom. — Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**fiver: (slang)** a five-dollar bill. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**five-spot: (slang)** a five-dollar bill. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**(Five) V:** severely occluded case. A person who is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore, he only sees blackness in front of him. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**(Five) V:** severely occluded case. A person who is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore, he only sees blackness in front of him. This is a «Step V» in SOP 8. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**(Five) V:** short for Scientology V. See also **Scientology V** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**(Five) V: Step V, DED - DEDEX Running,** a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. See Procedures for Theta Clearing in the Appendix for a description of this step. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**five-way:**\*\*\* short for five-way bracket. See also **bracket** and **five-way bracket** in this glossary. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**five-way bracket:**\*\*\* a bracket having the following form: YouÑTerminal; TerminalÑYou; TerminalÑAnother; AnotherÑTerminal; TerminalÑTerminal. An example of a five-way bracket using change would be: 1. How have you changed something? 2. How has something tried to change you? 3. How has something changed another? 4. How has another changed something? 5. How has something changed? Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**five-year plan:** any plan for national economic or industrial development specifying goals to be reached within a period of five years, especially as undertaken by the Soviet Union and China. Used humorously in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**fix: (colloquial)** get even with; punish. —HEV Approved Glossary

**fixated:**\*\*\* fastened, attached or placed so as to be firm and not readily movable; firmly implanted; stationary; rigid. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**fixated:** had one's attention stuck (on something). —Intro to Scn Glossary (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**fixation:** a concentration on one idea; an obsession. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

- fixation:\*\*\*** a concentration on one idea; an obsession. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- fixation:** concentration on one idea; an obsession. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- fixation:** concentration on one idea; an obsession. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- fixed:** (colloquial) got even with or punished. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- fix (someone) up:** (informal) punish or injure (someone). —HEV Approved Glossary
- fix up (something):** arrange (something) so that it is purposely ignored or forgotten by the police, especially by means of bribery. —HEV Approved Glossary
- fizzled out:** ended feebly or unsuccessfully. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- flabbergasted:** overcome with surprise and bewilderment; astounded. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- flabbergasted:** overcome with surprise and bewilderment; astounded. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- flabbergasted:** overcome with surprise and bewilderment; astounded. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- flabbergasted:\*\*\*** overcome with surprise and bewilderment; astounded. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- flabbergasting:** overcoming with surprise and bewilderment; astounding. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- flabbergasts:** overcomes with surprise and bewilderment; astounds. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- flabby:** lacking force; weak. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- flack:** criticism; hostile reaction; abuse. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and organizations. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Organization Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. See also **Sea Organization** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and at the time of this lecture designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally (and at the time of this lecture) designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages

Churches internationally. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and at the time of this lecture designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and at the time of this lecture designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages churches internationally. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and at the time of this lecture designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally (and at the time of this lecture) designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land-based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally (and at the time of this lecture) designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. It is where the Flag Executive Briefing Course was

initially developed in 1970 - 1971. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. See also **Sea Org.** —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for flagship, and at the time of this lecture designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Flag:** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the Flag Bureaux which manages Churches internationally. See also **Sea Org** and **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**Flag:\*\*\*** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages churches internationally. See also **Sea Org** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Flag:\*\*\*** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the Flag Bureaux which manages Churches internationally. See also **Sea Org** and **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**Flag:\*\*\*** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally (and at the time of this lecture) designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. See also **Sea Org** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Flag:\*\*\*** a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles,



- including the organization which manages Churches internationally. See also **Sea Org.** —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- flag:** lose strength; grow weak or tired. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition
- flag:** short for **flag officer**, an officer of high rank in a navy. Such officers are called flag officers because their presence as commanding officers aboard a ship is denoted by a flag. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Flag:** short for Flag Service Organization: the Scientology service organization that delivers advanced auditing levels and the highest training levels available on the planet. It is located in Clearwater, Florida. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary
- Flag:** short for Flagship. The term originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches of Scientology internationally, **Flag Bureaux**. See also **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Flag Admin Org:** one of the three orgs Flag was divided into early in 1971. The Flag Admin Org (FAO) was the service org. It trained, processed and handled finance. See also **Flag, Flag Bureaux** and **Flag Ship** in this glossary. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- Flag Bureaux:** that Sea Org management organization which manages orgs internationally and is responsible for their health, viability and expansion. See also **Flag** and **Sea Org** in this glossary. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- Flag Bureaux:** that Sea Org management organization which manages orgs internationally and is responsible for their health, viability and expansion. See also **Flag** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Flag Bureaux:\*\*\*** that Sea Org management organization which manages orgs internationally and is responsible for their health, viability and expansion. See also **Flag** and **Sea Org** in this glossary. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- Flag Bureaux:** the senior Sea Org international management organization at the time of the lecture. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- Flag Bureaux:** the senior Sea Org international management organization at the time of the lecture. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- Flag Bureaux:\*\*\*** the senior Sea Org international management organization at the time of the lecture. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Flag Bureaux:** the senior Sea Org international management organization at the time of this lecture. See also **Flag** in this glossary. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- Flag Bureaux:** the senior Sea Org international management organization at the time of this lecture. See also **Flag** in this glossary. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

- Flag Bureaux Data Letter:** an issue by a Flag executive with the purpose of informing org and Flag executives. Such issues may contain news, forewarnings of traffic loads, expansions, PR interest items, etc. They are numbered and printed in black ink on white paper (formerly blue ink on white paper). Abbreviation FBDL. See also **Flag** in this glossary. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- Flag Bureaux Data Letter:** an issue by a Flag executive with the purpose of informing org and Flag executives. Such issues may contain news, forewarnings of traffic loads, expansions, PR interest items, etc. They are numbered and printed in black ink on white paper (formerly blue ink on white paper). —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- Flag Bureaux Data Letter:\*\*\*** an issue by a Flag executive with the purpose of informing org and Flag executives. Such issues may contain news, forewarnings of traffic loads, expansions, PR interest items, etc. They are numbered and printed in black ink on white paper (formerly blue ink on white paper). —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Flag Bureaux Data Letter:** an issue by a Flag executive with the purpose to inform executives. Such issues may contain news, forewarnings of traffic loads, expansions, PR interest items, etc. They are numbered and printed in black ink on white paper (formerly blue ink on white paper). Abbreviation FBDL. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Flag Conditions Order:** a Sea Organization issue type equivalent to a Scientology org HCO Div Order such as an Ethics Order. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Flag Executive Briefing Course (FEBC):** a course which consists of high-level administration technology. It is the Class VIII Course for admin. The name, Flag Executive Briefing Course, reflects the fact that this course was initially developed in 1970 - 1971 on Flag. The term «FEBC» is also used to denote a person who has completed this course. (Example: The Executive Director is an FEBC.) —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Flag Land Base:\*\*\*** the location of the Flag Service Org and Flag Crew Organization (which operates and maintains facilities for the accommodation of staff and parishioners) in Clearwater, Florida, USA. See also **Flag** and **Flag Service Org** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- Flag mission:** a formally authorized group of Sea Org members sent by the Flag Bureaux to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers and its members are called missionaries. See also **Sea Org** in this glossary. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- Flag mission:\*\*\*** a formally authorized group of Sea Org members sent by the Flag Bureaux to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers and its members are called missionaries. See also **Sea Org** in this glossary. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- Flag Operations Liaison Office:\*\*\*** the continental-level management unit of the Church of Scientology International. See also **Flag** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Flag Orders:** the equivalent to policy letters in the Sea Org. A Flag Order contains policy and sea technical material. It is printed on white paper with black ink and is numbered and dated. HCO Policy Letters and Flag Orders are both in effect on Sea Org ships, offices, bases and orgs. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flagrant:** glaringly bad; notorious; outrageous. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flagrant:** shockingly noticeable or evident; obvious; glaring. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**flagrant:** very bad and obvious. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**flagrantly:** in a very bad and obvious manner. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**Flag Representative:** the representative of Flag in an org or area. The purpose of the Flag Representative is to safeguard that those actions necessary to the delivery of Scientology by an area or org are implemented and continued and to prevent the destruction of the org by omissions, alter-is or counter-intention and to keep Flag abreast of the existing scene so that efficient operation can be directed. The immediate senior of a Flag Representative in any church organization is the Continental Flag Representative for that continental zone. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Flag Service Org:\*\*\*** the Scientology service organization that delivers advanced auditing levels and the highest training levels available on the planet. It is located at the Flag Land Base. See also Flag and Flag Land Base in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Flag Ship:** one of the three orgs Flag was divided into early in 1971. The Flag Ship Org was the ship itself, ship officers and ship crew and domestic services of the ship. The other two orgs were the Flag Bureaux and the Flag Admin Org. See also Flag, Flag Admin Org and Flag Bureaux in this glossary. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**Flag Ship Org:** one of the three orgs Flag was divided into early in 1971. The Flag Ship Org was the ship itself, ship officers and ship crew and domestic services of the ship. The other two orgs were the Flag Bureaux and the Flag Admin Org. See also Flag, Flag Bureaux and FAO in this glossary. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**flak:** anti-aircraft fire, especially as experienced by the crews of combat airplanes at which the fire is directed. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flam-bam:** a made-up word used as an exclamation to mean damned or confounded. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**flames, shooting (one) down in:** showing (an opinion, suggestion, idea, etc.) to be wrong or impossible. From an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. —Academy Level II Glossary

**flames, shoots (everybody) down in:\*\*\*** (slang) destroys (everybody) From an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**flames, shoot (someone) down in:** (slang) destroy (someone). The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**flames, shoot (someone or something) down in:\*\*\*** show (a group, person, opinion, suggestion, idea, etc.) to be wrong or impossible. From an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**flames, shoots (someone) down in:** (slang) destroys (someone). The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**flaming arrows:** arrows with their tips wrapped with cloth, dipped in pitch or other flammable material and lighted on fire before being shot from a bow. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Flanders:** a region in northwestern Europe on the North Sea which in general is flat and low. There was continuous fighting in the area during World War I (1914 - 1918) in which parts of it were devastated. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**flank: (military, navy)** the extreme right or left side of an army or fleet, or a subdivision of an army or fleet. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**flank:** short for flank speed, the maximum possible speed of a ship. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**flank speed:** the maximum possible speed of a ship. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**flank-speed:** the maximum possible speed (of a ship). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**flank-speed:** the maximum possible speed (of a ship). Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**flank speed:** the maximum possible speed of a ship. Used figuratively. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**flap:\*\*\*** an emergency situation; trouble. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**flap:** (slang) a confused, excited or worried state; fuss. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**flapjacks:** pancakes; thin, flat cakes of batter fried on a flat metal pan. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**flaps:** emergency situations; trouble. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**flare:** erupt into emphatic emotion or activity. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**flare up:** begin again suddenly, especially for a short time after a quiet time. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**flash:** come or pass swiftly and suddenly. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**flash:** have something suddenly burst into one's perception or view. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**flash:** something which distinguishes. It is derived from the military use of the word as a colored patch of cloth on a uniform, etc., such as distinguishing emblems of units, etc. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**flash:** something which distinguishes. It is derived from the military use of the word as a colored patch of cloth on a uniform, etc., such as distinguishing emblems of units, etc. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**flash:** something which distinguishes. It is derived from the military use of the word as a colored patch of cloth on a uniform, etc., such as distinguishing emblems of units, etc. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**flash:\*\*\*** something which distinguishes. It is derived from the military use of the word as a colored patch of cloth on a uniform, etc., such as distinguishing emblems of units, etc. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**flash-answer:** of or characteristic of a first flash response. The flash answer is an instantaneous reply, the first thing that flashes into the preclear's mind at the snap of the auditor's fingers.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**flash answer:** the first thing which comes into a person's head when a question is asked of him. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flash answer:** the first thing which comes into a person's head when a question is asked of him. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**flash answers:** instantaneous replies, the first things that flash into the preclear's mind at the snap of the auditor's fingers upon asking a question. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**flashback:** an explosion (as of a gas or gunpowder) back to a position where it is not expected or not wanted. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**flashback:** a variation of backflash. See **backflash** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**flashback:** a variation of backlash, a sudden, forceful backward movement; a recoil. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**flashback:** a variation of backlash, a sudden, forceful backward movement; a recoil. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**flash back:** give an outburst of protest or angry rebuke caused by a previous statement, criticism, or the like. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**flash back:** give unnecessary responses to an order, also called backflash. This can get fairly wicked. They are not acknowledgments, they are comments or refutals. Example: «Sell the bricks» as an order, is replied to by «Bricks are hard to sell» or «We should have sold them yesterday.» This is a disease peculiar to only a few staff members. They cannot receive an order directly and are seeking to be part of the communication, not the recipient. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**flash back:\*\*\*** hit or jump back with speed and force. Also called backflashing. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**flash back:** hit or jump back with speed and force. Also called backflash. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**flash-back:** (of a flame consuming combustible gas) to move back through the current of gas and burn at a point nearer the source than is desired. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**flashbacks:\*\*\*** unnecessary responses to an order, also called backflash. This can get fairly wicked. They are not acknowledgments, they are comments or refutals. Example: «Sell the bricks» as an order, is replied to by «Bricks are hard to sell» or «We should have sold them

- yesterday.» This is a disease peculiar to only a few staff members. They cannot receive an order directly and are seeking to be part of the communication, not the recipient. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- flashboard:** a coined word for a board in the preclear's mind that flashes answers or directions to him. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- flushed:** moved or passed swiftly and suddenly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- flash-marked:** marked with stripes symbolizing types of explosives. —Academy Level II Glossary
- flat:** discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- flat:** discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary
- flat:\*\*** discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- flat:** discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear (or to the student, in the case of a drill). No longer producing change or a reaction. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- flat:** no longer producing change or a reaction. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- flat:** no longer producing change or a reaction, said of a process or question that has been discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- flat:** no longer producing change or a reaction; said of a process or question that has been discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- flat:** no longer producing change or a reaction; said of a process or question that has been discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- flat:** no longer showing any change or reaction. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- flat:** of an electric battery: run down, (fully) discharged. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- flat:** said of a process or question that has been discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- flat:** until it is no longer producing change or a reaction. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- flat broke: (slang)** entirely without funds: completely and utterly broke. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- flat-footed, caught: (colloquial)** caught unprepared; taken by surprise. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- flat-footed, caught: (colloquial)** caught unprepared; taken by surprise. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- flat-footedly: (colloquial)** plainly and firmly. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- flat-out:** absolute; outright. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**flat-out:\*\*\*** (colloquial) absolutely; thoroughly; definitely. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**flat-out:** (colloquial) absolutely; thoroughly; definitely. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**flat-out: (colloquial)** at full speed, with maximum effort, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**flat-out: (informal)** moving or working at top speed or with maximum effort; all-out. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**flat-out:** moving or working at top speed or with maximum effort. Then for the QEO flat-out had better establish it to do so. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**flatten:** carry on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**flatten:** carry on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. —Academy Level II Glossary

**flatten:** carry on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**flatten:** carry on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**flatten:** carry on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**flatten:** carry on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**flatten:** carry on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**flatten (a) comm lag:** continue a process until the preclear answers after a uniform period of time at least three times. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**flattened:** carried on with (a question or process) until it no longer produced a reaction. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**flattening:\*\*\*** carrying on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**flattens:** stops producing a reaction. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**flatter than a flounder:\*\*\*** a coined phrase meaning very flat (discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear; no longer producing change or a reaction). A flounder is a small, edible flatfish. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**flatter than a flounder:** a coined phrase meaning very flat (in this case, discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear; no longer producing change or a reaction). A flounder is a small, edible flatfish. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**flatter than a flounder: (figurative)** very flat. A flounder is a type of fish with a flat body and both eyes on the top side. You can knock a pc flatter than a flounder if you don't know how to list and null exactly right. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**flatulence:** the presence of excessive gas in the digestive tract. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**V:** short for Case Level V. See **Case Level V** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**V:** short for Case V: a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. At the time of this lecture, there was an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and then began processing at that step. A Case V was a person who had to be started at Step V of that procedure. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**V:** short for Case V. See **Case V** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

## **FLE - FOR**

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the East Coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing in 1950. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —NED Approved Glossary

**42 Aberdeen Road:\*\*\*** the address of L. Ron Hubbard's home in 1950, where he gave instruction in Dianetics. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**42 Aberdeen Road, Elizabeth, New Jersey:** the address of L. Ron Hubbard's home in 1950, where he gave instruction in Dianetics. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**42nd and Broadway:** a busy street corner in the heart of New York City. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary



- 42nd and Broadway:** a busy street corner in the heart of New York City. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- 42nd Street:** a busy street in the heart of New York City. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- 42nd Street:** a busy street in the heart of New York City. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- .45:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- .45:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- .45:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- .45:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- .45:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- .45 automatic:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- .45-caliber pistol:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- 45 degrees:** the measurement of an angle, half the size of a 90 degree right angle (the angle made by the meeting of two straight lines perpendicular to each other). [DIAGRAM] —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- flea-bitten:** wretched; shabby; decrepit. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- fleet:** the entire naval force of a country; navy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Fleet Street:** \*\*\*an old street in central London, where several newspaper and printing offices are located. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Fleet Street:** an old street in central London, where several newspaper and printing offices are located. It is now synonymous with journalism and the newspaper world. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Fleming, Ian:** (1908 - 1964) English author of crime and adventure fiction. The hero of most of his novels is James Bond, a secret agent for British Intelligence. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Fleming, Ian:** (1908 - 1964) English author of crime and adventure fiction. The hero of most of his novels is James Bond, a secret agent for British Intelligence. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Fleming, Ian:\*\*\*** (1908 - 1964) English author of crime and adventure fiction. The hero of most of his novels is James Bond, a secret agent for British Intelligence. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Flemish:** of or belonging to Flanders, an ancient countship (the domain or jurisdiction of a count) now divided between Belgium, France and Holland. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Flemish school:** an art school pioneered in the 1300s by Hubert and Jan van Eyck. The colors were very finely graded and the pictures had a smooth glossy surface. The Flemish artists paid careful attention to effects of light and shade, with subtle variations to show how light falls from a single source upon the objects of the room. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**fleshbroker:** (slang) a pimp (a person who lends himself to some corrupting or corrupt activity). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**flesh, in the:** (informal) in real life; in bodily form, not in a picture or photograph. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**flexes:** flexible insulated electric cords. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**flexion:** (anatomy) the bending of a joint or limb. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**flibbertigibbet:** a flighty or frivolous woman. —Academy Level III Glossary

**flicker:** a look or feeling that comes and goes quickly. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**flicker:** movement with quick, light, wavering motion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**flicker-flack:** a coined term from flicker, to burn or shine unsteadily, as a candle in the wind. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**flicker-flack:** a coined term from flicker, to burn or shine unsteadily, as a candle in the wind. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**flickering:** moving with a quick, light, wavering motion. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**flickety-flock:** a coined term from flick, a light, quick stroke, jerk, or snap. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**flick-flack:** a coined term from flick, a light and rapid movement. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**flick-flack:** a coined term from flicker, to burn or shine unsteadily, as a candle in the wind. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**flight: (figurative)** the act or fact of soaring above or beyond what is ordinary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**flight plan:\*\*\*** a statement of the destination, route, altitude and other details of a proposed flight which a pilot usually must submit to a controlling agency. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**flighty:** not properly serious; silly or irresponsible. —PDC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary

**flimflammed:** (slang) tricked, swindled or cheated. —PDC Volume 8  
Approved Glossary

**flimsy:** ill-conceived and inadequate; not effective or convincing. —Money  
Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**flinders:** fragments, pieces or splinters. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved  
Glossary

**flinders, busted to:** broken into fragments, pieces or splinters. Used  
figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**flint:** a fine-grained, very hard rock, usually gray, that produces sparks  
when struck with steel, and that breaks into pieces with sharp cutting  
edges. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flint:** a very hard rock that breaks with sharp cutting edges. —New Slant on  
Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**flintlock:** a gunlock (firing mechanism in some old guns) in which a flint in  
the hammer strikes a metal plate to produce a spark that ignites the  
powder. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary.  
(Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**flintlock:** an old-fashioned gun in which a flint in the hammer strikes a  
metal plate to produce a spark that ignites the powder. —Freedom  
Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**flintlock:** an old-fashioned gun in which a flint in the hammer strikes a  
metal plate to produce a spark that ignites the powder. —PTS-SP  
Approved Glossary

**flintlocks:** old-fashioned guns in which a flint in the hammer strikes a  
metal plate to produce a spark that ignites the powder. —Academy  
Level IV Glossary

**flintlocks:\*\*\*** old-fashioned guns in which a flint in the hammer strikes a  
metal plate to produce a spark that ignites the powder. —OEC -  
Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**flip:** arouse a sense of wonder; overwhelm. —Freedom Congress Glossary  
(approved 5-9-90)

**flip-flap: (informal)** make a sudden or unexpected reversal, as of direction,  
belief, attitude or policy. Variation of flip-flop. —ESTO - Handling  
Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**flip-flops:** backward somersaults. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**flip (one's) wig:** (slang) lose (one's) self-control; go berserk. —SHSBC  
Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**flippant:** joking or trying to be funny when one should be more serious or  
show more respect. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flipped:** caused (one) to respond with enthusiasm; gave great pleasure to.  
—Academy Level II Glossary

**flipped:** (slang) become insane or irrational. —State of Man Congress  
Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**flipped his lid:** lost his sanity. —Academy Level III Glossary

**flipperoo:** \*\*\*a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one  
performed in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to  
nouns). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**flipperoo:** a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one performed  
in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns).

Used figuratively to mean a complete turnaround (as if one had done a flip). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**flipperoo:** a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one performed in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**flipperoo:** a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one performed in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**flipperoo:** a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one performed in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). Used figuratively in this lecture to mean a complete turnaround (as if one had done a flip). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**flipping:** tossing or putting in motion with a sudden impulse, as with a snap of a finger and thumb, especially so as to cause to turn over in the air. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**flips:** **(slang)** makes (one) behave irrationally or go insane. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**flips (one's) lid:** **(slang)** shows great anger; loses self-control. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**flip their lids:** **(slang)** lose self-control; go berserk. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**flirt:** a quick jerky movement. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**flit:** a made-up name for a medical instrument. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**flit gun:** a hand-held, pump-action sprayer for liquid insecticide. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**flit guns:\*\*\*** hand-held, pump action sprayers for liquid insecticide. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**flit guns:** hand-held, pump action sprayers for liquid insecticide. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**flitter:** a flow of little golden sparks emanated by a thetan. It is put out on a 360 degree sphere. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**flitter:** a flow of little golden sparks emanated by a thetan. It is put out on a 360 degree sphere. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**floater:** **(colloquial)** a person who changes his or her place of residence or work at frequent intervals; drifter; especially a transient laborer. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**floating:** issuing on the stock market (the place where stocks and bonds are regularly sold) in order to raise money. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**floating needle:** (abbreviated F/N) a manifestation seen on the E-Meter which accompanies the end phenomena of a process or action. It is a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). It indicates that there is no remaining charge on the subject or area that is under discussion. See also **end phenomena** and **charge** in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

- floating needle:** a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- floating needle:** a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). Also called a free needle. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- floating needle:** a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- floating needle:** a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- fobbling:** moving heavily or clumsily, with a dull, heavy sound. A variant of the word flop. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- flock:** any group, especially a large one. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- flogged:** beaten, or punished by being beaten, with a strap, stick, whip, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- flogged:** beaten, or punished by being beaten, with a strap, stick, whip, etc. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- flogwheels:** a made-up word coined from flog, to beat with a stick, whip etc., and wheels. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- floob:** a coined word combining flub (a mistake or blunder) and boob (a stupid or foolish person). —Academy Level II Glossary
- floob:** a coined word combining flub (a mistake or blunder) and boob (a stupid or foolish person). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- flood light:** a lamp that gives a broad beam of light. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- floor:** \*\*\*the part of a room or hall where members of a law-making body, etc., sit, and from which they speak. When someone or something is «on the floor,» it is that which has the right or privilege to speak or be spoken about. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- floor:** the part of a room or hall where members of a law-making body, etc., sit, and from which they speak. When someone or something is «on the floor,» it is that which has the right or privilege to speak or be spoken about. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**flooring:** (colloquial) making unable to act, as by shocking or confusing. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**flop:** (colloquial) fail. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**flopped:** (colloquial) failed. —Academy Level III Glossary

**flopped:** fallen or plumped down suddenly, especially with noise; dropped or turned with a sudden bump or thud. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**floppy:** (colloquial) flopping or inclined to flop (move around loosely). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**flops:** (colloquial) fails. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**flora:** the plants of a particular region or period. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Florida:** southeasternmost state of the United States, mostly on a peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**florins:** any of various European or South African silver or gold coins. —Academy Level II Glossary

**florins:** any of various European or South African silver or gold coins. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**flotsam and jetsam:** (colloquial) transient, unemployed people. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**flotsam and jetsam:** transient, unemployed people. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**flounced:** went with impatient or impetuous, exaggerated movements. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**flounder, deader than a:** (slang) very dead, completely and absolutely nonresponsive. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as deader than a doornail, deader than a herring etc.) —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**floundering:** struggling awkwardly to move, as in deep mud or snow; plunging about in a stumbling manner. Used figuratively in this film. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**flounder, out like a:** in a faint; unconscious. (Flounder is a slang term for the corpse of a drowned man.) —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flourish:** grow strongly; be successful or healthy. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**flout:** disobey openly and scornfully. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**flouted:** showed contempt or scorn for. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B.

- See also **terminals** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from Point A to Point B. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from Point A to Point B. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- flow:\*\*\*** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from Point A to Point B. There are four specific flows defined in Scientology and used in Scientology counseling: flow one, something happening to self; flow two, doing something to another; flow three, others doing things to others; flow zero, self doing something to self. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progress of particles or impulses or waves from point A to point B. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)
- flow:\*\*\*** a progress of energy between two points.—Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- flow:** a progress of energy between two points. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- Flow Balancing:** same as Give and Take Processing. See **Give and Take Processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- flower:** the finest or most flourishing period. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**flown in (someone's) face:** acted in defiance of (someone); from the expression fly in the face of, meaning to act in defiance of (authority, custom, etc.). —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990

**flows:** progresses of energy between two points; impulses or directions of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progresses of particles or impulses or waves from Point A to Point B. The four flows used in processing are: flow one, something happening to self; flow two, doing something to another; flow three, others doing things to others; flow zero, self doing something to self. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**flows:** progresses of energy between two points; impulses or directions of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progresses of particles or impulses or waves from Point A to Point B. —Academy Level II Glossary

**flows:** progresses of energy between two points; impulses or directions of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progresses of particles or impulses or waves from Point A to Point B. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**flows:** progresses of energy between two points; impulses or directions of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals; the progresses of particles or impulses or waves from Point A to Point B. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**flows:** progresses of energy between two points. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**flows assessment:** an assessment of flows used in 3D Criss Cross. At the time of the lecture, the 8 flows used by auditors were: permissible outflow, permissible inflow, enforced outflow, enforced inflow, prohibited outflow, prohibited inflow, inhibited outflow, inhibited inflow. See also **flows** and **3D Criss Cross** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Floyd, Pretty Boy:** Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 1934), US bank robber and murderer. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Floyd, Pretty Boy:** Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 1934), US bank robber and murderer. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Floyd, Pretty Boy:** Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 1934), US bank robber and murderer. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**flub: \*\*\* (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**flub: (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. —Academy Level III Glossary

**flub: (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**flub:\*\*\* (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**flub: (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**flub: (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**flub:\*\*\* (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**flub:\*\*\* (colloquial)** a mistake or blunder. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90

**flub: (colloquial)** make a mistake or blunder. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)



**flub: (informal)** mistake or blunder. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**flub: (informal)** mistake or blunder. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**flubbed the dub:** (World War II army slang) failed by blundering; ruined (one's) best chances. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**flubbed the dub:** (World War II army slang) failed by blundering; ruined one's best chances. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**flubber-jubber:** a made-up term coined from flub, a mistake or blunder. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**flubbers:\*\*\*** people who perform poorly; those who blunder; bunglers. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**flubbing:** (colloquial) making a mistake or blunder. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**flubbing:** (colloquial) making mistakes or blundering. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**flubbing:\*\*\*** (colloquial) making mistakes or blundering. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**flubbing:** (colloquial) making mistakes or blundering. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**flubbing the dub: (World War II army slang)** fail by blundering; ruin one's best chances. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**flubbing the dub:\*\*\*** (World War II army slang) failing by blundering; ruining (one's) best chances. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**flub catch:** the investigatory and corrective actions done to ensure standard technical application through the review of preclear folders and FESes. In doing this action out-tech is detected and based on the errors found, precise actions are taken to get the technical application standard once again. See also preclear and FES in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**flub catch handlings:\*\*\*** the action of getting folder error summaries (putting pc folders in sequence and then listing all errors in them) carefully done to detect areas of out-tech in the world. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**flubdub:** (slang) incompetent, awkward or blundering. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**flub out:** drop or fade out. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**flubs:\*\*\*** (colloquial) mistakes or blunders. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**flubs:** (colloquial) mistakes or blunders. —Academy Level II Glossary

**fluently:\*\*\*** so as to be able to write or speak easily, smoothly and expressively. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**fluid:\*\*\*** changing readily; shifting; not fixed, stable or rigid. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**fluke:** a result, especially a successful one, brought about by accident; stroke of luck. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fluke:\*\*\*** (colloquial) a result, especially a successful one, brought about by accident; a stroke of luck. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**fluke:** (colloquial) a strange bit of luck, good or bad. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**fluke:** extraordinary and unpredictable. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**flukes:** accidental advantages; strokes of good luck. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**fluky: (colloquial)** resulting from chance rather than skill or design. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**fluky:** uncertain. And now you, as an auditor, put the guy into a review session and it's sort of packed up and it's fluky and the needle is doing this, that or the other thing. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990

**fluky mug:** (slang) an uncertain fool, dupe or simpleton. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**flumdumptions:** a coined word meaning nonsensical, foolish. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**flumph:** a made-up designation for a date. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**flumph:** a made-up word for a date. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**flumping:** dropping or moving heavily and noisily. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**flumping:** dropping or moving heavily and noisily. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**flumping:** falling or moving heavily with a dull noise. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**flumping:\*\*\*** falling or moving heavily with a dull noise. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**flunk:\*\*\*** failure on a course or examination or checkout. See also checkout in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**flunk:** make a mistake; fail to apply the materials learned. Opposite of pass. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**flunk:** make a mistake; fail to apply the materials learned. Used in training drills, the coach says «Flunk» when the student makes a mistake or incorrectly applies his materials. Flunk is the opposite of pass. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**flunk:** make a mistake; fail to apply the materials learned. Used in training drills, the coach says «Flunk» when the student makes a mistake or incorrectly applies his materials. Flunk is the opposite of pass. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**flush:** the reddening of the skin caused by a rush of blood; also, the rush of blood itself. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**flushed:** revealed; brought into the open; driven out. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**flushes, hot:** sensations of waves of heat passing over the body, often experienced by women during menopause. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**fluster:** make or become confused or nervous. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**fluster:** make or become confused or nervous. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**flute:** a high-pitched wind instrument consisting of a long, slender tube with finger holes and keys, played by blowing across a hole near one end. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**flute:\*\*\*** a high-pitched wind instrument consisting of a long, slender tube with finger holes and keys, played by blowing across a hole near one end. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**fly-by-night:\*\*\*** not lasting; brief; impermanent; transitory. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**fly-by-night:** not lasting; brief; impermanent; transitory. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**fly by the seat of (one's) pants:** (slang) fly an airplane by feel and instinct rather than with the help of the instruments. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fly by the seat of (one's) pants:** (slang) of or having to do with proceeding or working by instinct and improvisation, without formal guides or instructive experience. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**fly cops: (from middle 1800s British)** detectives; plainclothes police officers. Probably from the slang word fly «clever; shrewd,» because of the presumed intelligence of detectives. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**fly cops: (from middle 1800s British)** detectives; plainclothes police officers. Probably from the slang word fly «clever; shrewd,» because of the presumed intelligence of detectives. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**fly cops: \*\*\***(from middle 1800s British) detectives; plainclothes police officers. Probably from the slang word fly «clever; shrewd,» because of the presumed intelligence of detectives. See also **cop** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**flying:** moving or going swiftly. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**flying:\*\*\*** moving or going swiftly. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**flying a rud:** the addressing (taking up) and handling of a rudiment (a step or action used to get the pc in shape to be audited) by taking his attention off any current upsets or worries or other distractions that might make it difficult for him to be audited. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**flying into the face of:** acting in defiance of (authority, custom, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**flying of ruds:** the addressing (taking up) and handling of rudiments (those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited) by taking his attention off any current upsets or worries or other distractions that might make it difficult for him to be audited. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**flying right: (slang)** being honest and useful; doing the ethically or socially proper thing; living or acting according to ethical standards. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**flying right: (slang)** being honest and useful; doing the ethically or socially proper thing; living or acting according to ethical standards. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**flying right: (slang)** honest and useful; doing the ethically or socially proper thing; living or acting according to ethical standards. —Academy Level II Glossary

**flying saucer:** a disklike flying object commonly believed to be a spacecraft from another planet. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**flying saucer:\*\*\*** a disklike flying object commonly believed to be a spacecraft from another planet. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**flying saucer:** a disklike flying object commonly believed to be a spacecraft from another planet. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**fly in the face of:** act in defiance of (authority, custom, etc.). —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**fly, on the: (colloquial)** while in flight. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**fly, on the: (slang)** hastily in passing; without preparation or forethought. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**fly-shoes:** a made-up term for shoes which would work like the pads on the bottom of a fly's feet. When the fly walks on a smooth place the pads flatten out against the surface so closely that they hold on. Due to this a fly can even walk upside down on a ceiling without falling. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**fly-speck:\*\*\*** any small spot. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**fly the flag:\*\*\*** (informal) support and represent opinions, ideas, etc., that one believes in strongly. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Fly Trap:** a theta trap, also called the «Bubble Gum» incident, because every time a thetan pushes against it, it pushes back and it finally gives him an obsession about motion. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**flywheel:** a heavy wheel for regulating the speed and uniformity of motion of the machine to which it is attached. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**FMA:** abbreviation for Flag Master at Arms. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**FMA:** abbreviation for Flag Master at Arms. See also **Flag** and **MAA** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**FMO:** abbreviation for Flag Mission Order, mission orders for Flag missions, distributed only to those concerned. Usually confidential. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**F/N:** abbreviation for floating needle, a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

- F/N:** abbreviation for floating needle, a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- F/N:** abbreviation for floating needle, a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- F/N:** abbreviation for floating needle, a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- F/N:** abbreviation for floating needle; a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena for any process or action. Also called a free needle. See also end phenomena in this glossary. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- F/N:\*\*** abbreviation for floating needle, a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- F/N:** abbreviation for floating needle. See floating needle in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- FO:** abbreviation for Flag Orders; the equivalent to a policy letter in the Sea Org. A Flag Order contains policy and sea technical material. It is printed on white paper with black ink and is numbered and dated. HCO Policy Letters and Flag Orders are both in effect on Sea Org ships, offices, bases and orgs. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- FO:** Flag Orders, the equivalent to a policy letter in the Sea Org. A Flag Order contains policy and sea technical material. It is printed on white paper with black ink and is numbered and dated. HCO Policy Letters and Flag Orders are both in effect on Sea Org ships, offices, bases and orgs. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- focalize:** to bring or come to a focus. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**fodder:** coarse food for cattle, horses, sheep, etc., as cornstalks, hay and straw. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**fodder:\*\*\*** food in general. Used figuratively. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**fodder:\*\*\*** food in general. Used figuratively. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**fodder:** raw material. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**foe:\*\*\*** a thing that is harmful to or destructive of something. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**fogged up:** in a state of mental confusion or unawareness; in a daze or stupor. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**fogged up:** in a state of mental confusion or unawareness; in a daze or stupor. —NED Approved Glossary

**fogging around:\*\*\*** (colloquial) dazed; confused; baffled; perplexed. Variation of in a fog. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**foggy:** bewildered; perplexed. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**foggy:** bewildered; perplexed. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**foggy:** bewildered; perplexed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**foggy:** dim; blurred; clouded. —Academy Level III Glossary

**foggy:** not clear; dim; blurred. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**foggy:\*\*\*** not clear; dim; blurred. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**fog, in a:** (colloquial) dazed; confused; baffled; perplexed. —Academy Level II Glossary

**fog, in a:** (colloquial) dazed; confused; baffled; perplexed. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**fog, in a:** (colloquial) feeling confused or unsure of what one is doing. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**fog nozzle:** a projecting spout on a fire hose through which the water comes out at a high velocity in a fog. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fog out:** go into a state of mental confusion or unawareness, a daze or a stupor. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**foibles:** minor weaknesses or failings of character; slight flaws or defects. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**foist:** force upon or impose fraudulently or unjustifiably. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**foisted off:** passed off (something false) as genuine; imposed by fraud; palmed off. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**foister:** cause a person to accept (something inferior or unwelcome or undeserved). —Academy Level II Glossary

**foist (their opinions) off:** pass off (something false) as genuine; impose by fraud; palm off. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Fokker:** a World War I, German fighter plane known for its fast-climbing abilities and forward-firing machine gun. It was designed by Dutch aircraft designer Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker (1890 - 1939). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Folcke-Wulf:** a German company which produced, up to 1939, the most successful helicopter. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fold:** break down; collapse. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**folded up:** ceased to function. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**folded up:** lost effect and energy; wilted; faded. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**folder:\*\*\*** short for pc folder; a record of all the auditing actions and other handlings taken on a preclear. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**folding up:\*\*\*** (informal) failing completely; coming to a halt; closing up. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**folds up:** ceases to function. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**folds up:** ceases to function. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**folds up:** ceases to function. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**folds up:** ceases to function. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**fold up:\*\*\*** (informal) break down, collapse; fail. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**fold up:** (informal) cease to function. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**fold up:** (informal) cease to function. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**folic acid:** a vitamin important in the formation of red blood cells. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**folly:\*\*\*** a lack of sense or sensible conduct; foolishness. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**folly:** foolishness. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**FOLO:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Flag Operations Liaison Office: the continental-level management unit of the Church of Scientology International. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**FOLO:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Flag Operations Liaison Office. See **Flag Operations Liaison Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**FOLO:** abbreviation for Flag Operations Liaison Office, the continental-level management unit of Church of Scientology International. It is a department in a Continental Liaison Office which deals with the execution of planning and programs issued to it by or through the Flag Bureaux. Their major purpose is to see that Flag planning becomes an actuality in orgs in their zone of responsibility. The FOLO sees that orgs are put there and manages them. See also **Flag Bureaux** and **Continental Liaison Office** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**foment:** arousal or stimulation (of trouble, discontent, etc.). —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**fondle:** to handle or treat with fondness. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Food and Drug Administration:** a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Food and Drug Administration:** a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Food and Drug Administration:** a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Food and Drug Administration: (US government)** a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Food and Drug Administration: (US government)** a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Food and Drug Administration: (US government)** a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Food and Drug Administration:\*\*\*** (US government) a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Food and Drug Nonsense:** a humorous alteration of Food and Drug Administration. See also **Food and Drug Administration** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**foofaraw: (slang)** a stir or fuss over something trivial. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**foofaraw: (slang)** stir or fuss over something trivial. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**foofaraw: (slang)** stir or fuss over something trivial. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**fool around: \*\*\***(colloquial) spend one's time aimlessly. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**fool around: (colloquial)** trifle or meddle. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fool around: (colloquial)** trifle or meddle. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**fool around: (colloquial)** trifle or meddle. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fool around: (colloquial)** trifle or meddle. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**fool around: (colloquial)** trifle or meddle. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**fool around: (colloquial)** trifle or meddle. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**fool around:** putter aimlessly; waste time. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**fool around:\*\*\*** putter aimlessly; waste time. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**fool around with: (colloquial)** to trifle or meddle with. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



**fool around with:** trifle or meddle with. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fooled around:\*\*\*** puttered aimlessly; wasted time. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**fooled with:** (informal) handled or played with idly or carelessly. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**fooler:** something or someone that tricks; deceiver. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**fooling around:** (colloquial) spending one's time aimlessly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**fooling around:** (colloquial) spending one's time aimlessly. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**fooling around:** (colloquial) trifling or meddling. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**fooling around with:** (colloquial) trifling or meddling with. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Foolish Drug Administration:** humorous reference to the Food and Drug Administration in the US. See also **FDA** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Fools and Drug Addicts:** a humorous reference to the Food and Drug Administration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**fool with:** (colloquial) trifle or meddle with. —Academy Level II Glossary

**fool with:** handle or play with idly or carelessly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**football:** a game played by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal. Football is one of the most popular college sports in the United States. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**football:** a game played by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**football:** a game played with an inflated leather ball by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**football:** a game played with an inflated leather ball by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**football:** the oval ball used in playing football, a game played by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**football game:** a game played with an inflated leather ball by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**football pool:** the combined wagers of bettors on a football game that may be won or from which winnings are taken. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**football pool:\*\*\*** the combined wagers of bettors on a football game that may be won or from which winnings are taken. — Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**foot, gotten off on the wrong:** (colloquial) made a bad start; began with a mistake. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**foot in it, put (one's):** (colloquial) made an embarrassing or troublesome blunder. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**foot in the door, get (one's):** (colloquial) gain (one's) entrance into an organization, group, activity, etc., especially one into which such entrance is difficult to obtain. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**footlights:**\*\*\* a row of lights along the front of a stage at the actors' foot level. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**footlights:** a row of lights at the front of a stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the actors. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**footmen:** male servants who wait on tables, go with an automobile or carriage to open the door, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**footnotey:** suggestive of or somewhat like a footnote, a note of comment or reference at the bottom of a page. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**foot-pounds:** units of energy, equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**foot-pounds:** units of energy, equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**foot-pounds:** units of energy. One foot-pound is equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**foot-pounds:** units of energy. One foot-pound is equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**foot-pounds:**\*\*\* units of energy. One foot-pound is equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**foot rule:** a measuring rule one foot long. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**footsies with, playing:** (US slang) carrying on or starting a flirtation with; allying or cooperating with in a covert manner. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**forbearance:** patient endurance; self-control. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**force:** pertaining to a measurement for the strength of the wind on the Beaufort scale (a scale of wind force ranging from 0, calm, to 12, hurricane). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**force:** pertaining to a measurement for the strength of the wind on the Beaufort scale (a scale of wind force ranging from 0, calm, to 17, hurricane). —Academy Level II Glossary

**force draft:** a law, proposal or the like that is chosen quickly or under extreme pressure. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**force-draft:** cause to proceed at full speed or intensity. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

- force field:** an electronic field. A force field is nothing more or less than a wave emanation like you get out of the headlight of a car. If you change the wavelength of the headlight of a car and speed it up enough and then hit somebody with it, it will knock him down. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- for Christ's sakes: (colloquial)** an expression used to show impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- Ford:** a car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor
- Ford:** a car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Ford:** a car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Ford:** a car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Ford:** a car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Ford:** Gerald Ford (1913 - ), president of the United States (1974 - 1977). In September 1975, President Ford survived two separate assassination attempts by women in California. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Ford:** Henry Ford (1863 - 1947), American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Ford:\*\*\*** Henry Ford (1863 - 1947), American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- Ford:** made by the Ford Motor Company: a US automobile manufacturer founded in 1903 by American industrialist Henry Ford (1863 - 1947). It is one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Ford:** made by the Ford Motor Company: a US automobile manufacturer founded in 1903 by American industrialist Henry Ford (1863 - 1947). It is one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Ford:** made by the Ford Motor Company: a US automobile manufacturer founded in 1903 by American industrialist Henry Ford (1863 - 1947). It is one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Ford:** made by the Ford Motor Company, a US automobile manufacturer founded in 1903 by American industrialist Henry Ford (1863 - 1947). It is one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Ford:** of or having to do with Henry Ford (1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile

companies in the world. His son Edsel took over as president of Ford Motor Company in 1919. After Edsel died in 1943, Henry Ford took over control of the company again until 1945, when his grandson, Henry Ford II took over, modernized the administrative structure and made other changes that helped the company continue to prosper. See also **Edsel** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Ford:** short for Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Ford:** the name of an inexpensive, mass-produced car, first manufactured by the Ford Motor Company between 1900 and 1904. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Ford:** the name of an inexpensive, mass-produced car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Ford:** the name of an inexpensive, mass-produced car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Ford:** the name of an inexpensive, mass-produced car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Ford, Edsel:** (1893 - 1943) president of Ford Motor Co. until his death in 1943. In 1958, during the presidency of his son, Henry Ford II, the Ford Motor Co. put a car on the market named after Edsel Ford. The «Edsel» was one of the biggest flops in the automotive industry, resulting in a loss of \$250 million in two years for the Ford Motor Co. Reference here to Edsel Ford is in regards to Henry Ford II under whom the «Edsel» was such a failure. See also **Ford Motor Company** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Ford, Edsel:\*\*\*** (1893 - 1943) president of Ford Motor Co. until his death in 1943. In 1958, during the presidency of his son, Henry Ford II, the Ford Motor Co. put a car on the market named after Edsel Ford. The `Edsel' was one of the biggest flops in the automotive industry, resulting in a loss of \$250 million in two years for the Ford Motor Co. Reference here to Edsel Ford is in regards to Henry Ford II under whom the `Edsel' was such a failure. See also **Ford Motor Company** in this glossary. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Ford Foundation:** a large private trust which was established in 1936 by Henry and Edsel Ford. Its original aim supposedly was to found a scientific study of man. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Ford Foundation:** a large private trust which was established in 1936 by Henry and Edsel Ford. Its original aim supposedly was to found a scientific study of man. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Ford Foundation:** a large private trust which was established in 1936 by Henry and Edsel Ford. Its original aim supposedly was to found a scientific study of man. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Ford Foundation:** a large private trust which was established in 1936 by Henry and Edsel Ford. Its original aim supposedly was to found a scientific study of man. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Ford Foundation:\*\*\*** a large private trust which was established in 1936 by Henry and Edsel Ford. Its original aim supposedly was to found a scientific study of man. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

- Ford Foundation:** a large private trust which was established in 1936 by Henry Ford (1863 - 1947) and his son Edsel (1893 - 1943). Its original aim supposedly was to found a scientific study of man. See also Ford, Henry in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Ford Foundation:** a large private trust which was established in 1936 by Henry Ford (1863 - 1947), founder of the Ford Motor Company, and his son Edsel (1893 - 1943). Its original aim supposedly was to found a scientific study of man. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Fordham:** an American university founded in 1841 in the state of New York, United States. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Fordham:** a town in southeastern England. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Ford, Henry:** (1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Ford, Henry:** \*(1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Ford, Henry:** (1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Ford, Henry «America First»:** (1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. «America First» refers to a pacifist group called the America First Committee which Ford belonged to during World War II. The group was thought by many to be pro-Hitler, as they were opposed to America entering the war. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary and data on «America First» from calling the library.
- Ford Motor Company:** a US automobile manufacturer founded in 1903 by American industrialist Henry Ford (1863 - 1947). It is one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Ford Motor Company:** a US automobile manufacturer; one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Ford Motor Company:** one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- Ford Motor Company:**\*(1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- Ford Motor Company:** one of the largest automobile manufacturing companies in the world; named after its founder, Henry Ford. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- Ford, Mr. Henry:** (1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company,

- one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —FEBBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- Fords:** cars manufactured by the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Fords:\*\*** cars manufactured by the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- Fords:** cars manufactured by the Ford Motor Company. See also Ford Motor Company in this glossary. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- Fordson:** a made-up name for a tractor. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- fore:** (golf) a cry of warning on a golf course to persons who are in danger of being struck by a ball in flight. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- 'fore:** (informal) before. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- forebear:** ancestor. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- forecastle:** the space located at the front of a ship below the short front deck. This space is sometimes used to store food, clothing, or as quarters for sailors. It derives its name from the fact that in old sailing warships there used to be a castle built at this spot from which archers fought. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- forecastle:** the upper deck of a ship in front of the foremast (the mast nearest the bow of a ship). This space is sometimes used to store food, clothing, or as quarters for sailors. It derives its name from the fact that in old sailing warships there used to be a castle built at this spot from which archers fought. [DIAGRAM] —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- foreclosed:** took possession of property when the loan was not duly (when due) repaid. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- foredeck:** **\*\*\***(nautical) the part of the main deck nearest the bow. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- foredeck: (nautical)** the part of the main deck nearest the bow. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- foredeck: (nautical)** the part of the main deck nearest the bow. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- foredeck:** the forepart (front part) of a ship's main deck. —Academy Level II Glossary
- foredeck:** the name given to a short deck at the very front of a vessel. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- forefoot:** the front end of the keel (the bottom-most part of a ship) where it joins the stem (the foremost member of the ship's framework). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- foregone conclusion:** a safe assumption about some future event. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Foreign Ministry:** (in countries other than the US) the office of a Foreign Minister, a person who is in charge of the activities of his nation in its relationships with other nations and corresponding to the Secretary of

State in the United States. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**foreman:** a man in charge of a particular department, group of workers, etc., as in a factory. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**foreman:** a man in charge of a particular department, group of workers, etc., as in a factory. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**foremost:** first in place, order, rank, etc. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**forerunner:** something that precedes, as in time; predecessor. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**foreshadowing:** a warning of; an indication beforehand. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**foreshortened:** shortened or condensed. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**forestall:** to act in advance of; get ahead of; anticipate. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**fore, to the:** into leadership, out into notice or view. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**forever and aye:** forever and ever; forever and always. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**forever and aye:** forever and ever; forever and always. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**forever and aye:** forever and ever; forever and always. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**forever and aye:** for ever; to all eternity. —Academy Level II Glossary

**forever and aye:** for ever, to all eternity. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**forever and aye:** for ever, to all eternity. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**for ever and aye:** for ever; to all eternity. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**forever and aye:** for ever; to all eternity. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**forfeit:\*\*\*** lose or have to give up as a penalty for some act, neglect, fault, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**forgetter:** an engramic command which makes an individual believe he can't remember. Examples are «Put it out of my mind,» «If I remembered it I would go mad,» «Can't remember,» and just plain «I don't know,» as well as the master of the family of phrases, «Forget it!» See also **engram** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**forgetter:** any engram command which makes the individual believe he can't remember. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**forgetter:** any engram command which makes the individual believe he can't remember. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**forgetter mechanism:** a forgetter mechanism is «Put it out of my mind,» «If I remembered it I would go mad,» «Can't remember,» and just plain «I don't know,» as well as the master of the family of phrases,

- «Forget it!» Any engram command which makes the individual believe he can't remember. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- forgettingness:** the act or fact of forgetting (losing facts, knowledge, etc., from the mind; failing to recall; being unable to remember). —Academy Level II Glossary
- forgettingness:** the state, quality or condition of forgetting. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- forgettingness:** the state, quality or condition of forgetting. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- for God's sakes:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- for it:** about to suffer a hard or difficult experience, especially a punishment. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- for it:** (slang) about to suffer a hard or difficult experience, especially a punishment. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- for it:** (slang) about to suffer a hard or difficult experience, especially a punishment. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)
- forked:**\*\*\* branched; followed a branch road. Used figuratively. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- forlorn:** desolate or dreary; unhappy or miserable, as in feeling, condition or appearance. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- Form 3:** HCO PL 22 May 1961, HCO Security Form 3, entitled «The Only Valid Security Check,» which laid down the policy that a Security Check for any organizational reason must be done from an HCO WW form and no other is valid. It also gave further tech on Security Checks and contains, itself, an extensive list of Sec Check questions. The last two pages of the original mimeo issue of this policy letter deal specifically with overts against Scientology organizations, Scientologists and Scientology principals. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Form 3:** \*\*\*see **Sec Check 3** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Form 3:** see **Sec Check 3** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- Form 6:** HCO Worldwide Security Form 6, an HGC auditor's Sec Check. The modern version of this form is HCO PL 7 July 1961R, Confessional Form 3R. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Form 6:** \*\*\*see **Sec Check 6** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Form 6:** see **Sec Check 6** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- Form 7:** HCO Worldwide Security Forms 7A and 7B, two security checks which have been devised specifically for employment (to check applicants for employment, or personnel already employed). —Academy Level II Glossary
- Form 19:** a Security Check addressing laudable withholds. See HCO PL 6 January 1962, Laudatory Withholds for this form in full. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)



- form 26 June:** HCO PL 26 June 1965, titled «HGC Pc Review Auditing Form.» This form was assessed on a pre-clear route to Review as a first action to determine the next steps to take to handle the case. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- form 6892B-hup:** a made-up name for a form. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- form:** the arrangement of things; the way in which parts of a whole are organized. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- formaldehyde:** a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor: used chiefly as a disinfectant and preservative. It has been linked to forms of cancer and is toxic to the central nervous system. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- formaldehyde:** a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor. It is used in the procedure of embalming dead bodies as it inhibits decomposition. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- formaldehyde:** a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor. It is used in the procedure of embalming dead bodies as it inhibits decomposition. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- formaldehyde:** a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor. It is used in the procedure of embalming dead bodies as it inhibits decomposition. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- formaldehyde:** a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor; used chiefly as a disinfectant and preservative. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- formal process:** process run using formal auditing: auditing done by use of model session and exact TRs. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- formica:** a laminated (made of layers joined one upon the other) plastic covering resistant to water, heat and most chemicals, much used on kitchen and bathroom surfaces, tables and other furniture. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- formidable:** hard to handle or overcome. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- form letter:\*\*\*** any of a number of standardized, printed or duplicated letters, often with the date, name and address filled in separately. —R-factor NTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- Formosa:** former Portuguese name of Taiwan, an island in the Pacific Ocean near the mainland of southern China. The island was settled by the Portuguese in the 16th century. Japan had control of the island from 1895 until 1945. In 1949, communists took over the government of mainland China, and the nationalists, who had been in control of China, moved their seat of government to Taiwan and became known as the Republic of China. The United States supported and aided this government. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Formosa:** former Portuguese name of Taiwan, an island in the Pacific Ocean near the mainland of southern China. The island was settled by the Portuguese in the 16th century. Japan had control of the island from 1895 until 1945, when Japan was defeated in World War II and the island was given to China as part of the treaty at the end of the war. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

- Formula 13:** a formula developed in 1960 which aids beginning or old unmoving cases. See also formula and case in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Formula 13:** a procedure developed in 1960. It basically consists of running Failed Help («Who have you failed to help?» «What have you failed to help?» alternated) for about ten minutes, then getting a list of all the people the preclear knows in present time, assessing this for a read, running an Overt/Withhold process on that person, then returning to Failed Help for about ten minutes, reassessing the list for another read, and repeating the procedure. For the full text on this procedure, see HCOB 10 November 1960 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Formula 15:** a formula developed in 1960 which aids hypercritical unmoving preclears. It is also used for other reasons on students and old-time Scientologists. See also formula and preclear in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Formula 19:** a formula developed in early 1961 which improves responsibility, brings up awareness of withholds and improves the case. See also formula, withhold and case in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Formula 20:** a formula developed in 1961 for use on cases which had an inability to duplicate commands and those that had unsteady engram banks. See also formula, case and engram in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- formula:** a method of getting a case started. There are several formulas. They are numbered in order of development. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- formula:** exact method or form prescribed as a guide for thought, action, expression or statement. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Formula H:** the effort to reach and withdraw, to grasp and let go of oneself, of others for themselves, of oneself for others and others for oneself: For force, perception and admiration when run resolve the tenacity of engrams. Formula H is called Formula H because H stands for hope. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- formulas:** exact methods or forms prescribed as a guide for thought, action, expression or statement. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- formulas:** exact methods or forms prescribed as guides for thought, action, expression or statement. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- formulas:\*\*\*** exact methods or forms prescribed as guides for thought, action, expression or statement. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- formulate:** put together and express in a clear and orderly way. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- formulated:** put together and expressed in a clear and orderly way. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- formulating:** devising or developing, as a method, system, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Forrestal, James:** James Vincent Forrestal (1892 - 1949), US financier, secretary of Navy in 1944, secretary of Defense 1947 - 49. He was

undergoing psychiatric treatment at the time of his suicide in 1949.  
 —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Forrestal, James:** James Vincent Forrestal (1892 - 1949), US financier, secretary of Navy in 1944, secretary of Defense 1947 - 1949. He committed suicide in 1949 by jumping from the upper-story window of the hospital where he was undergoing psychiatric treatment. —HEV Approved Glossary

**forsook:** left; abandoned. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**fort:** (figurative) a strong position; a stronghold. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**forte main:** main force; sheer strength or force. In French, forte main means, literally, «strong hand.» —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**forte main:** main force; sheer strength or force. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**forte main:** strength or force. In French, forte means «strong» and main means «hand.» —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**forte main:** strength or force. In French, forte means «strong» and main means «hand.» —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**forte main:** strength or force. In French, forte means «strong» and main means «hand.» —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**forte main:** strength or force. In French, forte means «strong» and main means «hand.» —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**forte main:** strength or force. In French, forte means «strong» and main means «hand.» —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Fort Harrison and Sandcastle hotels:\*\*\*** two hotels for people receiving services from the Flag Service Org or visiting the Flag Land Base in Clearwater, Florida. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**for the love of Pete: (slang)** an exclamation of emphasis, surprise, impatience, disbelief, dismay, etc. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**fort, holding the:** (colloquial) keeping things in operation; remaining on duty, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**fort, holding the:** (colloquial) keeping things in operation; remaining on duty, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**fort, holding the:** (colloquial) keeping things in operation; remaining on duty, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**fort, hold the:** keep things in operation; remain on duty, etc. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**fort, hold the:** maintain the existing state of affairs; defend one's position against attack or criticism. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**forthright:\*\*\*** (figurative) going straight to the point; straightforward; unswerving; outspoken. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**forthrightly:** in a direct or straightforward manner. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Fort Knox:** US military reservation, established in 1917 as a training camp. Location of the US Federal gold depository (built in 1936) which holds the bulk of the nation's gold bullion in steel-and-concrete vaults. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

- fort, take the:** seize or capture a strong position. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- (forty-five) .45:\*\*\*** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- (forty-five) .45 automatic:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- (forty-five) .45-caliber pistol:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (forty-five caliber) .45-caliber pistol:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 caliber refers to the diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- (Forty-five caliber) .45-caliber pistol:** a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91
- (forty-five pistols) .45 pistols:** pistols which load automatically and fire each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. —editor, from Small Arms of the World (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89 (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- (forty fourth) 44th:** 44th Street, a main street in New York City. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- (forty-niner) 49er:** a person who went to California in the gold rush of 1849. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- forty-niner:** a person who went to California in the gold rush of 1849. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- forty-pass clover-leaf-type highway:** exaggerated reference to a cloverleaf, a road arrangement resembling a four-leaf clover in form for permitting easy traffic movement between two intersecting high-speed highways. One highway passes over the other, and both are joined by a system of curved feeder roads permitting vehicles to enter and leave the highways. Forty-pass would suggest forty highways being involved. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- (forty point zero) 40.0: see Tone Scale in Full** in the Scales section of this book. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- (forty-second and Broadway) 42nd and Broadway:** a busy street corner in New York City where crime, drugs etc., abound. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- (forty second street) 42nd Street:** a main downtown street in New York City. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**(forty-two) 42 Aberdeen Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey (on the east coast of the United States), where he began teaching Dianetics auditing. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Forum:** a public square that began as a marketplace and then became the government center of ancient Rome. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**for want of:** because of the lack or absence of. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**forward block:** a wooden or metal case with a pulley mounted inside. It is located at the forward end of the lifeboat and in combination with the after block, is used to lower or raise a lifeboat. See also after block in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**forwent:\*\*\*** did without; gave up. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**forwent:** did without; gave up. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**14: Department 14,** at the time of this lecture, the Department of Correction, who's purpose was «to help LRH ensure that all Scientology and Dianetics Knowledge is freely available, fully used and promptly corrected when misapplied, thus ensuring the technical honesty of the organization.» This department is now known as Department 15. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**F-24-Rs:** a made-up electronic word. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**fostered:** helped to grow or develop; stimulated; promoted. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**foster home:** a home in which a child or children are raised by people other than their natural or adoptive parents. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Foster, Stephen:** (1826 - 1864) an American songwriter. He wrote the words and music to some of the country's perennially favorite songs including «My Old Kentucky Home,» «Oh! Susanna,» «The Old Folks at Home,» «Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair» and «Beautiful Dreamer.» —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**foul:** make or become dirty, smelly, etc. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**fouled up:\*\*\*** (colloquial) disordered or confused. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**fouled up: (colloquial)** disordered or confused. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**fouled up: (colloquial)** disordered or confused. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**fouled up: (informal)** made a mess of; bungled up. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fouling (one) up: \*\*\*(informal)** making (one) disordered or confused. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**fouling (one) up:** making (one) disordered or confused. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fouling (someone) up:** making (someone) disordered or confused. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**foul (someone) up:** (colloquial) cause (someone) to become disordered or confused. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fouls up:** (informal) ruins and confuses a project, assignment, etc.; displays one's ineptitude and futility. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**foul-up:** a state of muddle or confusion. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**foul up:** (informal) make a mess of; bungle up. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**foul up:** (informal) ruin and confuse a project, assignment, etc.; display one's ineptitude and futility. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**foul up:** ruin and confuse a project, assignment, etc.; display one's ineptitude and futility. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Foundation:** any one of the first organizations of Dianetics in the early 1950s. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Foundation:** any one of the first organizations of Dianetics in the early 1950s. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Foundation:** any one of the first organizations of Dianetics in the early 1950s. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Foundation:** any one of the first organizations of Dianetics in the early 1950s. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Foundation:** short for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation. See **Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Foundation:** short for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, established in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Foundation:** short for Hubbard Dianetics Foundation: located in Wichita, Kansas in 1951 and 1952. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Foundation:** short for Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, the original Dianetics organization with several branches located in a number of states and areas. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Foundation:** short for the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics. It was first located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Foundation:\*\*\*** short for the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics. It was first located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Foundation:** the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950. It was the first organization of Dianetics in the United States. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Foundation:** the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics. It was first located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Foundation:** the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics. It was first located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Foundation:** the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics. It was first located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Foundation:** the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation; the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, put together in Elizabeth, New Jersey. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Foundation:\*\*\*** the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics. It was first located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Foundation bulletins:** official publications of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation (the first organization of Dianetics). I had to alter, by the way, the text of one of the Foundation bulletins. ÑElementary Material: Know to Mystery Scale (7 Jan. 55) —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**foundations:** institutions financed by a donation or legacy to aid research, education, the arts, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Foundations:** short for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundations, the first organizations of Dianetics. The original Foundations were located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Foundations:** short for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundations, the first organizations of Dianetics. The original Foundations were located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later in Wichita, Kansas. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Foundations:\*\*\*** short for Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundations, the original Dianetics organizations which were located in a number of states and areas. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Foundations:** the evening or weekend organizations of the Church of Scientology. The purpose of the evening organizations is to operate as a bridge from the public to the daytime orgs and to make money in their own right. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Founding Church:** short for Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. Established in the early 1950s, it was the first Scientology church in Washington, DC. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Founding Fathers:** the signers of the United States Constitution in 1787. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Founding Scientologist:** a person who was with Scientology prior to 1964. In February 1964, L. Ron Hubbard issued a policy letter which included an application for for all persons in Scientology prior to 1964 to fill out and return. Applicants received a «Founding Scientologist» certificate which granted them training and auditing privileges because they had helped in the beginning years of Scientology. See also policy letter and **auditing** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Founding Scientologists:**\*\*\* persons who were with Scientology prior to 1964. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**four freedoms:** reference to a speech made by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 in which he stated that four freedoms should prevail throughout the world—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Four Horsemen:** Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse: four riders on white, red, black and pale horses, symbolizing the pestilence, war, famine and death which are prophesied in the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament in the Bible. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**four hundred, the:** the inner circle of New York society, the élite. The term originated in 1892 when only 400 guests were invited to a ball given by Mrs. William Astor since her ballroom had space for only that number. See also **Astor, Mrs. William** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**(Four) IV:** a preclear who was in shape to have Step IV of SOP 8-C run on him. See SOP 8-C in the appendix of this volume. —JOS 24-G. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**four-lane:** \*\*\*having two lanes for traffic in each direction. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**four-line:** evolve four standard listing lines for. See **listing line** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**four lines:** the four standard listing lines in certain procedures for processing goals. See also **list line** and **goal** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**four-pass:** wide enough for four lines of cars, trucks, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**four-point type:** (printing) letters that are about 1/18 of an inch in height. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**(four point zero) 4.0:** on the Tone Scale, the level of enthusiasm. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**four-postulate stuff, basic:** the four basic postulates made by a native-state thetan (who knows everything there is): (1) he says he doesn't know about something; (2) he does know about that thing; (3) he's forgotten what he knows; (4) he is remembering what he has forgotten that he knows. —Academy Level III Glossary

**four quarters of somewhere, to the:** a variation of to all the four winds: in all directions, over a wide area. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**four-star:** of a high quality or value. Star refers to one of usually four or five stars used to place something in a scale of value. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**four-star:**\*\*\* of a high quality or value. Star refers to one of usually four or five stars used to place something in a scale of value. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**four-star: (verb)** rate or consider as being of the highest quality, especially as indicated by four printed stars assigned in some rating systems. Used in its figurative sense in the lecture. —Random House



Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**four-stripe captain:** a naval captain (an officer who is in charge of a specific group or division) who wears four stripes as insignia. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**four-striper: (slang)** a naval captain, wearing four stripes as insignia. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**(fourteen) 14:** Department 14, at the time of this lecture, the Department of Correction, who's purpose was «to help LRH ensure that all Scientology and Dianetics knowledge is freely available, fully used and promptly corrected when misapplied, thus ensuring the technical honesty of the organization.» This department is now known as Department 15. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Fourth: See Fourth of July** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fourth:** the fourth dynamic. See **dynamics** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**fourth-class:** the class, rank, excellence, etc., next below the third and indicating a distinctly inferior status. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**fourth-class:\*\*\*** the class, rank, excellence, etc., next below the third and indicating a distinctly inferior status. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**fourth dimensional:** of a dimension in addition to those of length, width and depth, used so as to be able to employ geometrical language in discussing phenomena that depend on four variables. Time has been thought of as a fourth dimension. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**fourth dynamic: See dynamics** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**fourth dynamic:** the urge toward survival through all mankind and as all mankind; one of the the eight dynamics or urges (drives, impulses) in life. See **dynamics** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Fourth International Communist Regime:** a made-up name for a regime. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Fourth Invader:** the fourth of five active invader forces. See also **invader** in this glossary. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Fourth London:** short for Fourth London Advanced Clinical Course given by LRH from 3 October to 5 November, 1955. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Fourth of July:** a legal holiday in the US; the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It is celebrated with fireworks. Also called Independence Day. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Fourth of July:** a legal holiday in the US; the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It is celebrated with fireworks. Also called Independence Day. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Fourth of July:** a legal holiday in the US; the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It is celebrated with

- fireworks. Also called Independence Day. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Fourth of July:** a legal holiday in the US; the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It is celebrated with fireworks. Also called Independence Day. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Fourth of July: Independence Day,** the primary national holiday in the United States, celebrated every July 4, with customary festivities including nighttime fireworks displays. It is the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence (the fundamental document establishing the United States as a nation) on 4 July 1776. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- fourth postulate:** remember. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- Fourth Reich:** a made-up name for a possible future German nation, modeled on the Third Reich, which was what Germany was called during the Nazi regime under Hitler. Reich is German for «kingdom.» —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- Fourth Stage Release:** at the time of this lecture, the state of Release where a person had had the lock end words taken off the R6 bank. See also **end word** and **R6** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- four-wheel-drive:** (automotive) of a drive system in which engine power is transmitted to all four wheels for improved traction. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Fowler and Allen:** persons who ran a British instruments firm known as Instrumentations, that was involved in making E-Meters. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Fowler and Allen:** persons who ran a British instruments firm known as Instrumentations, that was involved in making E-Meters. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Fowler and Allen:** persons who ran a British instruments firm known as Instrumentations, that was involved in making E-Meters. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Fowler and Allen:** persons who ran a British instruments firm known as Instrumentations, that was involved in making E-Meters. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Fowler and Allen:** persons who ran a British instruments firm known as «Instrumentations,» that was involved in making E-Meters. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- Fowler and Allen:** persons who ran a British instruments firm, known as Instrumentations, that was involved in making E-Meters. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- fox and the grapes:** Aesop's fable of the fox who tried in vain to get at some grapes, but when he found they were beyond his reach went away saying, «I see they are sour.» —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- fox and the grapes:** one of Aesop's Fables. A fox tries many times to pluck some grapes that dangle invitingly over his head, but he cannot reach them. As he slinks away in disgust, he says, «Those grapes

- are probably sour anyway.» The moral of the story is: «Every man tries to convince himself that the thing he cannot have is of no value.» See also **Aesop** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- fox pass:** joking mispronunciation of the French phrase «faux pas» (literally, «false step») meaning an embarrassing blunder. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- fox pass [faux pas]:** \*\*\*joking mispronunciation of the French phrase «faux pas» (literally, «false step») meaning an embarrassing blunder. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- fox who loses his tail:** \*\*\*reference to a fable in which a fox who lost his tail in a trap talks about the virtues of being tailless and suggests that all his fellow foxes cut off theirs. The story comes from Aesop's Fables, by Greek writer Aesop (620? - 560 b.c.), which contains stories largely concerned with talking animals illustrating human vices, follies and virtues. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- fox who loses his tail:** reference to a fable in which a fox who lost his tail in a trap talks about the virtues of being tailless and suggests that all his fellow foxes cut off theirs. The story comes from Aesop's Fables, by Greek writer Aesop (620? - 560 b.c.), which contains stories largely concerned with talking animals illustrating human vices, follies and virtues. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- fox who loses his tail:** reference to a fable in which a fox who lost his tail in a trap talks about the virtues of being tailless and suggests that all his fellow foxes cut off theirs. The story comes from Aesop's Fables, by Greek writer Aesop (620? - 560 b.c.), which contains stories largely concerned with talking animals illustrating human vices, follies and virtues. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- FP:\*\*\*** abbreviation for financial planning. See **financial planning** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- fracas:** a noisy fight or loud quarrel; brawl. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- fragility:** condition of being easily broken, damaged or destroyed. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- frail:** fragile; weak; wanting in strength or firmness. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- frailty:** a weakness in health, character, etc.; fault or flaw. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- frame:** an individual picture which is part of the series of pictures in a length of motion picture film. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- frame of mind:\*\*\*** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- frame of mind:** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- frame of mind:** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- frame of mind:** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**frame of mind:** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 28  
Approved Glossary

**frame of mind:** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 31  
Approved Glossary

**frame of mind:** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 32  
Approved Glossary

**frame of mind:** a way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 33  
Approved Glossary

**frame of mind:** way of thinking or feeling; disposition; mood. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**frame of mind:** way of thinking or feeling; mood. —HSSC Glossary  
(approved 3-9-90)

**frame of mind:** way of thinking or feeling; mood. —SHSBC Binder 2  
Approved Glossary

**frame of reference:** a structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas and regulates behavior. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**frame of reference:** a structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas and regulates behavior. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**frame of reference:** a structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas and regulates behavior. —PDC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary

**frame of reference:** a structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas and regulates behavior. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**frame of reference:** structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas and regulates behavior. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary)  
Final approval 18/9/89

**frame of reference:** the standards by which a person compares something to form an attitude, make a judgment or analysis, etc. For example, in the frame of reference of a truck driver, rain might just mean bad driving conditions, while for a farmer, in his frame of reference, rain means good crops. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**frame of reference:** the standards by which a person compares something to form an attitude, make a judgment or analysis, etc. For example, in the frame of reference of a truck driver, rain might just mean bad driving conditions, while for a farmer, in his frame of reference, rain means good crops. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**frame of reference:** the standards by which a person compares something to form an attitude, make a judgment or analysis, etc. For example, in the frame of reference of a truck driver, rain might just mean bad driving conditions, while for a farmer, in his frame of reference, rain means good crops. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**frames:\*\*\*** any of the individual pictures which are part of the series of pictures in a length of motion picture film. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**France:** a country in western Europe. At the end of the seventeenth century, France was a principal world power and cultural center of Europe with the etiquette of the French court becoming the model for the western European aristocracy. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**France:** a country in western Europe. In 1789, the people of France started a revolution that ended the thousand-year rule of kings in France and established the nation as a republic. Many thousands of French nobles and others considered enemies of the revolution were executed, including the king and queen of France. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**franchise:** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**franchise:** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**franchise:** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**franchise:\*\*\*** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**franchise:\*\*\*** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**franchise:** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to organizations. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**franchise:** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**franchise:** now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to organizations. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**franchise center:** now called a mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**franchises:** now called missions, groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Academy Level II Glossary

**franchises:** now called missions, groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**franchises:\*\*\*** now called missions, groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —OECS - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**franchises:** the privileges or rights granted by a government. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Franchise Secretary:** the person who was in charge of all Scientology franchises and field auditor matters at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Francis-Barnett:** brand name of a line of British motorcycles manufactured between 1919 and 1964. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Francis-Barnett:\*\*\*** brand name of a line of British motorcycles manufactured between 1919 and 1964. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Francis-Barnett:** the brand name of a line of British motorcycles manufactured between 1919 and 1964. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Franco:** (1892 - 1975) Spanish general; dictator of Spain (1939 - 75). After eight years of dictatorship, Franco published legislation in 1947 reestablishing a monarchy (a government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor). The future king, Juan Carlos, arrived in Spain in 1955 to be educated and groomed up for the throne. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Franco-Berlin Wall unity:** a reference to the Franco-German Treaty on Mutual Consultation and Cooperation, signed by France and West Germany on 22 January 1963. It provided for cooperation in foreign affairs, defense, education and information through periodic meetings of ministers and other government officials. The «Berlin Wall» refers to the fortified barrier of concrete and wire erected in the city of Berlin, Germany in 1961 which divided the city into a communist section and a noncommunist section (just as the country was similarly divided between communist East and noncommunist West) to keep East Berliners from defecting to the West. The wall was finally torn down in 1990 and free passage between the two sections of the city was allowed once again. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Franco-Berlin Wall unity:** a reference to the Franco-German Treaty on Mutual Consultation and Cooperation, signed by France and West Germany on 22 January 1963. It provided for cooperation in foreign affairs, defense, education and information through periodic meetings of ministers and other government officials. The Berlin Wall refers to the fortified barrier of concrete and wire erected in the city of Berlin, Germany in 1961 which divided the city into a communist

section and a noncommunist section just as Germany was similarly divided between East (communist) and West (noncommunist) to keep East Berliners from defecting to the West. The wall was finally torn down in 1990 and free passage between the two sections of the city was allowed once again. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Franco, General:** Francisco Franco (1892 - 1975), Spanish general; head of Spain (1939 - 1975). He reorganized the country as a totalitarian state, with laws passed to eliminate opposition. Many thousands of Franco's political opponents were imprisoned. In 1947, he declared Spain a kingdom with himself regent. In January 1955, Juan Carlos (1938 - ), grandson of a former king of Spain, arrived in Spain from Italy with Franco's approval to be educated and presumably to be groomed for the throne. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Franco, Mr.:** Francisco Franco (1892 - 1975), Spanish general; dictator of Spain (1939 - 1975). After eight years of dictatorship, Franco published legislation in 1947 reestablishing a monarchy (a government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Franco, Mr.\*\*\*** Francisco Franco (1892 - 1975), Spanish general; dictator of Spain (1939 - 1975). After eight years of dictatorship, Franco published legislation in 1947 reestablishing a monarchy (a government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**frank:** free in expressing one's real thoughts, opinions and feelings; not hiding what is in one's mind; open. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Frankenstein:** a destructive agency that cannot be controlled or that brings about the creator's ruin. The expression comes from a manlike monster in the 1818 novel Frankenstein by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797 - 1851). In the novel, the monster was created by Dr. Victor Frankenstein from parts of cadavers (dead bodies) and brought to life by the power of an electrical charge. Frankenstein's monster was larger than most men and fantastically strong. Longing for sympathy and shunned by everyone, the creature ultimately turned to evil and finally destroyed its creator. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Frankenstein monster:** \*\*\*a destructive agency that cannot be controlled or that brings about the creator's ruin. The expression comes from a manlike monster in the 1818 novel Frankenstein by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797 - 1851). In the novel, the monster was created by Dr. Victor Frankenstein from parts of cadavers (dead bodies) and brought to life by the power of an electrical charge. Frankenstein's monster was larger than most men and fantastically strong. Longing for sympathy and shunned by everyone, the creature ultimately turned to evil and finally destroyed its creator. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Frankenstein monster:** a destructive agency that cannot be controlled or that brings about the creator's ruin. The expression comes from a manlike monster in the 1818 novel Frankenstein by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797 - 1851). In the novel, the monster was created by Dr. Victor Frankenstein from parts of cadavers (dead bodies) and brought to life by the power of an electrical charge.

Frankenstein's monster was larger than most men and fantastically strong. Longing for sympathy and shunned by everyone, the creature ultimately turned to evil and finally destroyed its creator. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Frankenstein's monster:** a monster having the appearance of a man; specifically, the monster created by the protagonist of Mary W. Shelley's novel Frankenstein (1818), which brought about the ruin of its creator. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Frankfurt:** one of the oldest cities and an important commercial center in Germany. Because of its importance as an industrial and transportation center in Germany's war effort in World War II, the city was very heavily bombed by Allied aircraft, being the target of over 10,000 tons of bombs. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

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**frankfurter:** a highly seasoned smoked sausage; a hot dog. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Frankie:** Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 45). He was the first president to broadcast over the radio; his «fireside chats» explained issues and policies to the people. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Frankie the Limper:** a humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped from his hips to his feet. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Frankie the Limper:** a humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped from his hips to his feet. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Frankie the Limper:** a humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped from his hips to his feet. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Frankie the Limper:\*\*\*** humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped



- from his hips to his feet. See also **Roosevelt, Franklin Delano** in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Frankie the Limper:** humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped from his hips to his feet. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Franklin, Ben:** Benjamin Franklin (1706 - 1790), patriot, diplomat, author, printer, scientist and inventor of the eighteenth century. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Franklin, Ben:** Benjamin Franklin (1706 - 1790), patriot, diplomat, author, printer, scientist and inventor of the eighteenth century. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Franklin, Ben:** Benjamin Franklin (1706 - 1790), patriot, diplomat, author, printer, scientist and inventor of the eighteenth century. One of the works that he published, Poor Richard's Almanack, achieved enormous success. See also **Poor Richard's Almanack** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Franklin, Ben:** Benjamin Franklin: (1706 - 1790) famous American statesman, scientist and philosopher. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Franklin, Benjamin:** (1706 - 90) famous American statesman, scientist and philosopher. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Franklin, Benjamin:** (1706 - 1790) famous American statesman, scientist and philosopher. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Franklin, Benjamin:** (1706 - 1790) famous American statesman, scientist and philosopher. Franklin was the deputy postmaster general of the American colonies from 1753 - 1774. Although the Saturday Evening Post has Benjamin Franklin on its logo, the only connection of this magazine and Benjamin Franklin is that it was begun in the building and with some of the equipment of the defunct Pennsylvania Gazette, a newspaper which was edited by Franklin 1729 - 1748. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Franklin, Benjamin:** Benjamin Franklin (1706 - 1790), patriot, diplomat, author, printer, scientist and inventor of the eighteenth century. His picture appears on the United States one-hundred dollar bill. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Franklin Delano:** Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). He was the first president to broadcast over the radio; his «fireside chats» (informal discussions) explained issues and policies to the people. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Franklin Delano:** reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. See also **Roosevelt** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- fraternize:** associate on intimate terms. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- fraught with:** full of; accompanied by; involving. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**frauleins:** (German) unmarried women. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Frazer's Golden Bough:** a comprehensive work on comparative religion and mythology by Sir James George Frazer (1854 - 1941), Scottish scholar and anthropologist. Its opening passages describe an ancient Italian folk custom regarding the King of the Wood: Near Lake Nemi (a lake near Rome) in Italy was a sacred grove of the goddess Diana. In it was a special golden tree. To become a priest of Diana and King of the Wood one had to succeed in pulling down a bough of this tree and thus earn the right to duel to the death with the current King of the Wood. If he won he would then assume the position until another, stronger aspirant came along and succeeded in killing him, becoming in his turn the King of the Wood. Frazer's initial intent was to trace the source of this legend. Drawing from similar traditions and rituals of other peoples, his work expanded and tied together (sometimes incorrectly) many myths and legends from around the world. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Frazer's Golden Bough:** a comprehensive work on comparative religion and mythology by Sir James George Frazer (1854 - 1941), Scottish scholar and anthropologist. Its opening passages describe an ancient Italian folk custom regarding the King of the Wood: Near Lake Nemi in Italy was a sacred grove of the goddess Diana. In it was a special golden tree. To become a priest of Diana and King of the Wood one had to succeed in pulling down a bough of this tree and thus earn the right to duel to the death with the current King of the Wood. If he won he would then assume the position until another, stronger aspirant came along and succeeded in killing him, becoming in his turn the King of the Wood. Frazer's initial intent was to trace the source of this legend. Drawing from similar traditions and rituals of other peoples, his work expanded and tied together (sometimes incorrectly) many myths and legends from around the world. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Frazer's Golden Bough:** a comprehensive work on comparative religion and mythology by Sir James George Frazer (1854 - 1941), Scottish scholar and anthropologist. Its opening passages describe an ancient Italian folk custom regarding the King of the Wood: Near Lake Nemi (a lake near Rome) in Italy was a sacred grove of the goddess Diana. In it was a special golden tree. To become a priest of Diana and King of the Wood one had to succeed in pulling down a bough of this tree and thus earn the right to duel to the death with the current King of the Wood. If he won he would then assume the position until another, stronger aspirant came along and succeeded in killing him, becoming in his turn the King of the Wood. Frazer's initial intent was to trace the source of this legend. Drawing from similar traditions and rituals of other peoples, his work expanded and tied together (sometimes incorrectly) many myths and legends from around the world. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**frazzle:** (colloquial) a state of being physically or emotionally exhausted. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**freak:** a thing or occurrence that is markedly unusual or irregular. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**freak:** (slang) a person who has withdrawn from normal, rational behavior and activities to pursue one interest or obsession. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**freakeries:** a coined word meaning sudden capricious turns of mind; whim. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**freakishly:\*\*\*** in a manner oddly different from what is usual or normal; queerly; abnormally. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**freaks:\*\*\*** abnormal phenomena or products or unusual objects; anomalies (deviations from the common rule, type, arrangement or form). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**freaky:** (slang) unusual or abnormal. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Fred:** a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Fred:** a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Frederick:** (1372? - 1440) German prince who saved the life of King Sigismund in the battle with Bayazid in 1396. See also **Bayazid the Thunderer** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Frederick of Prussia:** (1712 - 86) King of Prussia (1740 - 86). Known as Frederick the Great, he conducted intermittent campaigns of conquest into neighboring countries. The wars he took his country into eventually involved all of Europe. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Frederick of Prussia:** reference to Frederick II (1194 - 1250), German king (1212 - 1220) and emperor (1220 - 1250). He was a patron of the arts and sciences as well as a poet and scientist himself. His court was a center for learned men, including Arabic and Jewish scientists and philosophers. During his reign, public baths and private latrines were reintroduced in Europe. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**free association: (psychoanalysis)** the technique of having the patient talk spontaneously, expressing without inhibition whatever ideas, memories, etc., come to mind; used to discover and clarify repressed material. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**free association: (psychoanalysis)** the technique of having the patient talk spontaneously, expressing without inhibition whatever ideas, memories, etc., come to mind; used to discover and clarify repressed material. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**freedom:** ability to create and position energy or matter in time and space. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Freedom:** a journal of Scientology which champions human rights and is well known for its investigative reporting. it has a wide international readership. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Freedom Congress:** a series of lectures given from 4 July through 7 July 1957 by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC. The focus of the congress was the broad release of one of the key developments in Scientology history: a full array of training drills designed to boost an individual's ability to communicate and handle life. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**free enterprise:** the freedom of private businesses to operate competitively for profit with minimal government regulation. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**free needle:** also called floating needle (F/N). See **floating needle** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**free rein:** complete freedom to do as one chooses. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**free rein:** complete freedom to do as one chooses. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Free Scientology Center:\*\*\*** a service provided by the org (Division 6A, Department 16D) where free student auditing is available to the community and public who have not yet received Scientology services. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Free Scientology Center:** a service provided by the org where free student auditing is available to the community and public who have not yet received Scientology services. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Free Scientology Center:\*\*\*** a service provided by the org where free student auditing is available to the community and public who have not yet received Scientology services. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**freeways:** highways with several lanes and no intersections or stoplights; expressways. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**freewheeling:** early (1950) Dianetics procedure done between sessions by the preclear during periods of intensive processing, which deintensifies and runs out somatics, grief, terror or anaten. Important note on freewheeling: On 28 June 1951, in a lecture, «The Complete Auditor,» to the First Annual Conference of Hubbard Dianetic Auditors, LRH gave a Final Report on Freewheeling. In this lecture he said that freewheeling does not benefit cases, and does not reduce engrams. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**freewheeling:** (slang) independence of action and initiative. From the feature of certain 1930s cars permitting them to coast freely without being slowed by the engine. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**freeze up:** (colloquial) become unfriendly, secretive or aloof. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**freighter:** a vessel used mainly for carrying cargo. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**freighter:** a vessel used mainly for carrying cargo. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**freight train:** \*\*\*(US) a railroad train of freight cars. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**French:** people of France, a country in Europe. In the seventeenth century, French penetration of North America, east Africa and southern India paved the way for the eighteenth-century colonial struggle between France and Great Britain. In this struggle, France lost its empire in India and North America, and England emerged as possessor of the world's greatest empire. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**French, excuse (my):\*\*\*** (informal) forgive (me) for using offensive language. Often used humorously. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**French, excuse (my): (informal)** forgive (me) for using offensive language. Often used humorously. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**French, excuse (my): (informal)** forgive (me) for using offensive language. Often used humorously. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**French Foreign Legion:** a corps of foreign volunteers and mercenaries, which forms an integral part of the French Army. Recruits between the ages of eighteen and forty are accepted, regardless of nationality, background or occupation, and without being required to show any proof of identity. Individuals have enlisted in this service for a variety of reasons, including to escape from political or personal situations, and to satisfy a desire for adventure. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**French Foreign Legion:** a corps of foreign volunteers and mercenaries, which forms an integral part of the French Army. Recruits between the ages of eighteen and forty are accepted, regardless of nationality, background or occupation, and without being required to show any proof of identity. Individuals have enlisted in this service for a variety of reasons, including to escape from political or personal situations, and to satisfy a desire for adventure. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**French Foreign Legion:** a corps of foreign volunteers and mercenaries, which forms an integral part of the French Army. Recruits between the ages of eighteen and forty are accepted, regardless of nationality, background or occupation, and without being required to show any proof of identity. Individuals have enlisted in this service for a variety of reasons, including to escape from political or personal situations, and to satisfy a desire for adventure. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**French Foreign Legion:\*\*\*** a corps of foreign volunteers and mercenaries, which forms an integral part of the French Army. Recruits between the ages of eighteen and forty are accepted, regardless of nationality, background or occupation, and without being required to show any proof of identity. Individuals have enlisted in this service for a variety of reasons, including to escape from political or personal situations, and to satisfy a desire for adventure. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**French Foreign Legion:** a corps of foreign volunteers and mercenaries which forms an integral part of the French Army. Recruits between the ages of eighteen and forty are accepted, regardless of nationality, background or occupation, and without being required to show any proof of identity. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**French fries: (colloquial)** potatoes cut lengthwise into strips and fried in very hot, deep fat until crisp. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**French fries:\*\*\* (colloquial)** potatoes cut lengthwise into strips and fried in very hot, deep fat until crisp. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90

**French fries:\*\*\* (colloquial)** potatoes cut lengthwise into strips and fried in very hot, deep fat until crisp. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**French Guiana:** a French overseas department (administrative district) in northeast South America on the Atlantic Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

- French Guiana:** a French overseas department (administrative district) in northeast South America on the Atlantic Ocean. —Academy Level II Glossary
- French horn:** a brass-wind instrument with a long, coiled tube ending in a wide, flaring bell. Originally so named because it came to England from France and was thought to have been invented there. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary
- French horn:\*\*\*** a brass-wind instrument with a long, coiled tube ending in a wide, flaring bell. Originally so named because it came to England from France and was thought to have been invented there. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)
- French, pardon my: (slang)** excuse my profanity. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990
- French postal cards:** any pornographic photographs. From the traditional tourist's story of Paris street vendors selling pornographic picture postcards and photographs openly. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- French Revolution:\*\*\*** the revolution of the people of France against the monarchy in 1789. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799. During this time a French physician, Joseph Guillotin, devised a machine for beheading people quickly and with minimal pain. It used a large falling knife blade and was called (after its inventor) the guillotine. This was used during the French Revolution and was the official method of execution in France until the twentieth century. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoléon Bonaparte's (1769 -

- 1821) seizure of power in 1799 as the dictator of France. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's seizure of power in 1799. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- French Revolution:** the revolution that began in France in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the French royal family and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoléon Bonaparte's (1769 - 1821) seizure of power in 1799 as the dictator of France. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- French Sûreté:** the French police department of criminal investigation. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- frequency:** the number of times something is repeated in a certain period (i.e., a frequency of 1,000 vibrations per second). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- frequency:** the rate of recurrence of any regularly repeated event, e.g., a vibration; the number of times that it occurs in a second or other assumed unit of time. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- fresh as a daisy:** (informal) very fresh. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- freshened:** increased in strength; said of the wind. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- fresh out of: (colloquial)** having just used up the last one or part of. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Freud:\*\*\*** Freud, Sigmund (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **libido theory** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also **Freudian analysis** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Freud:\*\*\*** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also **Freudian analysis** in this glossary. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalyst in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary



- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. A system of mental therapy developed in 1894 which depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **Freudian analysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. A system of mental therapy developed in 1894 which depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's

- personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in the glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalyst** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 which depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 which depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a system of mental therapy which depends upon the following practices for its effects: the patient is made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brings about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searches for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration; the practitioner reads sexual significances into all statements and evaluates them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based on false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of results and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **Freudian analysis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Dr.:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Hopalong:** a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. Hopalong comes from an American Western movie and television hero, Hopalong Cassidy, who adhered to strict moral codes. See also **psychoanalysis** and **Cassidy, Hopalong** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Freudian:** an adherent of the doctrines of Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Freudian:** characteristic of Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939). See also **Freud** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Freudian:** characteristic of the works of Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for

hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Freudian:** characteristic of the works of Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Freudian:** of or concerning Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or concerning Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** \*\*\*of or concerning Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud, Sigmund** and **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Freudian:** of or concerning Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud, Sigmund** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. A system of mental therapy developed in 1894 which depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **Freudian analysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. He was the founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 which depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939). See also **Freud** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939). See also **Freud, Sigmund** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939). See also **Freud, Sigmund** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud, Papa** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Freudian:** of or having to do with Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud, Sigmund** and **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Freudian:** referring to Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis**. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Freudian analysis:** also called psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Freudian analysis:** also called psychoanalysis. See **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** also called psychoanalysis. See **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** also called psychoanalysis. See **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** also called psychoanalysis. See **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Freudian analysis:** also called psychoanalysis. See psychoanalyst in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** also called psychoanalysis. See psychoanalyst in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** also known as psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. —Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called psychoanalysis. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. See Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called psychoanalysis. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called psychoanalysis. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. See Freud, Sigmund and psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. See **Freudian** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. See **psychoanalyst** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:\*\*\*** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called psychoanalysis. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. Also called psychoanalysis. See also **Freud** and **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called psychoanalysis. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called psychoanalysis. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual

incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called psychoanalysis.  
—3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Freudian analysis:**\*\*\* same as psychoanalysis. See psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Freudian analysis:** see psychoanalysis in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Freudian analysis:** See psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See Freud and psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See Freud and psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See Freud and psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Freudian analyst:** same as psychoanalyst. See also psychoanalyst in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Freudian complex:** Freudian, of or having to do with Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist, his teachings or the techniques of psychoanalysis, and complex, a fixed idea; an obsessive notion. Thus Freudian complex refers to the name and/or description given in psychoanalytical terminology for different types of obsessive behavior. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Freudian dream analysis:** (psychoanalysis) a technique in which the practitioner assumes that dreams have psychological meaning and attempts to arrive at an interpretation of them for the patient. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Freudian psychoanalysis:** another name for Freudian analysis. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Freudian psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Freudian psychoanalysis:** same as Freudian analysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood



for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also simply called psychoanalysis. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Freudian psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also Freud, Hopalong and psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Freudians:** followers of Sigmund Freud. See also Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Freudians:** persons practicing the system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalyst in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Freudians:** persons practicing the system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939). See also Freud and psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Freudians:** persons practicing the system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Freudian slip:** an inadvertent mistake in speech or writing that supposedly reveals an unconscious motive, wish, attitude, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Freudian subconscious:** (psychoanalysis) the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. In actuality, the «unconscious» is the sum of all a man's bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Freudian unconscious:** (psychoanalysis) the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. In actuality, the «unconscious» is the sum of all a man's bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Freudian unconscious, reconscious, deconscious, munconscious:** (psychoanalysis) a humorous variation of Freudian subconscious, the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. In actuality, the «unconscious» is the sum of all a man's bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. See also Freudian and reactive mind in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

- Freudophobia:** a made-up name for a phobia. Freudo is a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud, Sigmund** and **phobia** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Freudosis:** a made-up name for an illness, coined from Freud, and the suffix -osis, an abnormal or diseased condition. See also **Freud, Sigmund** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Papa:** a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Papa:** a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Papa:** a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Papa:\*\*\*** humorous reference to Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856-1939) Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. A system of mental therapy developed in 1894 which depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalyst** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **Freudian** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Freud, Sigmund:** \*(1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Freud, Sigmund:** (1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist. In 1894 Freud made his first developments in psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- freund:** (German) friend. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Friday, Sergeant:** the main character in Dragnet, a TV documentary crime drama about the daily experiences of Los Angeles Police Sergeant Joe Friday which was based on actual case histories. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- fridge:** (colloquial) a refrigerator. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- fridge:\*\*\*** (colloquial) a refrigerator. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- frieze:\*\*\*** a decoration or series of decorations forming an ornamental band around a room, mantel, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- frigate:** a fast, medium-sized sailing warship of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- friggle:** a trifling thing; a frivolous notion, idea or characteristic. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- frigid:** habitually failing to become sexually aroused, or abnormally repelled by sexual activity: said of a woman. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- frigid:** habitually failing to become sexually aroused, or abnormally repelled by sexual activity: said of a woman. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- frigidaire:** an electric refrigerator. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Frigidaire:** (trademark) the brand name of an electric refrigerator which came to be a common term for any refrigerator. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**fritter-fritter:**\*\*\* (slang) into small pieces or fragments. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Fritzie:**\*\*\* (slang) a German, especially a German soldier. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Fritzie:** (slang) a German, especially a German soldier. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**frogation:** a humorously made-up term from the word frog and the suffix -ation, meaning coming from or resulting from frogs. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**from A to izzard:** completely, thoroughly, all the way. Izzard is a dialectic form of the letter Z. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**from A to izzard:** completely, thoroughly, all the way. Izzard is a dialectic form of the letter Z. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**from A to izzard:** completely, thoroughly, all the way. Izzard is a dialectic form of the letter Z. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Fromberg:** a town in southcentral Montana, in the United States. See also Montana in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Fromberg:** a town in south central Montana, US. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda:** (1889 - 1957) German psychoanalyst and psychiatrist. See also psychoanalysis and **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda:** (1889 - 1957) German psychoanalyst and psychiatrist. See also psychoanalysis and **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda:** (1889 - 1957) German psychoanalyst and psychiatrist. See also psychoanalyst and **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda:**\*\*\* (1889 - 1957) German psychoanalyst and psychiatrist. See also psychoanalyst and **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**from the word go:** (colloquial) from the start. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**from the word go: (colloquial)** from the start. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**from the word go: (colloquial)** from the start. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**from the word go: (slang)** from the very beginning. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**front:** an appearance, usually pretended or assumed, of social standing, wealth, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**front: (informal)** an outward appearance, as of wealth, importance or happiness. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**front:**\*\*\* (informal) an outward appearance, as of wealth, importance or happiness. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**front:** meet face to face; confront. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**frontal lobe:** portion of the brain behind the forehead. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**front and center:** a command to present oneself at once. From the position in front of a military formation where a singled-out soldier presents himself or herself. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**front burner:** the opposite of on the back burner, which means in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**front burner, on the:** being actively considered. The opposite of on the back burner. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**front burner, on the:** being actively considered. The opposite of on the back burner. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**front burner, put on the:** actively consider. The opposite of put on the back burner. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**front burners, cooking on both:\*\*\*** (slang) putting a project, idea, suggestion, etc., into full use, action or consideration. A variation of the phrase on the back burner, meaning in reserve. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**fronting:** meeting face to face; confronting. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**fronting for:** leading; taking the forward or most responsible position for. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**fronting for:\*\*\*** leading; taking the forward or most responsible position for.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**front office:** the executive or administrative office of a company, organization, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**front office:** the executive or administrative office of a company, organization, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fronts:** manners of looking or behaving. —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**front up to:** stand face to face with, meet face to face, look straight at, face, confront. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**front up to:** stand face to face with, meet face to face, look straight at, face, confront. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**froths:** gives out or emits like froth (foaming saliva coming from the mouth, caused by disease, exertion, etc.). Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**frowning:\*\*\*** looking with displeasure or disapproval (on or upon). —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Frud, Bill:** a made-up name. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**frugals:** things sparingly supplied or used. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) a foolish, eccentric or crazy person. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) a foolish, eccentric or crazy person. —PDC Volume 7  
Approved Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) a foolish, eccentric or crazy person. —PDC Volume 8  
Approved Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) crazy or eccentric; nuts. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved  
Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) insane, nutty. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) insane; nutty. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**fruitcake:** (slang) insane, nutty. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**fruitcake, nuttier than a:** (slang) very crazy; entirely mad. —Clearing  
Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**fruition:** a coming to fulfillment; realization. —Fundamentals of Thought  
Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**fruition:** attainment of anything desired, realization; accomplishment.  
—The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**fruition:** results attained by work; realization. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**fruits:** advantages; benefits; enjoyment; profits. —Intro to Scn Ethics  
Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**fruits:** advantages; benefits; enjoyment; profits. —Narconon, Personal  
Values and Integrity Glossary

**fruits:** results, products or consequences of any actions. —TRs and Objs  
Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**frying:\*\*\*** (slang) torturing (a person or thing) by fire; burning or scorching  
(something). Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Organization  
and Ethics App Mar 91

**fry (someone's) hair:** (slang) shock, frighten, horrify or amaze (someone).  
A variation of the phrase curl (someone's) hair. —SHSBC Binder 16  
Approved Glossary

**FSM:\*\*\*** abbreviation for field staff member: a Scientologist in the field  
(the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology  
organizations) who disseminates Scientology through personal  
contact and by selling LRH books. The field staff member selects  
persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the org for  
services. The purpose of the field staff member is to help contact,  
handle, salvage and bring to understanding the individual and thus  
the peoples of Earth. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**FSM:** abbreviation for field staff member. See **field staff member** in this  
glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early  
1991

**FSM:\*\*\*** abbreviation for field staff member. See **field staff member** in  
this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**FSO:** abbreviation for Flag Ship Order. An issue which never goes off Flag  
and has full distribution to Flagship's personnel. —FEBC - Welcome to  
the FEBC Approved Glossary

**fubble-fubbed:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**fubble-fubbed:** (slang) totally botched and confused; jumbled up.  
—Academy Level III Glossary

**fubble-fubbed:** word coined from the slang word fubb, meaning «messed up beyond all belief.» —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**fubbles:** a coined term from the slang word fubb, meaning «messes up beyond all belief.» —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**fubbles:\*\*\*** word coined from the slang word fubb, meaning «messes up beyond all belief.» —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**fubbles:** word coined from the slang word fubb, meaning «messes up beyond all belief.» —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Fuchs:** Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs (1911 - 1988), German physicist. He played a part in the development of the first atomic bombs and worked at the Harwell Atomic Energy Establishment from 1946 until 1950, when he pleaded guilty to having supplied secret information to the Russians and was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**fud:** (slang) short for fuddy-duddy, a fussy, ineffectual person. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**fuddles around:** muddles around; acts confused. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**fuddy-duddies:\*\*\*** (informal) people who are out of date and unable to accept new ideas. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**fuddy-duddies:** people who are out of date and unable to accept new ideas. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**fuel rod:** nuclear fuel contained in a long thin-walled tube, an array of such tubes forming the core of a nuclear reactor. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**fuel-spits:** a made-up name for a part of an engine. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**fugged up:** in a fog; in a state of mental dimness and confusion; blurred, bewildered. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**fulcrum:** the point on which a lever is balanced when a force is exerted. [DIAGRAM] —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**fulcrum:** the point on which a lever is balanced when a force is exerted. [DIAGRAM] —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**fulcrum:** the support or point of support on which a lever turns in raising or moving something. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**full-blown:** fully developed; complete. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**full-dress parade:** characterized by exhaustive thoroughness. From the idea of a military unit parading in full dress uniform. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**full-dress parade:** characterized by exhaustive thoroughness. From the idea of a military unit parading in full-dress uniform. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**full-dress-parade:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to a military assembly for display or inspection (parade), which is formal and complete in all details (full-dress). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Fuller, Buckminster:** (1895 - 1983) American author, builder and designer. He devised a mathematical system called dymaxion geometry. See

- also **dymaxion geometry** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Fuller, Buckminster:** (1895 - 1983) American author, builder and designer. He devised a mathematical system called dymaxion geometry. See also **dymaxion geometry** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Fuller, Buckminster:** (1895 - 1983) American author, builder and designer. See also **Dymaxion geometry** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Fuller, Buckminster:** (1895 - 1983), American author, builder and designer. See also **Dymaxion geometry** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Fuller, Bucky:** Buckminster Fuller (1895 - 1983), American author, builder and designer. He devised a mathematical system called Dymaxion geometry. Dymaxion means «yielding maximum performance from available technology.» The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Fuller, Margaret:** (1810-50) American editor, essayist, poet and teacher. She was known as a writer on social problems. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- fuller's earth:** a soft, claylike mixture used for removing grease from cloth and in refining mineral, vegetable and animal oils. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- full gear:\*\*\*** (informal) at full speed; in effective operation. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- full house:** a poker hand containing three of a kind and a pair, such as three eights and two fives. See also **hand** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- full play, in:** (colloquial) a variation of the phrase in full swing, actively going on; in full action. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Fulton:** Robert Fulton (1765 - 1815), American engineer and inventor; builder of the first profitable steamboat. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- fumble and punch:** (informal) a variation of the term hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- fumble-bum:** a made-up term coined from fumble, to handle (a thing) clumsily, and bum, poor in quality. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- fumbled-dumbled: (slang)** a coined expression meaning bungled; spoiled by clumsy work or action. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- fume:\*\*\*** show anger or irritation; make angry complaints. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- fumes:** (informal) shows, or gives way to anger, annoyance, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- fumes:** (informal) shows, or gives way to anger, annoyance, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary



**fund:** a supply that can be drawn upon; stock; store. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Fundamentals of Thought:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**fun-house:** of or pertaining to an amusement park building that is specially constructed and has devices for surprising and amusing the patrons walking through. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**fun-house:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to an amusement park building that is specially constructed and has devices for surprising and amusing the patrons walking through. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**funk:**\*\*\*1) (jazz slang) a type of earthy (coarse; unrefined) blues with origins in gospel singing and African rhythms. 2) (informal) a mood of idle depression. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**funk:** (colloquial) a cowering or flinching through fear; panic. —Academy Level II Glossary

**funk:** (colloquial) the condition of being greatly afraid or in a panic. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**funnel:** a stack for the passage of smoke; especially, the smokestack of a ship or locomotive. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**fur flies, the:** things are done quickly. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**fur flying:** things being done quickly. Referring to animals or birds that are fighting and losing pieces of fur or a few feathers. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**fur is flying:** things are being done quickly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**furor:** a general outburst of enthusiasm, excitement, controversy or the like. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**furor:** a general outburst of enthusiasm, excitement, controversy or the like. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**furtherance:** the act of furthering; promotion; advancement. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**furtive:** done by stealth; secret. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**fuse:** a wire or strip of easily melted metal, usually set in a plug, placed in a circuit as a safeguard: if the current becomes too strong, the metal melts, thus breaking the circuit. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**fuse:** to connect a fuse to (fuseÑa wire or strip of easily melted metal, usually set in a plug, placed in a circuit as a safeguard: if the current becomes too strong, the metal melts, thus breaking the circuit). —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**fusion:** the combining of lightweight atomic nuclei into a nucleus of heavier mass with the release of great amounts of energy, as in a hydrogen bomb. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**fuss:** a flurry of nervous, excited and often unnecessary activity; needless bother. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**fussing:** engaging in idle, aimless or annoying activity. —Academy Level II Glossary

**future:** on the time track, that area later than present time. Perception of the future is postulated as a possibility. The creation of future

realities through imagination is a recognized function. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**fuzz-wuzz:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**FW-190:** German fighter aircraft of World War II. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**gab:** (informal) talk or chat idly; chatter. —NED Approved Glossary

**gabby:** (colloquial) inclined to chatter; talkative. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**gab-gab-gab, walla-walla-walla:** a humorous expression from the word gab (to talk much or idly; chatter) and walla-walla (the sound produced by many people talking at once). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gab-gab, walla-walla:** a humorous expression from the word gab (to talk much or idly; chatter) and walla-walla (the sound produced by many people talking at once). —Power of Simplicity Glossary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**Gabriel:** (bible) an archangel, the herald of good news. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**gabutnicks:** a made-up name for a currency. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**gad:** action of rambling or wandering about. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**gadget:** a trivial thing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gadget:** (informal) a thing devised; plan; scheme, especially a sly or underhanded scheme; trick. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gadgets:\*\*\*** (informal) small specialized mechanical devices; contrivances. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**gadgets:\*\*\*** (informal) small specialized mechanical devices; contrivances. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**gadgets:** mechanical contrivances or devices; any ingenious articles. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Gadzooks:** an archaic interjection used as a mild oath. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**GAE:** abbreviation for Gross Auditing Error. —Academy Level III Glossary

**GAEs:** abbreviation for Gross Auditing Errors, five very serious auditor errors that can be made in a session. The five gross auditing errors are: (1) can't handle and read an E-Meter, (2) doesn't know and can't apply technical data, (3) can't get and keep a pc in session, (4) can't complete an auditing cycle, (5) can't complete a repetitive auditing cycle (including repeating a command long enough to flatten a process). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**GAEs:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Gross Auditing Errors, five very serious auditor errors that can be made in a session. The five gross auditing errors are: (1) can't handle and read an E-Meter, (2) doesn't know and can't apply technical data, (3) can't get and keep a pc in session, (4) can't complete an auditing cycle, (5) can't complete a repetitive auditing cycle (including repeating a command long enough to flatten a process). —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**GAEs:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Gross Auditing Errors, five very serious auditor errors that can be made in a session. The five gross auditing errors are: (1) can't handle and read an E-Meter, (2) doesn't know and can't apply technical data, (3) can't get and keep a pc in session, (4) can't complete an auditing cycle, (5) can't complete a repetitive auditing cycle (including repeating a command long enough to flatten a process). —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**gaff, stand the:** (slang) bear up well under difficulties, punishment, ridicule, etc.; be game. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) a joke; an amusing remark or trick. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**gag:** (slang) a joke; an amusing remark or trick. —NED Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) a joke; an amusing remark or trick. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) a joke; an amusing remark or trick. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) a joke; an amusing remark or trick. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) a joke; an amusing remark or trick. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**gag:** **\*\*\*(slang)** an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —Academy Level III Glossary

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**gag:\*\*\*** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**gag:\*\*\*** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**gag:\*\*\*** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**gag:\*\*\*** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**gag:\*\*\*** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**gag:\*\*\*** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**gag:** (slang) an amusing remark or trick; a joke. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gagging:** making jokes or amusing remarks. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**gagging:** **\*\*\*(slang)** making jokes or amusing remarks. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gaggy:** in a condition of retching or choking, as if about to vomit. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gag, pull a:** (informal) carry out a joke. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**gags:** (slang) amusing remarks or tricks; jokes. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**gainsay:** deny, dispute or contradict. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**gal:** (slang) a woman. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Galactic Construction Company:** a made-up name for a company. —NED Approved Glossary

**Galactic Police Force Espionage Corps:** a made-up name for a group. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**galaxy eighteen:** a made-up designation for a galaxy. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Galbatty:** humorous reference to Galbally, a member of Victoria State Parliament in Melbourne, Australia who in 1963 instigated an inquiry into Scientology organizations in Victoria. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Galbatty:** humorous reference to Galbally, a member of Victoria State Parliament in Melbourne, Australia who in 1963 instigated an inquiry into Scientology organizations in Victoria. Batty is slang for "insane" or "crazy." —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Galbraith:** John Kenneth Galbraith (1908 - ), American economist, born in Canada. He was the economics adviser to President Kennedy (1917 - 1963) and the author of The Affluent Society and The New Industrial State. The Affluent Society describes the economic conditions in the United States after World War II, and puts forward the theory that governmental taxation and regulation is necessary to preserving the economy in today's society. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Galen:** (c. 130 - 200 a.d.) Greek physician. A prolific writer, his works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Galen:** (c. 130 - 200 a.d.) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Galen:** (ca. 130 - 200 a.d.) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Galen:** (ca. a.d. 130 - 200) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. Even when more correct statements were put forward by other physicians, these were not accepted over Galen's observations but were discarded as incorrect. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

- Galen:** (ca. a.d. 130 - 200) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. Even when more correct statements were put forward by other physicians, these were not accepted over Galen's observations for many years, but were discarded as incorrect. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Galen:** (ca. a.d. 130 - 200) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Galen:** (ca a.d. 130 - 200) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. He stated that the blood flowed back and forth like a tide. Even when more correct statements were put forward by other physicians, these were not accepted over Galen's observations for many years, but were discarded as incorrect. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- gales:** very strong winds with a velocity of 32 to 63 miles per hour. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Galilean:** of or belonging to Galilee, the most northerly province of Palestine (historical region in southwest Asia at the east end of the Mediterranean comprising parts of modern Israel, Jordan and Egypt: also known as the Holy Land). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Galilee:** an ancient Roman province in what is now North Israel. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Galileo:** Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642), Italian scientist who proved that objects with different masses fall at the same velocity. He was one of the first persons to use a telescope to examine objects in the sky. Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church forced Galileo to renounce his belief in the model of the solar system proposed by Nicollaus Copericus. Galileo had to assert that the earth stands still, with the sun revolving around it. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Galileo:** Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642), Italian scientist who proved that objects with different masses fall at the same velocity. He was one of the first persons to use a telescope to examine objects in the sky. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- gall:** (colloquial) rude boldness; impudence; audacity. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- gallbladder:** a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall is stored until needed (gall is a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- gallbladder:** a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall is stored until needed (gall is a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- gallbladder:\*\*\*** a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall is stored until needed (gall is a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion). Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**gallbladder:**\*\*\* a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall is stored until needed (gall is a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion). Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**gallery:** any group of spectators or observers, as at a golf match, a Congressional session, etc. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**galley:** \*\*\*a long, low, usually single-decked ship propelled by oars and sails, used especially in ancient and medieval times: the oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**galley:** a long, low, usually single-decked ship propelled by oars and sails, used especially in ancient and medieval times: the oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**galley:** a long, low, usually single-decked ship propelled by oars and sails, used especially in ancient and medieval times: the oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**galley:** a ship's kitchen. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**galleys:** long, low (to the water), usually single-decked ships propelled by oars and sails, used especially in ancient and medieval times: the oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**galleys:** long, low (to the water), usually single-decked ships propelled by oars and sails, used especially in ancient and medieval times. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**galley-west, knock (him):** (informal) knock (someone) into a state of unconsciousness, confusion or disarray. Possibly from an old sailors' game "building the galleass" (galleass: a war galley) where a new sailor (the victim) would be hit in the face with a mop dipped in a slop bucket knocking him "galleass" (to the deck of the galleass). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**galley-west, knock (someone or something):** \*\*\*hit (someone or something) very hard, especially to knock unconscious. Possibly from an old sailors' game "building the galleass" (galleass: a war galley) where a new sailor (the victim) would be hit in the face with a mop dipped in a slop bucket knocking him "galleass" (to the deck of the galleas). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Galli-Curci:** Amelita Galli-Curci (1889 - 1963), Italian operatic soprano. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Gallipoli:** the Gallipoli Peninsula, a narrow tongue of land extending south from European Turkey. It was the scene of battles from 1915 to 1916 where combined British troops were defeated by a strong Turkish resistance. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**galloping consumption:** a made-up name for a disease causing a wasting away of the body (consumption). —Academy Level II Glossary

**galloping consumption:** a made-up name for a disease causing a wasting away of the body (consumption). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**gallstones:** abnormal stonelike masses formed in the gallbladder of the body. See also **gallbladder** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**gallstones:** abnormal stonelike masses formed in the gallbladder of the body. The gallbladder is a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall (a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion) is stored until needed. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Gallup:** George Horace Gallup (1901 - 1984), American statistician. He founded the American Institute of Public Opinion in 1935 at Princeton, New Jersey, and originated there the Gallup Polls, statistical surveys of public reactions to nearly every conceivable issue. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Gallup:** reference to the American Institute of Public Opinion; an organization formed by Dr. George Gallup to poll public opinion. Gallup polls are the best known of the public opinion surveys. These are done by trained interviewers who interrogate a carefully selected but small cross section of the population. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Gallup Company:** the American Institute of Public Opinion; the organization formed by George Gallup to poll public opinion. See also **Gallup poll** in this glossary. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Gallup poll:** the best known of the public opinion surveys, instituted by Dr. George Gallup in 1935. Trained interviewers interrogate a carefully selected but small cross-section of the population. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Gallup polls:** the best known of the public opinion surveys, instituted by Dr. George Gallup in 1935. Trained interviewers interrogate a carefully selected but small cross-section of the population. —16th ACC glossary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**gallygagging:** (informal) a variation of lollygagging, spending time idly; loafing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**galore:** in abundance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**galumphed:** marched on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. The word was invented by Lewis Carroll as part of a poem in the book Through the Looking Glass. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**galumphing:** marching on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. The word was invented by Lewis Carroll as part of a poem in the book Through the Looking Glass. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**galumphing:** marching on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. The word was invented by Lewis Carroll as part of a poem in the book Through the Looking Glass. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**galumphing:** marching on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. The word was invented by Lewis Carroll as part of a poem in the book Through the Looking Glass. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**galumphing:** marching on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. The word was invented by Lewis Carroll as part of a poem in the book Through the Looking Glass. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**galvanic battery:** a device which produces electricity by chemical reactions; a car battery is an example of a galvanic battery. Named after Luigi Galvani (1737 - 1798), an Italian scientist who discovered that electricity can result from chemical action. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990



**galvanometer:** an instrument for detecting and measuring small electric currents. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**galvanometer:** an instrument for detecting and measuring small electric currents. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Galveston:** seaport in southeastern Texas (United States). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Gamages:** a large department store in London, England. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**gamaniac:** a coined word from maniac, a mentally ill person who behaves in a wild way; a lunatic. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**gamaniac:** humorous alteration of maniac, a wildly or violently insane person; madman; lunatic. —Academy Level III Glossary

**gambler: (slang)** a cheap, flashy person. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**gamboling:** playing; frolicking. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**game:** a contest of person against person or team against team. A game consists of freedom, barriers and purposes. It also consists of control and uncontrol. An opponent in a game must be an uncontrolled factor, otherwise one would know exactly where the game was going and how it would end and it would not be a game at all. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**game, ahead of the: (colloquial)** in a very advantageous position for winning. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**game, ahead of the: (informal)** in a position of advantage; making it easier to win or succeed. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**game, at (that) stage of the:** \*\*\*at (that) time during an activity; at (that) point. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**game, at (that) stage of the:** at (that) time during an activity; at (that) point. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**game, at (this) stage of the:** at (this) time during an activity; at (this) point. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**game, at this stage of the:** at this time during an activity; at this point. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**game, at (this) stage of the:** at (this) time during an activity; at (this) point. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**game, at (this) stage of the:** at (this) time during an activity; at (this) point. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**game, at (this) stage of the:** at (this) time during an activity; at (this) point. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**game, at (this) stage of the:** at (this) time during an activity; at (this) point. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**game conditions:** the factors which make a game, which is a contest of person against person or team against team. A game consists of freedom, barriers and purposes, and there is a necessity in a game to have an opponent or an enemy. Also, there is a necessity to have problems, and enough individuality to cope with a situation. To live life fully, then, one must have, in addition to "something to do," a higher purpose; and this purpose, to be a purpose at all, must have counter-purposes or purposes which prevent it from occurring. This

last is very important: If a person lacks problems, opponents and counter-purposes to his own, he will invent them. Here we have in essence the totality of aberration. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**game-conservation:** the official protection and care of wild animals, birds and fish which are hunted or caught for sport or for food. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**game leg:** lame or injured leg. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**game park:** a game preserve, especially in Africa. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**games condition:** \*\*\*a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**games condition:** a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**games condition:** a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory. —Academy Level II Glossary

**games condition:** a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory. —Academy Level III Glossary

**games condition:\*\*\*** a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**games condition:\*\*\*** a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. —Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**games condition:\*\*\*** a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**games condition:\*\*\*** a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. —Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**games conditions:** the factors which make a game, which is a contest of person against person or team against team. A game consists of freedom, barriers and purposes, and there is a necessity in a game to have an opponent or an enemy. Also, there is a necessity to have problems, and enough individuality to cope with a situation. To live life fully, then, one must have, in addition to "something to do," a higher purpose; and this purpose, to be a purpose at all, must have counter-purposes or purposes which prevent it from occurring. This last is very important: If a person lacks problems, opponents and counter-purposes to his own, he will invent them. Here we have in

essence the totality of aberration. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**game, (this) stage of the:** at (this) time during an activity; at (this) point. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**game wardens:** officials having the superintendence of the game (wild birds or animals hunted for sport or for use as food) of a particular locality. —Academy Level III Glossary

**gamma:** short for gamma ray or gamma radiation. See **gamma rays** in this glossary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**gamma:** short for gamma rays, radiations which are similar to x-rays, but with a shorter wavelength than x-rays. Because of their short wavelength, gamma rays are very penetrating. They have a range in air of about 1 1/2 miles and are the principal cause of radiation disease in atomic warfare. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**gamma rays:** radiations which are similar to X-rays, but with a shorter wavelength than X-rays. Because of their short wavelength, gamma rays are very penetrating. They have a range in air of about 1 1/2 miles and are the principal cause of radiation disease in atomic warfare. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**gamma rays:** radiations which are similar to x-rays, but with a shorter wavelength than x-rays. Because of their short wavelength, gamma rays are very penetrating. They have a range in air of about 1 1/2 miles and are the principal cause of radiation disease in atomic warfare. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Gamow:** reference to George Gamow (1904-1968), Russian-born American physicist. In 1934, he established permanent residence in the United States and became a professor of theoretical physics at George Washington University. His work in the area of theoretical physics led to several discoveries that contributed to the development of the atomic bomb. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**gamut:** the entire range or extent, as of emotions. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**gamut:** the entire range or extent of something. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**gamut:\*\*\*** the entire range or extent of something. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**gamut:\*\*\*** the entire range or extent of something. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**gamut:** the entire range or extent of something. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gamut:** the entire range or extent of something. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Gandalupia:** a made-up name for a planet. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**gang agley:** (Scottish) gone awry or wrong. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Ganges:** a chief river of India. The river is 1,560 miles long. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**gangland:** (slang) the world of organized crime. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gangplank:** a flat plank or small, movable, bridgelike structure for use by persons boarding or leaving a ship at a pier. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**gangrenous:** decay of tissue in a part of the body when the blood supply is blocked by injury, disease, etc. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**gangsters:** members of a gang of criminals. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gang up on:** join together in opposition to. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Ganymede:** the largest satellite of Jupiter, the fifth planet from the sun. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary [NOTE: this used to say "the fifth planet from the sun in the Milky Way, which is incorrect. It could have said "...in the solar system" but that would have been redundant. The Milky Way is a galaxy, of which the sun a part.]

**gaoler:** jailer. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**gappy:** full of breaks or holes. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**gappy:\*\*\*** full of gaps or deficiencies. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gappy:\*\*\*** full of gaps or deficiencies. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gappy:** full of gaps or deficiencies. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Garand:** a rapid firing rifle designed by John C. Garand (1888 - 1974) and issued as the standard US rifle in World War II and in the Korean War. —Compiled from Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Garand Mark-1s:** semiautomatic rifles (those which automatically eject and reload bullets but require a trigger pull for each bullet fired) invented by John Garand (1888 - 1974). This rifle, M-1, was adopted in 1936 as the official US Army rifle. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Garand Mark-1s:\*\*\*** semiautomatic rifles (those which automatically eject and reload bullets but require a trigger pull for each bullet fired) invented by John Garand (1888 - 1974). This rifle, M-1, was adopted in 1936 as the official US Army rifle. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Garand Mark-1s:\*\*\*** semiautomatic rifles (those which automatically eject and reload bullets but require a trigger pull for each bullet fired) invented by John Garand (1888 - 1974). This rifle, M-1, was adopted in 1936 as the official US Army rifle. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**garb:** dress; clothe. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**garb: (figurative)** outward covering, form or appearance. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Garbage:** humorous reference to Joseph Paul Goebbels (1897 - 1945), German politician. He was the district leader of the Nazi party in Berlin (1926). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Garbage:** humorous reference to Joseph Paul Goebbels (1897 - 1945), German politician. He was the district leader of the Nazi party in Berlin (1926). See also **Nazis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Garbage:** humorous reference to Joseph Paul Goebbels (1897 - 1945), German politician. He was the district leader of the Nazi party in

- Berlin (1926). See also **Hitler** and **Nazi Germany** in this glossary.  
—HEV Approved Glossary
- garbed:** covered with or as if with clothing. Used figuratively in the lecture.  
—Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- garbled:\*\*\*** confused, unintentionally or ignorantly; jumbled. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- garbled:\*\*\*** confused, unintentionally or ignorantly; jumbled. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- garblize:** a coined word meaning to confuse or mix up (a story, etc.).  
—SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- garbs:** covers with or as if with clothing; dresses. Used figuratively.  
—Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Garcia:** Calixto Garcia Iniguez (1836? - 1898), Cuban lawyer, soldier and revolutionist. He led the Cuban force in a battle in the Spanish-American War (1898) and was appointed to represent Cuba in the negotiations with the United States for Cuban independence (1898). See also **Cuba** and **war between Spain and the United States** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Garden of Eden:** (Bible) the beautiful garden containing the tree of life, where God intended Adam and Eve to live in peaceful and contented innocence, effortlessly reaping the fruits of the earth. The garden also contained the tree of knowledge of good and evil, from which Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat. Per the Bible a serpent convinced Eve to eat the forbidden fruit and she in turn gave some to Adam. God drove them from the garden for disobeying. Their sin and consequent loss of God's grace and of their paradise is known as the Fall of Man. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Garden of Eden:** delightful region or abode; paradise. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- garden path, the:** a misleading or deception. A variation of the phrase lead someone down the garden path meaning to mislead or deceive someone. —Academy Level II Glossary
- garden-variety:** common, usual or ordinary; unexceptional. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- garden-variety:** common, usual or ordinary; unexceptional. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- garden-variety:** ordinary; commonplace. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- garden-variety:** ordinary; commonplace. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- garden-variety:** ordinary; commonplace. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- garden-variety:** ordinary; commonplace. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- garden-variety:** ordinary; commonplace. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Gare Nord:** a non-Parisian pronunciation of Gard du Nord (Station of the North) one of the four biggest train stations in Paris, France that is the origination point of trains going to regions and countries north of Paris. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**gargantuan:** enormous, monstrous; from Gargantua, the name of a giant in a book by the French writer, Rabelais. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**gargantuan:\*\*\*** enormous, monstrous; from Gargantua, the name of a giant in a book by the French writer, Rabelais. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**gargantuan:\*\*\*** enormous, monstrous; from Gargantua, the name of a giant in a book by the French writer, Rabelais. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**garlanding:** decorating with garlands (wreaths of flowers, leaves, etc., worn on heads like crowns or hung for decoration). Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Garland, Judy:** (1922 - 1969) American film actress and singer. The child of vaudeville performers she started on stage at the age of five. Unable to stand the pace of her own success she began seeing a psychiatrist at the age of 21. She was married five times and made a number of suicide attempts, dying in 1969 of an apparent overdose of sleeping pills. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**garners:** acquires; gathers or collects. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**garnish:** decorate; adorn; embellish; trim. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**garret:\*\*\*** a room on the top floor of a house, typically right under a sloping roof; attic. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**garret:\*\*\*** a room on the top floor of a house, typically right under a sloping roof; attic. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**garrison:** body of troops stationed in a fortified place. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**garrote:** execute or attack with a garrote (a cord, length of wire, etc., for strangling a person). —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**gasket, blew (one's):** (slang) lost (one's) temper. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**gaskets:** the seals on a carburetor that keep it airtight and prevent gasoline leaks. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Gaslight:** a play by Patrick Hamilton (1909 - 1962) in which a man tries to drive his wife insane. —NED Approved Glossary

**Gaslight:** a play by Patrick Hamilton in which a man tries to drive his wife insane. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Gaslight:** a play by Patrick Hamilton (later called Angel Street) in which a man tries to drive his wife insane. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**gastritis:** inflammation of the stomach, especially of its mucous membrane.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**gastroenteritis:** an inflammation of the stomach and the intestines. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**gastrointestinal tract:** that area of the body pertaining to the stomach and intestines. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**gastrointestinal tract:** the system of the body which consists of the stomach and intestines. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gat:** a revolver (gun). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gat:** (slang) a revolver or automatic pistol. A term derived from a Gatling gun: an early type of machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels revolving around a central axis by a hand crank. Each barrel was automatically loaded and fired during every revolution of the cluster. Named after American inventor R. J. Gatling (1818 - 1903) who perfected it. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**gate, gave (somebody) the:** dismissed from one's employ. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**gatehouse:** a house beside or over a gateway; used as a porter's lodge, etc. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Gates:** Horatio Gates (1727? - 1806), an American general in the American Revolution. See also **American Revolution** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Gates, Bill:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**gauge:** thickness or diameter, as of sheet metal or wire. A #12 gauge copper wire is approximately three thirty-secondths of an inch thick. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Gaul:** an ancient region in western Europe including the modern areas of northern Italy, France, Belgium and the southern Netherlands. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Gaul:** the region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Gauls:** any of the Celtic-speaking people of Gaul, ancient region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Gauls:** inhabitants of an ancient region in western Europe including the modern areas of northern Italy, France, Belgium and the southern Netherlands. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Gauls:** people of Gaul, an ancient region in western Europe including the modern areas of northern Italy, France, Belgium and the southern Netherlands. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Gauls:** people of Gaul, an ancient region in western Europe including the modern areas of northern Italy, France, Belgium and the southern Netherlands. —NED Approved Glossary

**Gautama Buddha:** (563 - 483 b.c.) originally Gautama Sakyamuni, founder of the Buddhist religion. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or "one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means." —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Gautama Buddha:** (563 - 483 b.c.) originally Gautama Sakyamuni, founder of the Buddhist religion. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or "one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means." —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Gautama Buddha:** (563 - 483 b.c.) originally Gautama Sakyamuni, founder of the Buddhist religion. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or "one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means." —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Gautama Sakyamuni:** original name of Gautama Buddha. See **Gautama Buddha** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Gautama Siddhartha:** a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563 - 483 b.c. and was the founder of the Buddhist religion. Also called the Buddha. See also **Buddha** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Gautama Siddhartha:** a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563 - 483 b.c. and was the founder of the Buddhist religion. See also **Buddhism** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Gautama Siddhartha:** a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563 - 483 b.c. and was the founder of the Buddhist religion. Also called the Buddha. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Gautama Siddhartha:\*\*\*** (ca 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Gautama Siddhartha:\*\*\*** (ca 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Gautama Siddhartha:** religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563 - 483 b.c. and was the founder of the Buddhist religion. Also called the Buddha. See also **Buddhism** in this glossary. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**Gautama Siddhartha:** See **Buddha** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**gawp:** (**slang**) stare open-mouthed. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gawp:** (slang) stare open-mouthed; gawk or gape. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**gawp:** (slang) stare open-mouthed; gawk or gape. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**gawp:** (**slang**) stare open-mouthed. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**gawping:** (slang) staring open-mouthed; gawking or gaping. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**gawp-jawed:\*\*\*** (slang) staring with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**gawp-jawed:\*\*\*** (slang) staring with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**gawp-jawed:** (slang) staring with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**gawp-jawed:** (slang) staring with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Gay Nineties:** the 1890s, a period of sudden affluence in the US brought on by the industrial revolution. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Gay-Pay-Oo:** phonetic representation (as pronounced in Russian) of G.P.U., an organization (1922-1923) for investigating and combating counter-revolutionary activities in Soviet Russia. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



- Gazette:** a common name for a newspaper. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- GE:** (1) abbreviation for genetic entity. See genetic entity in this glossary.  
 (2) abbreviation for General Electric Company: an American manufacturer of electrical equipment with offices throughout the world. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- G.E.:** abbreviation for General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy and maintain numerous research laboratories. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity. See genetic entity in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity. See genetic entity in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity. See genetic entity in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity. See genetic entity in this glossary. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which, through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the GE. The goal of the GE is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which, through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the GE. The goal of the GE is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which, through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the GE. The goal of the GE is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). See also thetan in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which, through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the

type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the GE. The goal of the GE is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which, through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the GE. The goal of the GE is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness, not dissimilar to the thetan, which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness, not dissimilar to the thetan, which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**GE:** abbreviation for genetic entity, that beingness, not dissimilar to the thetan, which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**GE:** General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. GE and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy, and maintain numerous research laboratories. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**GE:** the genetic entity, that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of

the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality.  
 —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**gearbox:** a transmission (the part of a motor vehicle, machine, etc., that transmits power from the engine to the driven members, such as the wheels, by the means of belts, fluids, gears, etc.). Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**geared up:** adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc.  
 —Academy Level II Glossary

**geared up:** adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc.  
 —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**geared up:\*\*\*** adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc.  
Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**geared up:\*\*\*** adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc.  
Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**geared up:** adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc.  
 —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**geared up:** adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc.  
 —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**gear, out of:** in a condition of disorder or confusion. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gear, out of:** into a condition of disorder or confusion. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**gear, out of:** not in proper adjustment or working order. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**gear, out of:** out of working order or out of smooth working order. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gears, shift your:** readjust one's attitude, approach, style, etc., to meet new conditions. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gears, slipped my: (slang)** become irrational, obsessive or insane. —Pocket Dictionary of American Slang from definition of "slip (one's) trolley." (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**gee:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**gee:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**gee:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —Clearing Congress No. 1Ñ The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**gee:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**gee:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**gee:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**gee:\*\*\*** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**gee:\*\*\*** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**gee:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- gee:\*\*\*** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- gee:\*\*\*** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- gee:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- gee whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- gee-whiz:** an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** (informal) a coined term for something arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —NED Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** (**informal**) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of surprise, objection, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** **\*\*\*(informal)** an exclamation of surprise, objection, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gee-whiz:** (**informal**) an exclamation of surprise, objection, etc. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** (informal) an exclamation of surprise, objection, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** (slang) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gee-whiz:** (slang) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzer:** (informal) someone arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzer:** (informal) someone arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzer:** (**informal**) something arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzer:** (informal) something arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzer:** (informal) something arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzer:** (informal) something arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —NED Approved Glossary

**Gee-Whizzer Electric Company:** a made-up name for a company. Gee-whiz is an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Gee-Whizzer Refrigerator Company:** a made-up name for a company. Gee-whiz is an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzers:** (informal) things arousing or characterized by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**gee-whizzes:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Gee Whizzes:** a made-up name for a galaxy. Gee whiz is an informal phrase for an exclamation of surprise, objection, etc. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**geez:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**geez:** (informal) an exclamation or mild oath. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**geez: (informal)** an exclamation or mild oath. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**gegangen:** (German) gone; used humorously in the lecture to mean going. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Geiger counter:** an instrument used for detecting and measuring radioactivity; named after German physicist Hans Geiger (1882 - 1945). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Geiger counter:** an instrument used for detecting and measuring radioactivity; named after H. Geiger (1882 - 1945), German physicist. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**gelatin:** a clear, tasteless substance made by boiling the bones, skins and connective tissue of animals, used in foods, medicine and photographic film. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gelatinous:** like the consistency of jelly; jellylike. Used figuratively. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**gelatinous:** of the consistency of jelly; jellylike. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**Gemini twins:** (mythology) the twin gods (Castor and Pollux) of the prominent northern constellation, Gemini (having two bright stars in it supposedly representing the twin brothers). —Academy Level II Glossary

**gen:** (British slang) inside information. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**gen:** (British slang) inside information. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**gen:** (British slang) inside information. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**gen: (British slang)** inside information; low-down. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**gen:** (British slang) inside information; lowdown. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**gen: (British slang)** inside information; lowdown. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

- gen:** (British slang) inside information; lowdown. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- gen:** (British slang) inside information; lowdown. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- gen:** (British slang) inside information; lowdown. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- gen:** news; detailed information. See also **genned in** in this glossary. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- gen:** (slang) inside information; lowdown. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force; it is short for either “general information” or “genuine.” —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- gendarmerie:** (French) policemen, as a group. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- gendarmerie: (French)** police station. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- genealogical:** having to do with genealogy, the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; lineage. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- general:** a high ranking military officer who is also entitled to command a large military force. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- general: (US Army)** an officer of any of the five highest ranks, including general of the army, the highest ranking military officer in the US Army. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- general: (US Army)** an officer of any of the five highest ranks, including general of the army, the highest ranking military officer in the US Army. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- general court:** short for general court-martial: a court-martial having the authority to try any offense against military law and to impose a sentence of dishonorable discharge or of death when provided by law. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- general court-martial:** the highest military court, for judging the gravest offenses: it consists of five or more officers or enlisted men, and can impose the death sentence. See also **court-martial**. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition
- General Electric:** a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy, and maintain numerous research laboratories. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- General Electric:** General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy, and maintain numerous research laboratories. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- General Electric:** short for General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and

- consumption of electric energy and maintain numerous research laboratories. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- General Electric:** short for General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy and maintain numerous research laboratories. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- General Electric:** short for General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy and maintain numerous research laboratories. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- General Electric:** short for General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy and maintain numerous research laboratories. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- General Electric:** short for General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy and maintain numerous research laboratories. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- General Foods:** a large food and beverage distribution company in the United States. It was incorporated in 1922 and distributes a wide variety of products such as coffee, cereals, sodas, packaged meat products, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- General Foods:** a large food and beverage distribution company in the United States. It was incorporated in 1922 and distributes a wide variety of products such as coffee, cereals, sodas, packaged meat products, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- General Grant tank:** the British version of the M3 medium tank, a 31 ton tank developed during World War II. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- generalissimo:\*\*\*** in certain countries, the supreme commander of the armed forces. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Generalissimo:** in certain countries, the supreme commander of the armed forces. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- general ledger:** (accounting) the main ledger (a book used to record income and expenses) that contains accounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenditures, etc., of a business. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- general ledger:\*\*\*** (accounting) the main ledger (a book used to record income and expenses) that contains accounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenditures, etc., of a business. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- general ledger:\*\*\*** (accounting) the main ledger (a book used to record income and expenses) that contains accounts of assets, liabilities,



income, expenditures, etc., of a business. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**General MacArthur:** (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950 - 1951). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**general manager:\*\*\*** the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**general manager:\*\*\*** the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**general manager:\*\*\*** the top executive on the premises and the one who assumes the overall responsibility for the business or organization. He ensures that staff get the work done and that the organization is solvent. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**general manager:\*\*\*** the top executive on the premises and the one who assumes the overall responsibility for the business or organization. He ensures that staff get the work done and that the organization is solvent. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**General Motors:** a major American automobile manufacturer. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**General Motors:\*\*\*** a major American automobile manufacturer. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**General Motors:** a major American automobile manufacturer. —HEV Approved Glossary

**General Motors:** a major American automobile manufacturer. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**General Motors:\*\*\*** a major American automobile manufacturer. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**General Motors:\*\*\*** a major American automobile manufacturer. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**General Motors:** a major American automobile manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**General Motors:** a major American automobile manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**General Motors:** a major American automobile manufacturer. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**General Motors:** short for General Motors Corporation, a US automobile manufacturer. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**General Non-Remimeo:\*\*\*** a code indicating an issue should not be mimeoed again when received but should be limited in its distribution. These issues usually deal with broader points of admin or tech of interest to one or two production departments as well as the org senior execs. They are never strewn about or broadly republished as they could be misunderstood. See also mimeograph in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**general O/W:** short for general Overt/Withhold, a process using the commands "What have you done?" and "What have you withheld?" run repetitively, to handle a pc who is very distraught before the start of session by reason of upsets in life (howling PTPs accompanied by misemotion) or who is too ill physically to settle into auditing. —Academy Level II Glossary

**General O/W:\*\*\*** short for General Overt/Withhold, a process using the commands "What have you done?" and "What have you withheld?" run repetitively, to handle a pc who is very distraught before the start of session by reason of upsets in life (howling PTPs accompanied by misemotion) or who is too ill physically to settle into auditing. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**General O/W:\*\*\*** short for General Overt/Withhold, a process using the commands "What have you done?" and "What have you withheld?" run repetitively, to handle a pc who is very distraught before the start of session by reason of upsets in life (howling PTPs accompanied by misemotion) or who is too ill physically to settle into auditing. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**general practitioner:** a medical doctor who does not specialize in a particular area but treats a variety of medical problems. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**general scale:** \*\*\*the Prehav Scale. See Prehav Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**general semanticist:** an adherent or professor of general semantics, a philosophical approach to language, developed by American scientist and writer Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**general semanticist:** an adherent or professor of general semantics, a philosophical approach to language, exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. —edited from 8th ACC Glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language, developed by Alfred Korzybski, exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. See also Korzybski in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language, developed by Alfred Korzybski, exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. See also Korzybski, Alfred in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language, developed by Alfred Korzybski, exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. See also Korzybski, Count Alfred in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language, developed by American scientist and writer Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language, developed by American scientist and writer Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use,

and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language, developed by American scientist and writer Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language, developed by American scientist and writer Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. See also Korzybski, Count Alfred in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**general semantics:** a philosophical approach to language exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. It was originated by Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; president and director of the Institute of General Semantics, Chicago, 1938 - 50. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about 31 tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about 31 tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about 31 tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —Collier's Encyclopedia. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**General Sherman tank:** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**General Sherman tank:\*\*\*** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**General Sherman tank:\*\*\*** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**General Sherman tank:\*\*\*** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons, named for William Tecumseh Sherman (1820 - 1891), US Civil War general and later commanding general of the United States Army. Used figuratively. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**General Sherman tank:\*\*\*** a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons, named for William Tecumseh Sherman (1820 - 1891), US Civil War general and later commanding general of the United States Army. Used figuratively. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**general staff:** (military) a group of officers who assist the commander of a high unit in planning, coordinating and supervising operations. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**generation:** the act or process of bringing into being; origination; production. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**generator:** a machine for changing mechanical energy into electrical energy. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**generator:** a machine for converting mechanical energy into electricity. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**generator:** the electric generator, a machine that makes electrical power from mechanical power. On a ship, generators are used to provide power to move the vessel, electricity for lights and other machines, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**genes:** any of the units occurring at specific points on the chromosomes by which specific hereditary characters are passed on to the next generation. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**genes:** the units of heredity transmitted in the chromosomes that control the development of hereditary characteristics. See also chromosomes. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**genesis:** the way in which something comes to be; beginning; origin. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**genetic:** by line of protoplasm and by facsimiles and by mest forms the individual has arrived in the present age from a past beginning. Genetic applies to the protoplasm line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**genetic:** having to do with the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth. By line of protoplasm and by facsimiles and by mest forms the individual has arrived in the present age from a past beginning. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**genetic:** having to do with the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth. —HEV Approved Glossary

**genetic:** of or having to do with genetics, the branch of biology that deals with heredity and the way that animals and plants pass on to their offspring such characteristics as size, color, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**genetic entity:** that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which, through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the GE. The goal of the GE is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**genetic entity:** that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**genetic entity:** that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**genetic entity:** that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**genetic entity:** that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on Earth and which through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival, limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**geneticist:** a specialist or expert in genetics, the science of heredity, dealing with resemblances and differences of related organisms resulting from the interaction of their genes and the environment. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**genetic line:** \*\*\*the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line. It consists of the total of incidents which have occurred during the evolution of the body itself. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**genetic line:** the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line. It consists of the total of incidents which have occurred during the

- evolution of the body itself. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- genetic line:** the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line. It consists of the total of incidents which have occurred during the evolution of the body itself. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- genetic personality:** personal characteristics and tendencies derived from the three inheritance sources (mest, organic line, the theta body). This might be said to be basic personality, or the core of basic personality. See also theta body in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Genghis Khan:** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of east Europe. He was known for his military leadership and great cruelty. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Genghis Khan:** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of east Europe. He was known for his military leadership and great cruelty. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Genghis Khan:** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of east Europe. He was known for his military leadership and great cruelty. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Genghis Khan:** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of east Europe. He was known for his military leadership and great cruelty. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Genghis Khan:** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of east Europe. He was known for his military leadership and great cruelty. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Genghis Khan:** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of East Europe. He was known to be ruthless in war, but he built an empire which lasted until 1368. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Genghis Khan:** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Genghis Khan:\*\*\*** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Genghis Khan:\*\*\*** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Genghis Khan:\*\*\*** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Genghis Khan:\*\*\*** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Genghis Khan:\*\*\*** (1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Genghis Khan:** a Mongolian emperor and general of the late 12th and early 13th centuries, known for his military leadership and great cruelty. He

- conquered vast portions of northern China and southwestern Asia.  
—SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Genghis Khan:** a Mongolian emperor and general of the late 12th and early 13th centuries, known for his military leadership and great cruelty. He conquered vast portions of northern China and southwestern Asia.  
—SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- gen, give you the:** \*\*\*tell you the news, give you the detailed information.  
—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- gen, give you the:** tell you the news, give you the detailed information.  
—SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- gen in:** inform fully. Also commonly give one the gen: give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine."  
—ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- genius:** a guardian spirit of a person, place, institution or the like. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- genned in:** informed fully. Also commonly give one the gen: give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine." —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- genned in:** informed fully. Also commonly give one the gen: give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine." —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- genned in:** informed fully; given the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, coming from either "general information" or "genuine." —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- genned in:** (slang) informed fully; given the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine." —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- genned in:** (slang) informed fully; given the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine." —NVRD Approved Glossary
- genned in:\*\*\*** (slang) informed fully; given the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine." —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- genned in:\*\*\*** (slang) informed fully; given the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine." —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- Gen. Non-Remimeo:\*\*\*** short for General Non-Remimeo: a code indicating an issue should not be mimeoed again when received but should be limited in its distribution. These issues usually deal with broader points of admin or tech of interest to one or two production departments as well as the org senior execs. They are never strewn

about or broadly republished as they could be misunderstood. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**gen (one) in:** inform one fully. Also commonly give one the gen: give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.” —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**gen (someone) in:** (British slang) provide (someone) with inside information; give (someone) the lowdown. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**gen (someone) in:** (slang) inform (someone) fully; give (someone) the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.” —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**gen (someone) in:** (slang) inform (someone) fully; give (someone) the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.” —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**gen (someone) in:** (slang) inform (someone) fully; give (someone) the gen. See also **gen** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**gent:** (colloquial) a man or gentleman. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**gents:\*\*\*** (colloquial) gentlemen; men. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**gents:** (colloquial) gentlemen; men. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**gents: (colloquial)** gentlemen; men. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**genus:** origin. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**genus:** origin. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**genus:** origin. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**genus:\*\*\*** origin. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**genus:\*\*\*** origin. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**genus:** origin. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**genus:\*\*\*** origin. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**genus:\*\*\*** origin. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**genus:** origin. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**geography:\*\*\*** of or having to do with the scientific study of the Earth's surface and its physical features, climate, products and population. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**geometric:\*\*\*** characterized by straight lines, triangles, circles or similar regular forms. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**geometric:\*\*\*** characterized by straight lines, triangles, circles or similar regular forms. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**geometrically:** in a manner characterized by straight lines, triangles, circles or similar regular forms. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**geometric progression:** a sequence of terms, such as 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, etc., each of which is a constant multiple of the immediately preceding term. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**geometric progression:** a sequence of terms, such as 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, etc., each of which is a constant multiple of the immediately preceding term. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary



**geometric progression:** a sequence of terms, such as 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, etc., each of which is a constant multiple of the immediately preceding term. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**geometry:** the branch of mathematics that deals with points, lines, planes and figures, and examines their properties, measurement and mutual relations in space. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**geophysical:** of or pertaining to geophysics (the science or study of the physics of the earth, especially of its crust). —Academy Level II Glossary

**George:** (1) a made-up name for a preclear. (2) (slang) excellent; great; superb. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**George:** a made-up name for a patient. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**George, by:** an oath or exclamation, originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the early fourteenth century a.d., and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. "Saint George" was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as "before George" and "by George." —LCDH Approved Glossary

**George III:** (1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). On July 4th 1776 the American Declaration of Independence was printed and the thirteen colonies that were previously part of England became the United States. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**George III:** (1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**George III:** (1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). George's reportedly first serious attack of insanity occurred in October 1788. He had several bouts of madness until 1811 when it became permanent until his death in 1820. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**George III:** (1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution of 1776. —Peoples Almanac, Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**George III:\*\*\*** (1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**George III:\*\*\*** (1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**George Magnus Rex:** a made-up name. Magnus rex is Latin for great king. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**Georgetown University:** an institution of higher learning for men, founded in 1789 under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church and located in Washington, DC. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**George Washington Bridge:** a large bridge of 3,500 feet built in 1931. It spans the Hudson River in New York City. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**George Washington University:** a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**George Washington University:** a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. See also **Columbian College** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**George Washington University:** a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —NED Approved Glossary

**George Washington University:** a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**George Washington University:** a private university located in the city of Washington, DC, United States. See also **Washington, DC** in this glossary. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**George Washington University:** a university located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —Encyclopedia Britannica (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**George Washington University:** a university located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**George Washington University:\*\*\*** a university located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**George Washington University:\*\*\*** a university located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**George Washington University:** a university located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gerahonium:** a humorous alteration of geranium, any one of a group of plants with fragrant leaves and showy clusters of flowers of scarlet, pink or white. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**German 1:** one of a series of courses teaching German at different levels. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**German 88s:** 88-millimeter antiaircraft, antitank guns, well known for their use by Germany in World War II. —Academy Level II Glossary

**German:** a native or inhabitant of Germany, a country in north central Europe. During World War II, German scientists made great strides in the field of weaponry, especially with missiles, rockets, etc., and their scientific accomplishments aroused admiration throughout the world. At the end of the war, many German scientists either surrendered or were captured by the Allies, which included Russia and the United States. Almost 5,000 of them went to Russia and developed Russia's space program and atomic weapons. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**germane:** closely or significantly related; relevant; pertinent. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

- germane:\*\*\*** closely or significantly related; relevant; pertinent. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- germane:** truly relevant; pertinent; to the point. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- German Empire:** the German nation which was formed in 1871 when the many small German states were first united into a single political group. It ended after Germany's defeat in World War I (1914 - 1918) when the German emperor fled to The Netherlands. See also **World War I** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- German graph:** a graph which shows one source breaking down into two sources which break down into four sources which break down into eight sources and so on. It is also called a German schema. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- German graph:** a graph which shows one source breaking down into two sources which break down into four sources which break down into eight sources and so on. It is also called a German schema. —NED Approved Glossary
- Germanic logic:** a type of logic mainly attributed to German thought and philosophy where, for example, if there are twenty factors and all but one are proved untrue, the one remaining will be used as fact. This is not without success in that if one carefully proved a lot of factors untrue, he has reduced the possibility of the remaining factors being untrue. But the fallacy of this is that all the factors might be untrue. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- German Imperial Frantics: The Phoneticism of Immanuel Kant:** a made-up name for a book. Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804) was a German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- germanium:** a hard, metallic, grayish white element, used chiefly as a semiconductor. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- germanium:** a hard, metallic, grayish white element, used chiefly as a semiconductor. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- German mathematician:** reference to English author Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832 - 1898). He is best known for his novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, which he wrote under the pen name of "Lewis Carroll." Before becoming an author he was a lecturer on mathematics at Oxford University. See also **Alice in Wonderland** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- German Reich:** reference to the German empire formed in 1871 when the many small German states were first united into a single political group. It ended after Germany's defeat in World War I (1914 - 1918) when the German emperor fled to The Netherlands. Reich is German for "empire." —NVRD Approved Glossary
- German Reich:** reference to the Third Reich, the name given by the Nazis to their government in Germany; Reich is German for "empire." Adolf Hitler believed that he was creating a third German empire, a successor to the Holy Roman Empire (a Germanic empire of central European states which lasted from the ninth century until 1806) and the German Empire formed in 1871. See also **German Empire, Hitler** and **Nazi Germany** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

- German Reich:** reference to the Third Reich, the name given by the Nazis to their government in Germany; Reich is German for "empire." Adolf Hitler believed that he was creating a third German empire, a successor to the Holy Roman Empire (a Germanic empire of central European states which lasted from the ninth century until 1806) and the German empire formed in 1871 that ended after Germany's defeat in World War I (1914 - 1918). See also **Hitler** and **Nazi** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- German Reich:** reference to the Third Reich, which was what Germany was called during the Nazi regime under Hitler. Reich is German for "kingdom." —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- German Reich:** Third Reich, which was what Germany was called during the Nazi regime under Hitler. Reich is German for "kingdom." —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- German schema:** a graph which shows one source breaking down into two sources which break down into four sources which break down into eight sources and so on. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Germany:** a country in north-central Europe which came under the political control of the Nazis in 1933, with Adolf Hitler as dictator from 1933 to 1945. See also **Hitler** and **Nazi Germany** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Germany:** a country in north-central Europe which came under the political control of the Nazis in 1933, with Adolf Hitler as dictator from 1933 to 1945. See also **Hitler** and **Nazi** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Germany:** a country in north-central Europe which came under the political control of the Nazis (people belonging to the National Socialist German Workers' Party) in 1933, with Adolf Hitler as dictator from 1933 to 1945. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II. The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). See also **Hitler** and **war** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Germany:** a country in north-central Europe which came under the political control of the Nazis (people belonging to the National Socialist German Workers' Party) in 1933, with Adolf Hitler as dictator from 1933 to 1945. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II. The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). See also **Hitler** and **World War II** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- germinate:** start developing or growing. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- Geronimo:** a cry often yelled by parachutists as they start their jump. Adopted from the Indian name "Geronimo," an Amerian Apache Indian chief. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Gertrude, Aunt:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Gestalt Iggerbits:** a made-up name for a therapy. Gestalt is a type of therapy, originally German, based on the idea that the response of

- an individual in a given situation is a response to the whole situation, not to its parts. Gestalt is German for "shape, form." —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Gestalt therapy: (psychology)** a type of therapy, originally German, based on the idea that the response of an individual in a given situation is a response to the whole situation, not to its parts. Gestalt is German for "shape, form." —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Gestapo:** any secret police organization similar to the German Nazi Gestapo (the German state secret police during the Nazi regime, organized in 1933 and notorious for its brutal methods and operations). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Gestapo:** any secret police organization similar to the German Nazi Gestapo (the German state secret police during the Nazi regime, organized in 1933 and notorious for its brutal methods and operations). Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Gestetner Limited:** a manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Gestetner Limited:\*\*\*** a manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- Gestetner Limited:\*\*\*** a manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- Gestetner's: Gestetner Limited,** manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- Gestetner's:\*\*\*** Gestetner Limited, manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- Gestetner's:\*\*\*** Gestetner Limited, manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- gestures:** movements made with some part of the body, especially with the hands or arms, to express or add force to ideas, emotions, etc. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- gestures:** movements made with some part of the body, especially with the hands or arms, to express or add force to ideas, emotions, etc. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- get:** (colloquial) take into custody, wound or kill. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- get around:** (informal) circumvent; outwit. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- get around to:** find time for. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- get by:** (colloquial) survive; manage. —HEV Approved Glossary
- get-even-with:** (informal) an act of getting one's revenge on (someone); an act of harming (someone) who has harmed oneself. —Academy Level II Glossary

- get in (someone's) hair:** encumber or annoy (someone). —Class VIII #17, Approved November 1990
- get over it:\*\*\*** (colloquial) to succeed, as in making oneself understood or conveying one's personality to an audience. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- get over it:\*\*\*** (colloquial) to succeed, as in making oneself understood or conveying one's personality to an audience. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- get rid of:** get free from or relieved of (something undesirable). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- gets on top of:** (colloquial) becomes or is able to control or deal with (a difficulty, one's work, etc.) successfully. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- getteth:** a humorous variation of the word "get," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Gettysburg:** a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by the Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Gettysburg:** a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War. See also Confederacy and **Pickett's charge** in this glossary. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- Gettysburg:\*\*\*** the site of the greatest battle of the American Civil War (a conflict lasting four years, 1861 - 1865, between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union). It was fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and is considered the turning point of the war. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- Gettysburg:\*\*\*** the site of the greatest battle of the American Civil War (a conflict lasting four years, 1861 - 1865, between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union). It was fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and is considered the turning point of the war. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- Gettysburg Address:** a notable, short speech made by Abraham Lincoln (president of the US 1861 - 1865) on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the site of a bloody battle of the American Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's:** \*\*\*a notable, short speech made by Abraham Lincoln (president of the US 1861 - 1865) on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the sight of a bloody battle of the American Civil War. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Gettysburg, battle of:** a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States

fought a daring battle but were defeated by Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Gettysburg, Battle of:** a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). See also **Union** and **Confederate** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Gettysburg, Battle of:** the greatest battle of the American Civil War (a conflict lasting four years, 1861 - 1865, between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union). It was fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and ended in a major victory for the North. It is considered the turning point of the war. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**get-up-and-do:** (colloquial) having a driving ambition or energy to perform actions. A variation of get-up-and-go. —Clearing Congress No. 5Ñ Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**get-up-and-go:** (colloquial) driving ambition; vigor; energy. —HEV Approved Glossary

**geysers:\*\*\*** springs from which columns of boiling water and steam gush into the air at intervals. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**geysers:\*\*\*** springs from which columns of boiling water and steam gush into the air at intervals. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**GF 40 Expanded:** abbreviation for Green Form 40 Expanded, a correction list used in auditing which provides a fast and direct method for solving resistive cases. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**GF 40 Expanded:\*\*\*** short for Green Form 40 Expanded, a correction list used in auditing which provides a fast and direct method for solving resistive cases. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**GF 40 Expanded:\*\*\*** short for Green Form 40 Expanded, a correction list used in auditing which provides a fast and direct method for solving resistive cases. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**GF:** abbreviation for Green Form, a prepared list used to detect the peculiarities and elements of a pc's life which are causing case trouble or preventing gains. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**(GF Forty) GF 40:** short for Green Form 40 Expanded, a correction list used in auditing which provides a fast and direct method for solving resistive cases. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Ghanaese:** made-up name for the language spoken in Ghana, a country in West Africa. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**ghastly:\*\*\*** (colloquial) in a very bad or unpleasant manner. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**ghastly:\*\*\*** (colloquial) in a very bad or unpleasant manner. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**ghastly: (informal)** shocking. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Ghengis Khan:** a Mongolian emperor and general of the late 12th and early 13th centuries, known for his military leadership and great cruelty. He conquered vast portions of northern China and southwestern Asia. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**ghost:** a haunting memory. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ghost dancers:** North American Indians of the southwestern United States and California, who, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, engaged in religious dances (ghost dances) in the hope of invoking a return of their former lands and prosperity. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**ghost, give up (its):** (colloquial) die. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ghost, give up the: (colloquial)** die; stop putting any effort into doing something. "Ghost" in this phrase means the spirit. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**ghost of, a: (colloquial)** the least trace of; the smallest possible (amount of). —Academy Level III Glossary

**ghost of, a: (colloquial)** the least trace of; the smallest possible amount of. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**ghost of (something): (colloquial)** the least trace of (something); the smallest possible amount of (something). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ghosts:\*\*\*** haunting memories. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**ghost-shirt:** a white shirt worn by the Sioux Indians during the ghost-dance, a ritual central to the messianic religion instituted circa 1870 among the Paiute Indians by their prophet Wovoka (1856 - 1932). The religion, which prophesied the end of white expansion westward and the return of land to the Indians, spread to most of the western Indians. The ritual was danced for five successive days and was accompanied by hypnotic trances. The Sioux performed the ritual prior to their massacre at Wounded Knee (the last of the major Indian wars in 1890)Ñwearing ghost shirts that they thought would protect them from bullets. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**ghouls:** evil demons, originally of Oriental legend, supposed to feed on human beings, rob graves, prey on corpses, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**ghouls: (Oriental folklore)** evil spirits that rob graves and feed on the flesh of the dead. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**ghouls: (Oriental folklore)** evil spirits that rob graves and feed on the flesh of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**GI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for gross income. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**GI:** abbreviation for gross (total) income. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**GI: (slang)** a member of the US armed forces. GI stands for government issue and was used during World War I (1914 - 1918) to designate clothing, equipment, etc., issued to military personnel. During World War II the term became slang for the soldiers themselves. See also World War II in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary



**giant brain theory:** a theory concerning giant "brains" (the controlling or guiding mechanism in a computer, etc.). In 1948, this theory evolved into a new science called cybernetics which is concerned with simulating the human brain in a variety of functions, creating machines that, in some senses at least, are able to think and learn and respond "humanly" to a wide variety of situations. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Giants:** short for New York Giants, a professional baseball team in the United States, who were located in New York City at the time of the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Gib.:** short for Gibraltar: British territory on a small peninsula at the southern tip of Spain, including a port and naval base. It consists mostly of a rocky hill (Rock of Gibraltar). —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**gibber:** to make unintelligible or meaningless sounds, especially when shocked or terrified. —Oxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**gibbering:** \*\*\*talking or chattering in a confused or meaningless way. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gibbering:** talking or chattering in a confused or meaningless way. —Academy Level III Glossary

**gibbering:** talking or chattering in a confused or meaningless way. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**gibberingly:** unintelligibly; without meaning. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**gibberishes:** meaningless or unintelligible speakings or writings. —edited for number from Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**gibblings:** a made-up word rhyming with dribblings. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**gibbon:** any of a family of small, slender, long-armed tree apes of India, South China and the East Indies. Used humorously in reference to an individual. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Gibbon:** Edward Gibbon (1737-94). English historian whose chief work was The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Gibbon:\*\*\*** Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794), English historian whose chief work was The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. —OECS - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Gibbon:** Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794) English historian who wrote The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Gibbon:** Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794) English historian who wrote The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Gibbon:** Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794), English historian who wrote The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which

- has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Gibbon:** referring to the writings of English historian Edward Gibbon (1737 - 94) which include a multi-volume historical work The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.—Collier's Encyclopedia. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Gibbon:\*\*\*** the writings of English historian Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794), which include a multi-volume historical work, The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Gibbon, Edward:** (1737 - 94) English historian who wrote the classic multi-volume historical work The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. See also **The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.** —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Collier's Encyclopedia.
- Gibbon, Edward:** (1737 - 94) English historian who wrote The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Gibbon, Edward:** (1737 - 1794) English historian and author of The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, of which there are 5 volumes. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Gibbon, Mr.:** Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794) English historian who wrote The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Gibbon, Mr.:** Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794) English historian who wrote The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- gib-gab:** (colloquial) talk or chatter a lot. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- GI Bill:** a law passed in 1944 that provided educational and other benefits for people who had served in the armed forces in World War II. Benefits are still available to persons honorably discharged from the service. See also **GI** and **World War II** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Gibraltar:** British territory on a small peninsula at the southern tip of Spain, including a port and naval base. It consists mostly of a rocky hill (Rock of Gibraltar). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Gibraltar:** British territory on a small peninsula at the southern tip of Spain, including a port and naval base. It consists mostly of a rocky hill (Rock of Gibraltar). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**Gichtel:** Johann Georg (1638 - 1710), German mystic. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**giddy:** dizzy or unsteady. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**giddy:\*\*\*** flighty, frivolous; heedless. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**giddy:** nonsensical; absurd. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**giddy:** nonsensical; absurd. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**gidget:\*\*\*** (slang) a gadget (a small mechanical device or tool). —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**gidget:\*\*\*** (slang) a gadget (a small mechanical device or tool). —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**gig:** a long, light ship's boat moved by oars or sails. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**gilding:** giving an often deceptively attractive or improved appearance to. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**gilding the lily:** attempting to improve someone or something that is already attractive, especially in a manner that spoils the object's original worth or appearance. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**gilding the lily:** attempting to improve someone or something that is already attractive, especially in a manner that spoils the object's original worth or appearance. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**gild the lily:** to ornament or overstate something that is already good or pleasing. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**Gilflats, Augustine:** a made-up name for a preclear. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**gilhoolies:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**gills, green look around (one's):** (informal) a look on (one's) face as though he is going to be sick or vomit. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**gills, up to the:** (informal) as full as possible. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**gillywhobbit:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Gilpen, Charley:** a made-up name for an auditor. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Gilplats, Mamie:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**gimcrack:** showy but useless. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**gimigahoojit:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gimlet eye:** \*\*\*a sharp or piercing eye. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gimlet eye:** a sharp or piercing eye. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**gimmagahoogits:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**gimme:** alteration of give me. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**gimme:** (colloquial) give me. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**gimme:\*\*\*** (colloquial) give me. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**gimme:** (colloquial) give me. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**gimme:** (colloquial) give me. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gimmick:** an ingenious or novel device or scheme designed to attract attention or increase appeal. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gimmick:** an ingenious or novel device or scheme designed to attract attention or increase appeal. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gimmick:** (colloquial) anything that tricks or mystifies; deceptive or secret device. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gimmickry:** use of things that trick or mystify. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**gimmicks:** (colloquial) attention-getting devices or features, typically superficial, designed to promote the success of a product, campaign, etc. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**gimmigahoogit:** a made-up word. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**gimmigahoojit:** a made-up name for a piece of electronics equipment. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gimmigahoojit:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 4, 5, 7 Approved Glossary

**gimmigahoojits:** a made-up word. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**gimmigahoosis:** a made-up word. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gimp:** (colloquial) limp; walk in a halting, lame manner. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**gimp:** (slang) limp. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**gimp:** (slang) limp. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**gimp:** (slang) limp. —Random House College Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**gimping:** (slang) limping. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gimping:** \*(slang) limping. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gimping:** (slang) limping. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**gimping:** (slang) limping. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**gimping:** (slang) limping. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**gimping:** (slang) limping. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**gimping:** (slang) limping. —Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**gimpy:** lame; limping; halting. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**gingamaflobets:** a made-up word. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**gingham:** a cotton cloth, usually woven in stripes, checks or plaids. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ginseng:** any of several plants of eastern Asia or North America having an aromatic root used medicinally. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**girders:** metal beams that support part of a building or a bridge. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**girdling:** encompassing, enclosing, encircling. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**girl:** (colloquial) a sweetheart. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**GIs:** abbreviation for good indicators, those observable indications that all is going well for a preclear. The pc is bright, happy and winning; pc smiling and happy. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

- GI:** abbreviation for good indicators; those observable indications that all is going well for a person. The person is bright, happy, winning and smiling. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- GI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for good indicators, those observable indications that all is going well for a preclear. The pc is bright, happy and winning; pc smiling and happy. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- GI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for good indicators, those observable indications that all is going well for a preclear. The pc is bright, happy and winning; pc smiling and happy. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- GITA:** abbreviation for Give and Take Processing: processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. This process is the immediate ancestor of the Remedy of Havingness and was an early Standard Operating Procedure. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- GITA:** abbreviation for Give and Take Processing: processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- GITA:** abbreviation for GIve and TAke Processing, in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. This process is the immediate ancestor of the Remedy of Havingness and was an early Standard Operating Procedure (a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear, a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt). See also **remedying havingness** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- git-fiddle:** (slang) a guitar. The term was originally used by jazz musicians in the 1920s. The word git is a contraction of gitter, the dialectical pronunciation of guitar. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Give and Take Processing:** processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. This process is the immediate ancestor of the Remedy of Havingness and was an early Standard Operating Procedure. Abbreviation GITANGIve and TAke Processing. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Give and Take Processing:** processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Give and Take Processing:** processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Give me that hand:\*\*\*** a process which demonstrates to the pc that control of his body is possible. See also **process** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Give me that hand:\*\*\*** a process which demonstrates to the pc that control of his body is possible. See also **process** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

- Give Me Your Hand:** a process, CCH 1, with the purpose to demonstrate to the preclear that control of the preclear's body is possible despite revolt of circuits, and inviting the preclear to directly control it. The command for this process was "Give me your hand" at the time of the lecture and was later changed to "Give me that hand." —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Give Me Your Hand:** CCH 1. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- giveth:** a humorous variation of the word "give," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- glacial period:** any extent of geologic time when large parts of the earth were covered with glaciers; ice age. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Glade Implants:** goals implanted between 40.7 trillion trillion trillion years to 5.9 trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. These implants were given in a glade. See also **goal** and **implant** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary
- glad-hander:** a person who is demonstrative in his personal contacts; one who acts more friendly or more optimistic than necessary; one, as a politician, who pretends friendliness. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- glad-hander:** a person who is demonstrative in his personal contacts; one who acts more friendly or more optimistic than necessary; one, as a politician, who pretends friendliness. —Academy Level III Glossary
- glad-hander:** one who is demonstrative in his personal contacts; one who acts more friendly or more optimistic than necessary; one, as a politician, who pretends friendliness. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- glad-hander:** one who is demonstrative in his personal contacts; one who acts more friendly or more optimistic than necessary; one, as a politician, who pretends friendliness. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- gladiator:** a man, in ancient Rome, who fought other men or animals in an arena as a public show: gladiators were slaves, captives or paid performers. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- glaiive:** a broadsword. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- glandular:** derived from or affected by organs in the body that secrete substances to be used in other parts of the body or expelled from it. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- glandular:** of, like or functioning as a gland (any organ or specialized group of cells that separates certain elements from the blood and secretes them in a form for the body to use, as adrenalin, or throw off, as urine or sweat). —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- glandular:** of or having to do with glands (any organs or specialized groups of cells that separate certain elements from the blood and secrete them in a form for the body to use, as adrenalin, or throw off, as urine or sweat). —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- glandular:** of or having to do with glands (any organs or specialized groups of cells that separate certain elements from the blood and secrete

- them in a form for the body to use, as adrenalin, or throw off, as urine or sweat). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- glandular:** of or having to do with glands (any organs or specialized groups of cells that separate certain elements from the blood and secrete them in a form for the body to use, as adrenalin, or throw off, as urine or sweat). See also **adrenalin** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- glare fight:** a contest back on the whole track wherein two individuals tried to stare each other down by directing flows of attention units at one another. The winner of the glare fight was the person who got the most attention units out in the least possible time and drove his opponent into apathy. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- glare fight:** a contest back on the whole track wherein two individuals tried to stare each other down by directing flows of attention units at one another. The winner of the glare fight was the person who got the most attention units out in the least possible time and drove his opponent into apathy. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- glare fight:** a contest back on the whole track wherein two individuals tried to stare each other down by directing flows of attention units at one another. The winner of the glare fight was the person who got the most attention units out in the least possible time and drove his opponent into apathy. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- glare fight:** a contest back on the whole track wherein two individuals tried to stare each other down by directing flows of attention units at one another. The winner of the glare fight was the person who got the most attention units out in the least possible time and drove his opponent into apathy. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- glare fights:** contests back on the whole track wherein two individuals tried to stare each other down by directing flows of attention units at one another. The winner of the glare fight was the person who got the most attention units out in the least possible time and drove his opponent into apathy. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- glare fights:** contests back on the whole track wherein two individuals tried to stare each other down by directing flows of attention units at one another. The winner of the glare fight was the person who got the most attention units out in the least possible time and drove his opponent into apathy. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Glasgow:\*\*\*** a seaport in Scotland. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Glasgow:** a seaport in south central Scotland. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Glasgow:** a seaport in southwestern Scotland, on the Clyde River. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- gleans:** collects or finds out (facts, information, etc.) gradually or bit by bit. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- glee:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also called glee of insanity or glee of irresponsibility. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**glee:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also called glee of insanity. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**glee club:** a group of singers who perform usually short pieces of choral music. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**glee of insanity:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also called glee or glee of irresponsibility. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**glee of insanity:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also simply called glee. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**glee of insanity:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also simply called glee. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**glee of insanity:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also simply called glee. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**glee of insanity:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also simply called glee. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**glee of insanity:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates



- that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also simply called glee. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- glee of insanity:** a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also simply called glee. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Glen Ullin:** a city in southwestern North Dakota, a northcentral state in the United States. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Glen Ullin:** a town in southwest North Dakota, US. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- glib:** characterized by fluency (a smooth, easy flow) or readiness, but implying lack of thought or of sincerity. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- glib:\*\*** characterized by fluency (a smooth, easy flow) or readiness, but implying lack of thought or of sincerity. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- glib:** done or spoken in an easy manner, too easy and smooth to be convincing. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- glib:** showing little thought, preparation or concern. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- glibidity:** **\*\*\***(slang) little thought, preparation or concern. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- glibidity:** the state or condition of being glib. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- glibly:** in a readily fluent manner, often thoughtlessly, superficially or insincerely so. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- glibly:** **\*\*\***in a readily fluent manner, often thoughtlessly, superficially or insincerely so. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- glibly:** in a readily fluent manner, often thoughtlessly, superficially or insincerely so. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- glibly:** in a readily fluent manner, often thoughtlessly, superficially or insincerely so. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- glibly:** in a readily fluent manner, often thoughtlessly, superficially or insincerely so. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- glibly:** in a smooth, offhand fashion.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- glib student:** a student who can confront the words and ideas but cannot confront the physical universe or people around him and so cannot apply. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- Glip, Johannes Q.:** a made-up name for a preclear. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- gloom:** look sad or dismal. See also **dismal** in this glossary. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**gloozle:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**gloria et patria:** (Latin) glory and country. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**glory, shoot the whole thing to:** (slang) kill the whole thing, especially by using explosives or another very violent method. In this use the word glory means heaven or the bliss of heaven. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**glossing over:** covering up (an error, fault, etc.) by making little of. —Academy Level II Glossary

**glove, fist in:** very intimately associated; closely together. A variation of hand in glove. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**glove, fist in:** very intimately associated; closely together. A variation of hand in glove. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**glove, hand in:** very intimately associated; closely together. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**glove, hand in:** very intimately associated; closely together. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**glove, hand in:** very intimately associated; closely together. —SHSBC Binder 9, 11, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31 Approved Glossary

**glove in hand:** in intimate association; in close agreement or cooperation. Variation of hand in glove. See also **hand in glove** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gluff-wuff:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**glug, glug, glug:** the sound of flowing liquid. Used as an allusion to a ship sinking, in this lecture. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Glu-Klocks:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**glumly:** in a sad and gloomy manner. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Glumph, Mr.:** a made-up name for a person. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**glumping:** walking in a glum, sullen or sulky manner. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**glumpsluks:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**glut:** a supply of certain goods that is greater than the demand. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**glut:** fill (a receptacle, channel, pipe, etc.) to excess; choke up; saturate thoroughly with some substance. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**gluteus maximus: (anatomy)** the largest of several muscles of the buttocks in the human body. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gluteus maximus: \*\*\*(anatomy)** the largest of several muscles of the buttocks in the human body. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gluteus maximus: (anatomy)** the largest of several muscles of the buttocks in the human body. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**gluteus maximus: (anatomy)** the largest of several muscles of the buttocks in the human body. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**gluteus maximus:\*\*\* (anatomy)** the largest of several muscles of the buttocks in the human body. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**gluteus maximus: (anatomy)** the largest of several muscles of the buttocks in the human body. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**gluteus maximus: (facetious)** the buttocks. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**gluteus maximus: (facetious)** the buttocks. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**gluteus maximus: (facetious)** the buttocks. —SHSBC Binder 5, 8, 18, 21, 23, 27, 29,30, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**glutton:** a person with a great capacity for something. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Glutz, Mamie:** a made-up name. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Glutz, Mamie:** a made-up name for a person. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Glutz, Mamie:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 7, 26, 27, 29 Approved Glossary

**Glutz, Miss:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**glycerin:** same as glycerol, a colorless, sweet, syrupy liquid obtained from animal and vegetable oils and fats. Glycerol is used as a solvent, in lotions and ointments, in explosives, and in antifreezes.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**glycol:** a colorless, sweet liquid used chiefly as an automobile antifreeze and as a solvent. Also called ethylene glycol, ethylene alcohol. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**GM:** abbreviation for General Manager, the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**GM:\*\*\*** an abbreviation for General Manager. **See also general manager** in this glossary. —OECC - Organization App Mar 91

**G-men: (slang)** short for Government Men, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**gnaw:** bite persistently at something hard. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**gnaw the rug: (slang)** to act overemotionally in a situation where it is inappropriate. A variation of chew the scenery which originally referred to a person in show business who was overacting in a play, etc. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**gnome: (folklore)** any of a race of small, misshapen, dwarflike beings, supposed to dwell in the earth and guard its treasures. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**gnome: (folklore)** any of a race of small, misshapen, dwarflike beings, supposed to dwell in the earth and guard its treasures. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Gnostics:** members of any of certain sects of early Christians who claimed to have superior knowledge of spiritual matters, and whose unifying principle was that salvation was to be sought through knowledge rather than faith, ritual or good works. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**goaded:** driven; prodded into action; urged on. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

- goal:** 1) the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. See also GPM in this glossary. 2) a known objective toward which actions are directed with the purpose of achieving that end. —Academy Level II Glossary
- goal:** (1) the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. (2) a known objective toward which actions are directed with the purpose of achieving that end. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- goal:** \*\*\*1) the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. See also GPM in this glossary. 2) a solution to the problems which have been given the preclear, usually by terminals. 3) a known objective toward which actions are directed with the purpose of achieving that end. As part of CCH 0, the auditor discusses the preclear's goals for the session. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- goal:** a known objective toward which actions are directed with the purpose of achieving that end. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- goal:** a known objective toward which actions are directed with the purpose of achieving that end. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- goal:** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- goal:** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- goal:** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —Academy Level III Glossary
- goal:** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- goal:** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- goal:** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —NED Approved Glossary
- goal:**\*\*\* the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- goal:**\*\*\* the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- goal:**\*\*\* the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. See also GPM in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- goal:**\*\*\* the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- goal:**\*\*\* the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- goal:**\*\*\* the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**goal:\*\*\*** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**goal:\*\*\*** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. See also GPM in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**goal:\*\*\*** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**goal:\*\*\*** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**goal:\*\*\*** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**goal-making:** creating or establishing the aims, achievements or ends toward which effort is directed. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**goal-oppose list:** the initial list in certain GPM auditing procedures (after finding the pc's goal), listed from a question that asks what that goal would oppose and yielding the first reliable item (RI). See also GPM and **RI** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**goal-oppose terminal:** the reliable item yielded by the source list (goal-oppose list); the first reliable item found in certain GPM auditing procedures (such as Routine 3M). See source list and **RI** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**goal posts:** posts, each supporting a crossbar and, with it, forming a goal on a playing field in certain sports, as football. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**goals:** known objectives toward which actions are directed with the purpose of achieving those ends. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**goals:\*\*\*** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. See also GPM and **postulate** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**goals:\*\*\*** the prime postulate; the prime intention. It is a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the pc has lived. See also GPM and **postulate** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**goals and gains:** in the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session that he cared to mention. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**goals and gains:** the goals and gains a preclear has said he has made in session. In the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session

that he cared to mention. These are then written on the Auditor's Report Form. —Academy Level II Glossary

**goals and gains:** the goals and gains a preclear has said he has made in session. In the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session that he cared to mention. These were then written on the Auditor's Report Form. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Goals Assessment:** a procedure for finding the goal on which the preclear was reactively operating, which could then be further processed using specialized techniques. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Goals Assessment:** a procedure for finding the goal on which the preclear was reactively operating, which goal could then be further processed using specialized techniques. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Goals Assessment:\*\*\*** a procedure for finding the goal on which the preclear was reactively operating, which could then be further processed using specialized techniques. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Goals Assessment:\*\*\*** a procedure for finding the goal on which the preclear was reactively operating, which could then be further processed using specialized techniques. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Goals Assessment:\*\*\*** a procedure for finding the goal on which the preclear was reactively operating, which could then be further processed using specialized techniques. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**goals check:** a procedure done at the time of the lecture in which goals found on students, staff or HGC pcs were checked out by a qualified executive or Class IV auditor before being run. See also goal and **Goals Assessment** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**goals list:** a full list of a pc's goals given to the auditor by the pc as part of certain auditing procedures. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**goals list:** a full list of a pc's goals given to the auditor by the pc as part of certain auditing procedures. See also goal in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**goals list:** a full list of a pc's goals given to the auditor by the pc as part of certain auditing procedures. See also goal in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**goals plot:** \*\*\*the pattern of the pc's actual goals. See also goal in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**goals plot:** the pattern of the pc's goals, as in a chart or diagram. See also goal and **GPM** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**goals plot:\*\*\*** the pattern of the pc's goals, as in a chart or diagram. See also goals and **GPM** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**goals plot:\*\*\*** the pattern of the pc's goals, as in a chart or diagram. See also goals and **GPM** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**goals prepcheck:** a prepcheck which was done after a goal had been found and before any listing was begun. This prepcheck was issued as HCO PL 15 July 1962 GOALS PREPCHECK FORM, ROUTINE 3GA. See also prepcheck, listing, goal and Routine 3GA in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Goals-Problem-Mass:** a mental mass created by two or more opposed ideas which, being opposed, balanced and unresolved, make a mental energy mass. GPMs are composed of beingnesses that the person has been and has fought, these identities being hung up on the postulate - counter-postulate of a problem. Each GPM is founded on a basic goal. Some cover 2.5 trillion years and some much more, though the last one formed may be only partially formed and cover as little as 60 thousand years. The auditing of goals and Goals-Problem-Masses is the subject of numerous processes developed by LRH in the early and mid-1960s in the process of discovering the exact structure of the reactive mind. See also goal in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Goals-Problem-Mass:\*\*\***a mental mass created by two or more opposed ideas which, being opposed, balanced and unresolved, make a mental energy mass. Goals-Problem-Masses (GPMs) are composed of beingnesses that the person has been and has fought, these identities being hung up on the postulate - counter-postulate of a problem. Each GPM is founded on a basic goal. Some cover 2.5 trillion years and some much more, though the last one formed may be only partially formed and cover as little as 60 thousand years. The auditing of goals and Goals-Problem-Masses is the subject of numerous processes developed by LRH in the early and mid-1960s in the process of discovering the exact structure of the reactive mind. See also goal in this glossary. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Goals-Problem-Mass:\*\*\***a mental mass created by two or more opposed ideas which, being opposed, balanced and unresolved, make a mental energy mass. Goals-Problem-Masses (GPMs) are composed of beingnesses that the person has been and has fought, these identities being hung up on the postulate - counter-postulate of a problem. Each GPM is founded on a basic goal. Some cover 2.5 trillion years and some much more, though the last one formed may be only partially formed and cover as little as 60 thousand years. The auditing of goals and Goals-Problem-Masses is the subject of numerous processes developed by LRH in the early and mid-1960s in the process of discovering the exact structure of the reactive mind. See also goal in this glossary. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**goals terminal:** (Routine 3 nomenclature) the valence into which the pc has interiorized and which carries the goal and aberration which the pc attributes to self; the target of Routine 3. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**goals terminal:** (Routine 3 nomenclature) the valence into which the pc has interiorized and which carries the goal and aberration which the pc attributes to self; the target of Routine 3. See also Routine 3 and valence in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**goals terminal:\*\*\***(Routine 3 nomenclature) the valence into which the pc has interiorized and which carries the goal and aberration which the

- pc attributes to self; the target of Routine 3. See also Routine 3 and **valences** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- go-around:** an act or instance of going around something, as a circle, course, or traffic pattern, and returning to the starting point. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- goat, gets (someone's):** (informal) angers, annoys or frustrates (someone). —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- goats' masks:** an allusion to the masks worn in the ancient Greek theater. Masked singers and actors represented gods, satyrs (any of a number of minor woodland gods, in Greek mythology, with the head and body of a man and the legs, ears and horns of a goat) and other beings. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- gob:** (colloquial) a large quantity or amount. —Academy Level II Glossary
- gobbledygook:** (informal) nonsense; gibberish. —Academy Level III Glossary
- gobbledygook:** (informal) nonsense; gibberish. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- gobbledygook:** (informal) nonsense; gibberish. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- gobbledygook:** (informal) nonsense; gibberish. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary
- gobbledygook:\*\*\*** (informal) nonsense; gibberish. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)
- gobbledygook:\*\*\*** (informal) nonsense; gibberish. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90
- gobbledygook: (slang)** wordy and unclear talk or writing, especially by public officials. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- gobbledygook: (slang)** wordy and unclear talk or writing, especially by public officials. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- gobbledygookitis:** (humorous) a made-up name for a disease. From gobbledygook and -itis, a suffix meaning inflammatory disease or inflammation of (a specified part or organ). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- gobby:** (colloquial) lumpy or massy, as of something soft. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- goblins:** grotesque sprites or elves that are mischievous or malicious toward people.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- go broke: (colloquial)** become penniless or bankrupt. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- go-cart:** a small cart drawn or pushed by hand. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- go-carts:** small, light, low-slung, four-wheeled vehicles, usually powered by a gasoline engine, capable of speeds up to 60 mph (96 km/h), and used for racing or recreation. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- God:** an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary



**God:** an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**God:** (colloquial) an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**God-almighty: (colloquial)** an exclamation of any strong feeling. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**God almighty:** (colloquial) an exclamation used to express strong feeling or excitement. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**God almighty:** (colloquial) an exclamation used to express strong feeling or excitement. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**God almighty:** (colloquial) an exclamation used to express strong feeling or excitement. —SHSBC Binder 15, 18, 20, 22, 32 Approved Glossary

**God, almighty:** (colloquial) an exclamation used to express strong feeling or excitement. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**God-awful:** \*\*\*extremely objectionable or awful. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**God-awful:** extremely objectionable or awful. —Academy Level II Glossary

**God-awful:** extremely objectionable or awful. —SHSBC Binder 3, 5, 9, 19, 20, 31 Approved Glossary

**God-awful:** (informal) extremely dreadful or shocking. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**God-awful:** (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**God-awful:** (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**god-awful:** (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**God-awful:** (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. —SHSBC Binder 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 26 Approved Glossary

**God-awful:** (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**God-awful:** (slang) extremely objectionably or awfully. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**God-awful:** (slang) extremely. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**God-awfully:** (slang) extremely objectionably or awfully. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**God-blasted:** (informal) goddamned; damned. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**God, by:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. —SHSBC Binder 15, 20, 23, 28, 31 Approved Glossary

**God, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. —SHSBC Binder 16, 25, 26 Approved Glossary

**God, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**God, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**God, by:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**God, by:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**goddamn:** (informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**goddamn:\*\*\*** (informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**goddamn:** (informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**goddamn:** (informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**goddamn:** (informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**goddamn:** strongly cursed or damned. —HEV Approved Glossary

**goddamned:** (informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**goddamned: (informal)** an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**goddamned: (informal)** an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**goddamnedest:** (slang) an exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**goddamnedest:** strongly cursed or damned. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**goddamn it:** (colloquial) an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**god-darn:** (informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**god-'elp-us:** a coined expression describing something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**God 'elp us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**God 'elp us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**God 'elp us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —Academy Level II Glossary

**God 'elp us:\*\*\*** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**God-'elp-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**God-'elp-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**God-'elp-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**God-'elp-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —Academy Level III Glossary

**God-'elp-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —NED Approved Glossary

**God-'elp-us:\*\*\*** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**God-'elp-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**godfather:** any male who stands with the parents at an infant's baptism, agreeing to assist in the child's religious upbringing if necessary. See also christening in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**God forbid:** may God prevent (something from happening); I hope that will not happen or is not true. —HEV Approved Glossary

**God forbid:** may God prevent (something from happening); I hope that will not happen or is not true. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Godfrey:** an expression used to show surprise, anger, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Godfrey:** (interjection) an expression used to show surprise, anger, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Godfrey, holy suffering:** an expression used to show surprise, anger, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**God-given:** given by God. —Academy Level II Glossary

**God, good: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**God, good: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**God, good: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**God, good: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**God, good: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**God, good: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**godhead:** godhood; divinity. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**God help:** an exclamation of pity for the helpless condition of the persons spoken of. Used humorously in the lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**god help them:** an exclamation of pity for the helpless condition of the persons spoken of. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**God-help-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us all!" from its observer. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**God-help-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us all!" from its observer. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**God help us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**God-help-us:** \*\*\*a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**God-help-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**God-help-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**God-help-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —Academy Level II Glossary

**God-help-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**God-help-us:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**God-help-us-all:** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us all!" from its observer. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Godhelpus, Ermaltrude:** a made-up name for a witch that L. Ron Hubbard used to tell his children stories about at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**God-help-us's:** a coined expression describing people which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from their observer. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**God-help-us's:\*\*\*** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**God-help-us's:\*\*\*** a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**God help you:** a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**God help you:** a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**God help you:** a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**God help you:** (informal) a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**God help you:** (informal) a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —NED Approved Glossary

**God help you:** (informal) a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**God help you:** (informal) a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**God, honest to:** (colloquial) an expression used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used in questions, requests, etc., to express surprise or annoyance. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of:\*\*\* (colloquial)** an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**God, in the name of:\*\*\* (colloquial)** an expression of surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**God, in the name of: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

- God, in the name of:\*\*\*** (informal) an expression of surprise and annoyance used in a question, request or statement. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize. (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —HEV Approved Glossary
- God knows:\*\*\*** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**God knows:\*\*\*** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**God knows:** (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**God knows:** (colloquial) same as Lord knows. See **Lord knows** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**God knows:** (colloquial) same as Lord knows. See **Lord knows** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**God knows:** (informal) "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**God knows:** (informal) "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**God-knows-what: (colloquial)** a coined word meaning something only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). From the expression God knows. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**godlings:** minor gods, especially those whose influence or authority is entirely local. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**godmother:** any female who stands with the parents at an infant's baptism, agreeing to assist in the child's religious upbringing if necessary. See also **christening** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**God, my:** an exclamation used to express strong feeling or excitement. —Academy Level II Glossary

**God, my:** an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —HEV Approved Glossary

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —NED Approved Glossary

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

- God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —SHSBC Binder 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33 Approved Glossary
- God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)
- God, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. Used humorously in this lecture. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- God of the Wood:** reference to the King of the Wood. See **Frazer's Golden Bough** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- godos:** Spanish nobles; scornful reference to a Spaniard and conservative people. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- God out of, the living:** completely or thoroughly. A variation of the common phrase, beat the living daylights out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- God sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- God sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- God sakes, for:** (colloquial) a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- God sakes, for:** (colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- God sakes, for:** (colloquial) a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- "God Save the Queen":** the national anthem of Great Britain. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- "God Save the Queen":** the national anthem of Great Britain. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- God Save the Queen:** the national anthem of Great Britain. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- "God Save the Queen":** the national anthem of Great Britain. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- "God Save the Queen":** the national anthem of Great Britain. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- God's creation:** the Earth. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- God's green earth, on: (informal)** on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- God's green earth, under:** (informal) a variation of the phrase under the sun, on Earth, anywhere. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- God's green earth, under:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under: (informal)** on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under: (informal)** on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under: (informal)** on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**God's green earth, under:** on earth; in the world. A variation of under the sun. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**God's green earth, under:\*\*\*** on earth; in the world; variation of under the sun, moon and stars. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**God's green earth, under:\*\*\*** on earth; in the world; variation of under the sun, moon and stars. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**God's sakes:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes:** (colloquial) a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —HEV Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for:** a mild exclamation of surprise, annoyance, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**God's sakes, for:** a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for:** \*\*\*an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 3, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33 Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —Academy Level II Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —Academy Level III Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:\*\*\*** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- God's sakes, for:\*\*\*** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- God's sakes, for:\*\*\*** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- God's sakes, for:\*\*\*** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) same as **for heaven's sakes**. See **heaven's sakes, for** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**God's sakes, for:** (colloquial) same as **for heaven's sakes**. See **heaven's sakes, for** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**God's sakes, for: (slang)** a mild exclamation of surprise, annoyance, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for: (slang)** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**God's sakes, for:** used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**God, thank:** (colloquial) an expression used to express one's joy or thankfulness, especially after one has been saved from something unpleasant. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**God, thank:** (colloquial) an expression used to express one's joy or thankfulness, especially after one has been saved from something unpleasant. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**God, thank:** (colloquial) an expression used to express one's joy or thankfulness, especially after one has been saved from something unpleasant. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**goes all out:** (colloquial) attempts (to do something) with the greatest possible determination. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**goes broke: (colloquial)** becomes penniless or bankrupt. —FEBC - P.R Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**goes completely to pieces:** collapses completely. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**go for:** (colloquial) be attracted by; like (something) very much. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**go, from the word:** (slang) from the very beginning. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**goil: (dialect)** girl. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**going concern:** a project, business, operation, etc., that is successfully launched and functioning smoothly. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**going concern:** a project, business, operation, etc., that is successfully launched and functioning smoothly. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**going concern:\*\*\*** a project, business, operation, etc., that is successfully launched and functioning smoothly. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**going concern:\*\*\*** a project, business, operation, etc., that is successfully launched and functioning smoothly. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**going-over:** (informal) a severe beating. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**goiter:** \*\*\*an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**goiter:** an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**goiter:** an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**goiter:** an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**goiter:** an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**goiter:** an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**golblamedest: (slang)** an exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. It is a euphemism for god damnedest. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**GOLD:\*\*\*** short for Golden Era Productions, the international dissemination center of Scientology, which produces dissemination and technical products for Scientology organizations. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**GOLD:\*\*\*** short for Golden Era Productions, the international dissemination center of Scientology, which produces dissemination and technical products for Scientology organizations. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Goldberg, Rube:** (1883 - 1970) American cartoonist and sculptor. He was famous for his humorous diagrams of incredibly intricate machines designed to carry out simple tasks. A "Rube Goldberg contraption" is a machine with many apparently extraneous parts, which appears to have been designed by patchwork. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

- Goldberg, Rube:** (1883 - 1970) American cartoonist and sculptor. He was famous for his humorous diagrams of incredibly intricate machines designed to carry out simple tasks. A "Rube Goldberg contraption" is a machine with many apparently extraneous parts, which appears to have been designed by patchwork. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Goldberg, Rube:** (1883 - 1970) American cartoonist known for cartoons of mechanical devices of absurdly unnecessary complexity. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- Goldberg, Rube:** (1883 - 1970) American cartoonist known for cartoons of mechanical devices of absurdly unnecessary complexity. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- goldbrick:** (military slang) a person who tries to avoid work; shirker; loafer. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- goldbrick: (military slang)** one who avoids work; shirker. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- golden age:** the period in which a nation, etc., is at its highest state of prosperity, or in which some human art or activity is at its most excellent. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Golden Gate Bridge:** a long suspension bridge across the Golden Gate, a strait that connects San Francisco Bay (an inlet of the Pacific Ocean) with the Pacific Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- goldenrod:** yellow or gold in color; color flash for HCO Division issues, files and despatches. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- golden rules:** rules of ethical conduct. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- goldfish bowl:** (slang) a place or situation where one is exposed; a venue without privacy. Used in this lecture in reference to the courseroom in which the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course was held. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- goldfish-bowling:** the action of observing or watching (something) publicly. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Goldi:** a people, traditionally hunters and fishermen, who inhabit the valley of the Amur River in southeastern Siberia and northeastern Manchuria. See also **Manchuria** in this glossary. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- Goldi:** a people, traditionally hunters and fishermen, who inhabit the valley of the Amur River in southeastern Siberia and northeastern Manchuria (a region and former administrative division of northeast China). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Goldi:** a people, traditionally hunters and fishermen, who inhabit the valley of the Amur River in southeastern Siberia and northeastern Manchuria (a region and former administrative division of northeast China). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- gold panning:** separating (gold, etc.) from gravel by washing it in a pan. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Gold Star Mothers:** members of the American Gold Star Mothers, an organization of women who lost their sons in World Wars I and II. It received its name from the custom of placing a gold star on a service flag in honor of men killed in war. The organization was founded in 1928 and maintains national headquarters in Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Goldwater, Barry:** (1909 - ) American businessman and politician. Born in Phoenix, Arizona, he was a pilot in World War II and Senator for Arizona from 1953 to 1965, and from 1969 until 1987. He was selected as the Republican candidate in the 1964 United States presidential election, running against the incumbent, Lyndon B. Johnson (1908 - 1973), who was a Democrat. Johnson won the election by a decisive margin. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Goldwyn, Sam:** (1882 - 1974) American film producer, born in Warsaw, Poland. Known as a man of taste and a perfectionist, Goldwyn demanded the best, whatever the cost. It was said that as long as one agreed with him it was easy to get along with him; otherwise he could be impossible. His last film, Porgy and Bess (1959), based on a play about a crippled black beggar, was extremely controversial and received a great deal of attention before filming even started. Many blacks protested the filming of this story because they felt that it was a giant step backward in their fight for equality. A story of fornication, drug addiction and murder, all told in heavy dialect, that, in their opinion, did nothing but reinforce black stereotypes. One black organization placed a double page advertisement against the film in various papers. After the filming of the movie started, Goldwyn and the director had disagreements about how the movie should be filmed. Goldwyn finally fired the director, even though he had successfully directed Porgy and Bess on the stage as a play and an opera. After that, another advertisement appeared in papers which stated in part: "The whole atmosphere at the Goldwyn studio is calculated to impress you that you are in the presence of a 'Great I Am,' the High Lama of Celluloid." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**golf:**\*\*\* of or pertaining to an outdoor game played on a large course with a small, hard ball and a set of clubs, the object being to hit the ball into each of a series of nine or eighteen holes in turn, using the fewest possible strokes. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**golf ball:** a small, hard ball used in the outdoor game (golf) played on a large course with a set of clubs, the object being to hit the ball into each of a series of nine or eighteen holes in turn, using the fewest possible strokes. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Golgotha:** the hill near Jerusalem on which Jesus was crucified. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**go live:**\*\*\* become active; cause the E-Meter to react. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**go live:**\*\*\* become active; cause the E-Meter to react. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**go live:** become active; cause the E-Meter to react. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**golly:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**golly:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

- golly:** an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- golly:** an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- golly:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- golly:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- golly:** (informal) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- golly:** (informal) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- golly:** (informal) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. By golly is a euphemistic alteration of by God. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. By golly is a euphemistic alteration of by God. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. By golly is a euphemistic alteration of by God. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of by God. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of by God. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of by God. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. By golly is a euphemistic alteration of by God. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. By golly is a euphemistic alteration of by God. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God. —NED Approved Glossary
- golly, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

- golly, by:** (colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- golly, by:** (colloquial) an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- golly, by:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- golly, by:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- golly, by:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- golly, by:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- golly, by:** (colloquial) a variation of by God. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God. See also **God, by** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- golly, my:\*\*\*** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- golly, my:\*\*\*** a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- golly, my:** (informal) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- golly sakes, for:** an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- golly sakes, for:** same as for God's sakes. Golly is a euphemism for God. See **God's sakes, for** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Gómez:** Juan Vicente Gómez (1864 - 1936), Venezuelan dictator. He maintained his power by one of the most bloodthirsty and unscrupulous tyrannies in South American history. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- gonads:** bodily organs that produce gametes (mature sperm or eggs capable of participating in fertilization). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- gonads:** organs in which reproductive cells develop in the male or female; sex glands. Ovaries and testicles are gonads. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- gondola:** a long, narrow boat with high, pointed ends, used on the canals of Venice in Italy. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- gondolier:** a person who rows or poles a gondola. See also **gondola** in this glossary. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- gone dog:** one of various colloquial phrases that start with "a gone\_\_\_" and denote someone who is hopelessly done for or in a hopeless situation. A gone goose, a gone beaver, a gone coon, a gone horse



and a gone gander are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**gone dog:** one of various colloquial phrases that start with “a gone\_\_\_\_” and denote someone who is hopelessly done for or in a hopeless situation. A gone goose, a gone beaver, a gone coon, a gone horse and a gone gander are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**gone dog:** one of various colloquial phrases that start with “a gone\_\_\_\_” and denote someone who is hopelessly done for or in a hopeless situation. A gone goose, a gone beaver, a gone coon, a gone horse and a gone gander are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gone dog, a:** one of various colloquial phrases that start with “a gone \_\_\_\_\_” and denotes someone who is hopelessly done for or in a hopeless situation. A gone goose, a gone beaver, a gone coon, a gone horse and a gone gander are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gone dog, a:** one of various colloquial phrases that start with “a gone\_\_\_\_” and denotes someone who is hopelessly done for or in a hopeless situation. A gone goose, a gone beaver, a gone coon, a gone horse and a gone gander are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**gone skid:** declined or became downgraded; met with failure. A variation of the phrase hit the skids. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**gone to hell in a balloon:** (slang) deteriorated badly or rapidly; gone downhill. A variation of the phrase go to hell in a handbasket. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**gonna:\*\*\*** (colloquial) going to. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**gonna:** (colloquial) going to. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**gonna:** (colloquial) going to. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**gonna:** (colloquial) going to. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gonna:** (colloquial) going to. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**gonna:** (colloquial) going to. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gonna:** (colloquial) going to. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gonna:** (colloquial) going to. —SHSBC Binder 2, 6, 11, 14, 24, 25, 26, 31 Approved Glossary

**gonna:\*\*\*** (colloquial) going to. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**gonna:\*\*\*** (colloquial) going to. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Gooch, Miss:** a made-up name for a teacher. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**good as gold:** very well behaved. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Good Book:** the Bible. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Goodgief:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Goodgief:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Goodgief:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**good God:** (colloquial) an expression showing surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**good God: (colloquial)** an expression showing surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**good God: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**good God: (colloquial)** an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**good heavens:** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**good heavens:** \*\*\*an exclamation of surprise or protest. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**good heavens:** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —Academy Level III Glossary

**good heavens:\*\*\*** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**good heavens:\*\*\*** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**good heavens: (colloquial)** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**good heavens: (colloquial)** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**good heavens: (colloquial)** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**good heavens: (colloquial)** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —SHSBC Binder 11, 14, 25, 26, 28, 30 Approved Glossary

**Good Housekeeping Institute:** an institution which tests mechanical household equipment and devices, cleansers, food products, etc. and guarantees those products which meet their standards with their "seal of approval." This began in the early 1900's and is continued today. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**goodie:** (slang) someone on the side of virtue and decency, in contrast with a villain. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**goodies:** (informal) things that cause delight or satisfaction. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**good Lord: (colloquial)** an expression showing surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**goodness sakes: (colloquial)** a mild oath used to express impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**good-o:** an exclamation expressing satisfaction. —Academy Level II Glossary

**good-oh: (British) (colloquial)** good (used as an expression of approval, agreement or admiration). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**good-oh: (British) (colloquial)** good (used as an expression of approval, agreement or admiration). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**good roads and good weather:** calm, friendly or warm. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**good roads and good weather:** calm, friendly, warm. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**good roads and good weather:\*\*\*** calm, friendly, warm. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**good roads and good weather:\*\*\*** calm, friendly, warm. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**good roads and good weather:** communications about things of which everyone is in favor. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**good roads, good weather:** a calm, friendly or warm state. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**good roads, good weather:** a calm, friendly or warm state. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**good Samaritan:** a person who pities and helps another or others unselfishly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**goods, delivered the:** (colloquial) produced the results one is expected to produce. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**goods, delivered the:** (colloquial) produced the results one is expected to produce. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**goods, delivered the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) produced the results one is expected to produce. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**goods, delivered the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) produced the results one is expected to produce. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**goods, delivered the:** (colloquial) produced the results one is expected to produce. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**goods, delivers the:** (colloquial) produces the results it is expected to produce. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**good show, a:** (colloquial) an action that deserves approval. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**good wagon, fall off of the:** cease being good. A variation of the phrase off the wagon, meaning drinking liquor again after having stopped for awhile. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Goodwife Sofie:** made-up name for a woman who was the mistress of a household. Goodwife is an archaic title of respect for a woman. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**good word:** a friendly or favorable utterance; something said on behalf of or in commendation of a person or thing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**goody:** something that causes delight or satisfaction. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Goodyear:** of Charles Goodyear (1800 - 1860), American inventor who discovered a process for treating rubber with sulfur and heat in order to make it stronger and more elastic. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company (named in honor of Charles Goodyear) was founded in 1898, using this process and is the largest tire manufacturing company in existence. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**goodygohobits:** a made-up name for a machine part. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**goody-goody:** (colloquial) moral or religious in a self-satisfied, showy way. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**goodygumps:** a made-up name. —Academy Level II Glossary

**goodygumps:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**goeey:\*\*\*** (slang) overly sentimental; sticky and sweet. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**goeey:\*\*\*** (slang) overly sentimental; sticky and sweet. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**goof:** (1) (slang) a mistake; a blunder. (2) a stupid or silly person. —Academy Level III Glossary

**goof:** a stupid or silly person. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**goof:** (slang) insane. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**goof:** (slang) make a mistake or blunder. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**goof:** (slang) make a mistake or blunder. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**goof:** (slang) make a mistake or blunder. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**goof:** (slang) stupid or silly. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**goof:** (slang) stupid, silly. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**goofball:** silly, foolish or incompetent. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**goofball:** (slang) a silly, foolish or incompetent person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**goofball:** (slang) silly; foolish. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**goofball:** \*\*\*(slang) silly, foolish or incompetent. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**goofball:** (slang) silly, foolish or incompetent. —SHSBC Binder 3, 7, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29 Approved Glossary

**goofball:** (slang) silly or foolish. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**goofball:** (slang) silly or foolish. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**goofball:** (slang) silly or foolish. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**goofball:\*\*\*** (slang) silly or foolish. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**goofball:\*\*\*** (slang) silly or foolish. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**goofball:** (slang) silly or foolish. —State of Man Congress Approved GLS (14.5.92)

**goofball:** (slang) strange; weird. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**goofball:** (slang) strange; weird. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**goofballing up:** (slang) a variation of the term balling up: muddling or confusing. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**goofed:** (slang) made a mistake; blundered, failed, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**goofed:\*\*\*** (slang) made mistakes; blundered. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**goofed:\*\*\*** (slang) made mistakes; blundered. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**goofed up:** made a mistake or blunder. —Academy Level II Glossary

**goofed up:** (slang) spoiled or made a mess of; botched; bungled. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**goofed up: (slang)** spoiled or messy; botched; bungled. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**goof-goof:** (slang) like or characteristic of a goof; stupid and silly. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**goofing:\*\*\*** (slang) making mistakes, blundering, failing, etc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**goofing:\*\*\*** (slang) making mistakes, blundering, failing, etc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**goofing it up:** (slang) spoiling or making a mess of it; botching; bungling. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**goofing it up:\*\*\*** (slang) spoiling or making a mess of it; botching; bungling. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**goofing it up:\*\*\*** (slang) spoiling or making a mess of it; botching; bungling. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**goofing off: (slang)** being lazy; not wanting to work seriously; fooling around. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**goofing (something) up: (slang)** spoiling or making a mess of (something); botching or bungling (something). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**go of, make a:** (informal) make a success of. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**go of, making a:** making a success of. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**goof off:** let one's attention wander. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**goofs:** mistakes; blunders. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**goofs:\*\*\*** mistakes; blunders. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**goofs: \*\*\*(slang)** mistakes; blunders. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**goofs: (slang)** mistakes; blunders. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**go of (something), make a:** make a success of (something). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**goof the floof:** (slang) put something out of working order; overcome something as by force; suppress something. Floof is a made-up rhyming word. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**goof up:** (slang) make a mistake or blunder. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**goofy: (slang)** like or characteristic of a mistake or blunder. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**goofy:\*\*\*** (slang) like or characteristic of a mistake or blunder. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**goofy:\*\*\*** (slang) like or characteristic of a mistake or blunder. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**goofy:** (slang) like or characteristic of a mistake or blunder. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**goofy:** \*\*\*(slang) stupid or silly. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**goofy:\*\*\*** (slang) stupid or silly. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**goofy:\*\*\*** (slang) stupid or silly. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**goofy:** (slang) stupid or silly. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**googadgets:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**goolawhoobit:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**goon:** (slang) a stupid, foolish or awkward person. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**goons:\*\*\*** (slang) stupid, foolish or awkward persons. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**goons:\*\*\*** (slang) stupid, foolish or awkward persons. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**goony:** (informal) stupid, foolish or awkward. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**gooper feathers:** \*\*\*the fuzz from peaches. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**goose egg:** the numeral zero. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Goosens, Eugene:** (1893 - 1962) English conductor and composer. He conducted many orchestras including the Sydney (Australia) Symphony Orchestra (from 1947). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**goose-step:** a straight-legged style of military marching used by the armies of several nations, but associated particularly with the army of Germany under the Nazis. The term is sometimes used to suggest the unthinking loyalty of followers or soldiers. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**goose-step:** \*\*\*march in a straight-legged style used by the armies of several nations, but associated particularly with the army of Germany under the Nazis. The term is sometimes used to suggest the unthinking loyalty of followers or soldiers. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**goose-step:** march in a straight-legged style used by the armies of several nations, but associated particularly with the army of Germany under the Nazis. The term is sometimes used to suggest the unthinking loyalty of followers or soldiers. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**goose-stepping:** marching in a straight-legged style used by the armies of several nations, but associated particularly with the army of Germany under the Nazis. The term is sometimes used to suggest the unthinking loyalty of followers or soldiers. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**goosey: (slang)** touchy; jumpy; sensitive. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**goosey:** touchy; jumpy; sensitive. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**go out colder than ice: (informal)** go completely unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**go out of (something), make a:** make a success of (something). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**goovey:** a coined word meaning thick or sticky; like goo. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**goozlum:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**gopher:** a burrowing rodent, about the size of a large rat, with wide cheek pouches. Used in this lecture with no specific meaning. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gor: (British slang)** an interjection used to express surprise or excitement. A contracted variation of gorblimey (derived from “God blind me”). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**gor: (colloquial)** a euphemism for god. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**gorblimey!:** (British slang) an interjection used to express surprise or excitement. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Gordian knot:** a knot tied by a Greek king (Gordus). According to legend, whoever loosed it would rule all Asia. Alexander the Great, per some accounts, undid the Gordian knot by cutting through it with his sword. By extension, to “cut the Gordian knot” is to solve quickly any very complex problem, or to get to the heart of a problem. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

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**Gordian knot:** a knot tied by a Greek king (Gordus). According to legend, whoever loosed it would rule all Asia. Alexander the Great, per some accounts, undid the Gordian knot by cutting through it with his sword. By extension, to “cut the Gordian knot” is to solve quickly any very complex problem, or to get to the heart of a problem. —NED Approved Glossary

**Gordian knot, cut the:** find a quick, bold solution for a perplexing problem: from Greek legend which tells of a knot tied by King Gordius that, according to prophecy, would be undone only by the person who was to rule Asia. Alexander the Great, failing to untie it, cut the knot with his sword. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition and Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Gordon, Flash:** the hero of an American science fiction comic strip created in 1934 and later made into motion pictures. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Gordon's Gin:** brand name of one of the world's best known types of gin originating from England. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**gore:** murder, bloodshed, violence, etc. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Gorgon:** in Greek mythology, a frightful maiden with wings and claws, and serpents instead of hair, who had the power to turn to stone all who met her gaze. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Gorilla Implants:** goals implanted about 319 trillion years to 83 trillion trillion years ago. These implants were always given in an amusement park with a mechanical or live gorilla present. See also goal and implant in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**gosh:** an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gosh:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**gosh:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**gosh:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gosh:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**gosh-awful:** extremely objectionable or awful. Gosh is a euphemism for God. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**gosh, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. **Gosh** is a euphemism for God. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**gosh, my:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. **Gosh** is a euphemism for God. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Gotbucks:** a made-up name for people with a lot of money. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Gotbucks, Joe:** a made-up name for a person with a lot of money. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Gotbucks, Mr.:** a made-up name for a person with money. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Gotbucks, Mrs.:** a made-up name for a person with a lot of money. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**gotcha:** (slang) got you. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**got it in for:** (informal) wish or mean to harm; have a bitter feeling against. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Gotlumbosis, Mrs.:** a made-up name for a pc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**go, to:** (colloquial) remaining; still to be completed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**got on:** got or made what one needed; managed. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Gotrocks, Mrs.:** a made-up name for a person. From got, and rocks, a slang term for any precious stone, especially a diamond. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary



**gottdammt:** (slang) goddamned. A variation of the German word gottverdammt. See also **verdammt** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**"Gott mit uns": (German)** "God is with us." —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**gouge:** (colloquial) cheat out of money, etc.; overcharge. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**gourd:** a hard-shelled fruit whose dried shell can be used for bowls and other utensils. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**gout:** an acute, recurrent disease characterized by painful inflammation of the joints, chiefly those in the feet and hands, and especially in the big toe, and by an excess of uric acid (a white, odorless substance found in urine) in the blood. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**governed:** controlled; regulated. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**governess:** a woman employed in a private home to train and teach a child or children —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**government house:** the official residence of a governor. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**government issue:** supplies and material issued or supplied by the government or one of its agencies. —Random House College Dictionary. (Edited for part of speech.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Governor:** a sort of a speed-control mechanism. An individual speeds himself up or slows himself down in order to meet various situations in life. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**governor: (British slang)** mister; sir. Used when addressing one's employer, father, etc. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**governor:\*\*\* (British slang)** mister; sir. Used when addressing one's employer, father, etc. —OE - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**governor:\*\*\* (British slang)** mister; sir. Used when addressing one's employer, father, etc. —OE - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**governor:** the elected head of any state in the United States. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**governor:\*\*\*** the elected head of any state in the United States. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**governor:\*\*\*** the elected head of any state in the United States. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**gowed-in:** a coined expression from gow, a drug, specifically opium. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**gowed in:** (slang) intoxicated with a narcotic. Gow is from the Chinese word for "opium." Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**gowed-in: \*\*\*(slang)** under the influence of a narcotic. A variation of gowed-up. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**gowed up:** (slang) intoxicated with a narcotic. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

- GPM:** \*\*\*abbreviation for Goals-Problem-Mass, a mental mass created by two or more opposed ideas which, being opposed, balanced and unresolved, make a mental energy mass. GPMs are composed of beingnesses that the person has been and has fought, these identities being hung up on the postulate - counter-postulate of a problem. Each GPM is founded on a basic goal. Some cover 2.5 trillion years and some much more, though the last one formed may be only partially formed and cover as little as 60 thousand years. The auditing of goals and Goals-Problem-Masses is the subject of numerous processes developed by LRH in the early and mid-1960s in the process of discovering the exact structure of the reactive mind. See also goal in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
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The auditing of goals and Goals-Problem-Masses is the subject of numerous processes developed by LRH in the early and mid-1960s in the process of discovering the exact structure of the reactive mind. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

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See also **auditing, goal, mass, reactive mind,** and **postulate** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

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**GPM:** abbreviation for Goals-Problem-Mass. See also **Goals-Problem-Mass** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**GPM implant:** an implanted Goals-Problem-Mass (GPM); an electronic means of overwhelming a thetan with a significance using the mechanics of the actual pattern of living to entrap the thetan and force obedience to behavior patterns. See also **GPM** and **implant** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**GPM plot:\*\*\*** a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with goals. See also **goal** and **GPM** in this glossary. Also called a **line plot**. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

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**grab at the moon:** (informal) a reach for something that is difficult or impossible to obtain. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**grab bag:** a miscellaneous collection; variety; mixture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**grabbing leather:** (slang) reaching for one's gun. Leather is in reference to a leather gun holster that is fixed to a belt or saddle or under one's arm. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**grace:** elegance or beauty of form, manner, motion or action. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**grace:** elegance or beauty of form, manner, motion or action. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**grace of, by:** by virtue of, "thanks to." —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Gradation Chart:\*\*\*** Same as Grade Chart. See **Grade Chart** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Gradation Chart:\*\*\*** short for Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates, the route to Clear and the states beyond, also called The Bridge to Total Freedom, or The Bridge. Classification means that there are certain actions required to be done or conditions to be attained before an individual is classified for a particular training level and allowed to progress up. Gradation means a gradual grade up, just as there are grades to a road or there are grades to steps. Awareness refers to one's own awareness, which improves as one progresses up. On the right side of this chart there are various steps called the states of Release. The left-hand side of the chart describes the very important steps of training on which one gains the knowledge and abilities necessary to deliver the grades of Release to another. It is a guide for the individual from the point where he first becomes dimly aware of a Scientologist or Scientology and shows him how and where he should move up in order to make

it. Scientology contains the entire map for getting the individual through all the various points on this gradation scale and for getting him across the Bridge to higher states of existence. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Gradation Chart:\*\*\*** short for Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates, the route to Clear and the states beyond, also called The Bridge to Total Freedom, or The Bridge. Classification means that there are certain actions required to be done or conditions to be attained before an individual is classified for a particular training level and allowed to progress up. Gradation means a gradual grade up, just as there are grades to a road or there are grades to steps. Awareness refers to one's own awareness, which improves as one progresses up. On the right side of this chart there are various steps called the states of Release. The left-hand side of the chart describes the very important steps of training on which one gains the knowledge and abilities necessary to deliver the grades of Release to another. It is a guide for the individual from the point where he first becomes dimly aware of a Scientologist or Scientology and shows him how and where he should move up in order to make it. Scientology contains the entire map for getting the individual through all the various points on this gradation scale and for getting him across the Bridge to higher states of existence. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Gradation Chart:** the chart which describes the exact steps of training and auditing one does in Dianetics and Scientology. It is also called the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. Classification means that there are certain actions required to be done or conditions to be attained before an individual is classified for a particular training level and allowed to progress up. Gradation means a gradual grade up, just as there are grades to a road or there are grades to steps. Awareness refers to one's own awareness, which improves as one progresses up. It is a guide for the individual from the point where he first becomes dimly aware of a Scientologist or Scientology and shows him how and where he should move up in order to make it. Scientology contains the entire map for getting the individual through all the various points on this gradation scale and for getting him to higher states of existence. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Gradation Program:** (in 1964 and 1965) the system designating levels of attainment by preclears, laid out in a sequence of advancing steps or grades. The Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart took the place of the existing Gradation Program when it was first issued in May of 1965. See also **Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

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- grade:** (1) a mark or rating on an examination in a school course, etc., with "A" indicating excellence and "F" indicating failing work. (A "G" grade is used humorously in this sense.) —Academy Level II Glossary
- grade:** a degree or rating in a scale classifying according to quality, rank worth, intensity, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- grade:** any of the divisions in a school curriculum usually equal to one year; most systems in the US include twelve grades after the kindergarten. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- grade:** a series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- grade:\*\*\*** a state of Release, as listed on the Grade Chart. A grade consists of a series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it). For example, Grade Zero consists of twenty-three processes, each of which is run in sequence to full end result. A person who completes Grade Zero is a Communications Release and has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
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communicate freely with anyone on any subject and has attained the state of "Communications Release". See also **process** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**grade:** one of the states of Release, as listed on the Grade Chart. A grade consists of series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing about a particular state of Release. For example, Grade 0 consists of twenty-three individual processes, each of which is run in sequence to its proper result. A person who completes Grade 0 has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject and has attained the state of "Communications Release." See also **process, reactive mind** and **Release** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**grade A:\*\*\*** (colloquial) extremely good; first-rate. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**grade chart:\*\*\*** short for Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. See also **Classification and Gradation Chart** in this glossary. "Sir, you left out another one: The Grade Chart streamlines the route up the Bridge, and is already spreading like wildfire with VGIs." —OEK - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

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**grade, made the:** (informal) attained a specific goal; succeeded. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**grade, made the:**\*\*\* overcome the difficulties; been successful. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**grade, made the:**\*\*\* overcome the difficulties; been successful. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**grade, make the:** (colloquial) do as well as is expected; succeed. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**grade, make the: (informal)** overcome difficulties; be successful. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**grade, make the: (informal)** overcome difficulties; be successful. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**grade, make the: (informal)** overcome the difficulties; be successful. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**grade, make the: (US)** overcome difficulties; be successful. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**grade, make the: (US)** overcome difficulties; be successful. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**grade, make the:\*\*\* (US)** overcome difficulties; be successful. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**grade, make the:\*\*\* (US)** overcome difficulties; be successful. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**grade, make the: (US)** overcome difficulties; be successful. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**grade, make the total:** overcome obstacles and succeed completely. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**grade, make the total:\*\*\*** overcome obstacles and succeed completely. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**grade, make the total:\*\*\*** overcome obstacles and succeed completely. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**grades:** each grade is a series of processes which are run on a preclear with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release. The grades encompass Expanded ARC Straightwire, Expanded Grades 0 - IV, Grade V, Grade VA and Grade VI. See also **Expanded Lower Grades** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**grades:\*\*\*** states of Release. A grade consists of series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it). For example, Grade Zero consists of twenty-three processes, each of which is run in sequence to full end result. A person who completes Grade Zero is a Communications Release and has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject. See also **reactive mind, process,** and **Release** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

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- grade school:** a school of the first six grades (sometimes, first eight grades) where basic subjects are taught; elementary school. Used humorously and figuratively in this lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- grade school:** of a school of the first six grades (sometimes, first eight grades) where basic subjects are taught. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- grade up:** arrange or classify by grades; rate according to quality, rank, worth, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Grade V:** a stage of Release where one receives Power Processes. Also called Power Release. See also **Release** and **Power Process** in this glossary in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Grade V:\*\*\*** a stage of Release where one receives Power Processes. Also called Power Release. See also **Release** and **Power Process** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Grade V:\*\*\*** a stage of Release where one receives Power Processes. Also called Power Release. See also **Release** and **Power Process** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Grade VI:** a stage of Release where the pc has taken the locks off the reactive mind. Also called Whole Track Release. See also **Release** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Grade VI:\*\*\*** a stage of Release where there is a return of powers to act on one's own determinism and a freedom from dramatization (duplications of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberrated person in his present time environment). See also **Release** and **aberration** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
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- Grade VII:** the point on the Grade Chart at the time of this lecture, where a person did the Clearing Course and became a Clear. See also

- Clearing Course** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Grade Zero:** the level of Communications Release. See also **grade** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Grade Zero:** the level of Communications Release. See also **grades** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Grade Zero:\*\*\*** the level of Communications Release. See also **grades** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- gradient:** a gradual approach to something taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily surmountableÑso that finally, quite complicated and difficult activities can be achieved with relative ease. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- gradient:** a gradual approach to something taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily surmountableÑso that finally, quite complicated and difficult activities can be achieved with relative ease. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- gradient:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily surmountableÑso that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or high states of being can be achieved with relative ease. This principle is applied to both Scientology processing and training. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- gradient:\*\*\*** each of the steps in a gradual approach to something taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily attainableÑso that finally, quite complicated and difficult activities can be achieved with relative ease. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- gradient:** going up or down gradually. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- gradient:** short for gradient scale, a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- gradients:\*\*\*** the steps in a gradual approach to something taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily attainableÑso that finally, quite complicated and difficult activities can be achieved with relative ease. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
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- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can

- be achieved with relative ease. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:\*\*\*** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- gradient scale:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved with relative ease. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of certainty, everything above zero or center would be more and more certain, approaching an infinite certainty, and everything below zero or center would be more and more uncertain, approaching an infinite uncertainty. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary



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- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of reality, everything above zero or center would be more and more real, approaching an infinite reality, and everything below zero or center would be more and more unreal, approaching an infinite unreality. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —HEV Approved Glossary
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of survival, everything above zero or center would be more and more survival, approaching an infinite survival (immortality), and everything below zero or center would be more and more nonsurvival, approaching an infinite nonsurvival (death). Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On the scale of right and wrong, everything above zero or center would be more and more right, approaching an infinite rightness, and everything below zero or center would be more and more wrong, approaching an infinite wrongness. Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable (also called a graduated scale). —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- gradient scale:** a scale of condition which shows the different grades or levels between two points. Gradient means a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, level by level, each step or level

being, of itself, easily surmountable—so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or high states of being can be achieved with relative ease. This principle is applied to both Scientology processing and training. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**gradient scale:** a scale of condition which shows the different grades or levels between two points. Gradient means a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily surmountable—so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or high states of being can be achieved with relative ease. This principle is applied to both Scientology processing and training. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gradient scale method:** a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or concepts can be achieved or understood with relative ease. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**grading:** making (ground) level or sloping (ground) evenly for a roadway, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Graduate Dianetics Course:** a course of study, under development at the time of the lecture, which would train a person to deliver Expanded Dianetics. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**graduated scale:** (also called a gradient scale) a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of survival, everything above zero or center would be more and more survival, approaching an infinite survival (immortality), and everything below zero or center would be more and more nonsurvival, approaching an infinite nonsurvival (death). Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**graduated scale:** (also called a gradient scale) a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of survival, everything above zero or center would be more and more survival, approaching an infinite survival (immortality), and everything below zero or center would be more and more nonsurvival, approaching an infinite nonsurvival (death). Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**graduate scale:** also called a gradient scale. See **gradient scale** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**G-2s:** the personnel of the military intelligence section of the Army or Marine Corps. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**graft:** the acquisition of money, gain or advantage by dishonest, unfair or illegal means especially through the abuse of one's position or influence in politics, business, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**graft:\*\*\*** the acquisition of money, gain or advantage by dishonest, unfair or illegal means especially through the abuse of one's position or influence in politics, business, etc. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

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**Graham:**\*\*\* Philip Graham (1915 - 1963), US publisher. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Graham:** Philip L. Graham (1915 - 1963). A publisher from 1946 to 1961. He committed suicide on the 3rd of August 1963. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Graham, Billy:** William Franklin (Billy) Graham (1918 - ), American evangelist. He began conducting religious revivals in the 1940s and calls his meetings, which he has held around the world, Crusades for Christ. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**grain:** (photography) any of the small, separate particles of light-sensitive material emulsified and deposited on photographic film. The size of the particle limits the possible enlargement of the image and affects the speed of exposure. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**grain, against somebody's:** (colloquial) in opposition to somebody's temper, inclination or character. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**grain alcohol:** alcohol, especially when made from grain. See also **alcohol** in this glossary. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**grammar:**\*\*\* the way words are organized into speech and writings so as to convey exact thoughts, ideas and meanings amongst people. It is essentially a system of agreements as to the relationship of words to bring about meaningful communication. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**gramophone:** a phonograph. —World Book Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**Grand Canyon:** a deep gorge of the Colorado River, located in the state of Arizona, southwestern United States. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Grand Canyon:** a deep gorge of the Colorado River, located in the state of Arizona, southwestern United States. It is up to 1 mile deep, 4 - 18 miles wide and more than 200 miles long. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Grand Canyon:** a deep gorge of the Colorado River, located in the state of Arizona, southwestern United States. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**"Grand Canyon Suite":** an orchestral piece of music by American composer and arranger, Ferde Grofé (1892 - 1972). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Grand Central Station:** one of the two major train stations in New York City, New York, US. It takes up one full city block, is multi-storied and has over 600 trains arriving at or leaving it each day. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Grand Central Station:** one of the two major train stations in New York City, New York, US. It takes up one full city block, is multistoried and has over 600 trains arriving at or leaving it each day. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Grand Coulee Dam:** a large, concrete dam located on the Columbia River in central Washington. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:** a constitutional monarchy in western Europe and one of the smallest countries of the continent. It is 999 square miles, bordered on the west and north by Belgium, on the east by Germany and on the south by France. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

- grandfather clock:** the well-established name for the once commonly used pendulum floor clock, having a case as tall as, or taller than, a person. Its name derives from the song "My Grandfather's Clock" written in 1878 by Henry Clay Work (1832 - 1884). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Grand High Thetan:** a made-up title. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- grand jury:** a jury of 12 to 23 persons, designated to inquire into alleged violations of the law to ascertain whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant trial. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- grand pianisingness:** a coined term meaning "the action, state or an instance of playing a grand piano." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- grandpop:** (colloquial) grandfather; a male ancestor; forefather. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Grand Temple of Ishtar:** the followers and worshipers of Ishtar, the chief goddess of Assyria and Babylon. She was also considered as a powerful goddess in the Roman Empire and maintained this position until the advent of Christianity.
- Grand Tour:** a process used on an exteriorized thetan to free him from the craving for mass and to bring into present time a greater portion of the mest universe by having him be in several different places and locations. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Grand Tour:** a process used on an exteriorized thetan to free him from the craving for mass and to bring into present time a greater portion of the mest universe by having him be in several different places and locations. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Grand Tour:** See Advanced Course Data Sheet in the Appendix, page \_\_\_\_. For further information, see the book Creation of Human Ability. —5th ACC Glossary Part 1 Final approval 2.12.89
- granite:** a hard, coarse-grained rock, much used for buildings and monuments. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Grant:** Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822 - 1885), commander of the northern armies in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865) and 18th president of the United States. See also Union in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Grant:** Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822 - 1885), commander of the northern armies in the United States Civil War and 18th president of the United States. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Grant:** Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822 - 1885), commander of the northern armies in the United States Civil War and 18th President of the US. Though Grant was a competent general, he was not successful as a politician. His presidency was marked by scandal in the government, including sizable frauds discovered in the Treasury Department. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Collier's Encyclopedia
- Grant:** Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822 - 1885), commander of the northern armies in the United States Civil War and 18th president of the United States. See also Union in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- grant beingness:** be able or willing to let someone else be what he is. Beingness is defined as the assumption of a category of identity. An example of beingness would be one's own name. Another example would be one's profession. Another example would be one's physical

characteristics. Each or all of these things could be called one's beingness. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself, or is attained. For example, in the playing of a game each player has his own beingness. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness. The ability to grant others beingness is one of the highest virtues one can have. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**grant beingness:** be able or willing to let someone else be what he is. Beingness is defined as the assumption of a category of identity. An example of beingness would be one's own name. Another example would be one's profession. Another example would be one's physical characteristics. Each or all of these things could be called one's beingness. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself, or is attained. For example, in the playing of a game each player has his own beingness. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness. The ability to grant others beingness is one of the highest virtues one can have. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**grant beingness:\*\*\*** be able or willing to let someone else be what he is. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness. See also **beingness** in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Grant, Cary:** (1904 - 1986) a debonair British-born leading man in many popular movies from 1932 through 1966. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**granted, take for:** consider as true, already settled, requiring no special attention, etc., accept as a matter of course. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**granted, take (something) for:** consider (something) as true, already settled, requiring no special attention, etc.; accept (something) as a matter of course. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Granting of Beingness:** a process which rehabilitates the preclear's ability to grant beingness, which is the action of granting life to someone or something. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**grants:** things given, such as privileges, rights, sums of money or tracts of land. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**grants:** things which are granted or given, such as privileges, or rights, sums of money or tracts of land. See also **appropriation** in this glossary. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**grant (someone) beingness:** let (someone else) be what he is. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**grape: grapeshot:** a cluster of small iron balls formerly fired from a cannon. Named for its resemblance to a cluster of grapes. See also **whiff of grape**. —Webster's New World Dictionary and American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**grape:** short for grapeshot: a cluster of small iron balls formerly fired from a cannon. Named for its resemblance to a cluster of grapes. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**grapes:** short for grapeshot: a cluster of small iron balls formerly fired from a cannon. Named for its resemblance to a cluster of grapes. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**grapevine:** a person-to-person method of spreading gossip or information. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**grapevine:** a person-to-person method of spreading rumors, gossip, information, etc., by informal or unofficial conversation, letter writing or the like. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**graph:** reference to a specially prepared graph which plots ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**graph:** reference to a specially prepared graph which plots ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**graph:** same as profile. See **profile** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**graph:** same as profile. See **profile** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**graphic:** giving a clear and effective picture; vivid. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**graphic:** pertaining to the use of diagrams, graphs or the like. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**Graphic:** reference to the London Graphic, a weekly pictorial magazine published in England in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**graphics: (motion pictures, television)** the titles, credits, subtitles, announcements, etc., shown on the screen before or as part of a film or television program. Stand by graphics. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**grappled:** engaged in a struggle or close encounter (with). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**grapple (with):\*\*\*** struggle or try to cope (with). —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**grapple (with):\*\*\*** struggle or try to cope (with). —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**grasp:** get hold of mentally; understand. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**grasp:\*\*\*** get hold of mentally; understand. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**grass grow underneath your feet, let the: (informal)** be idle or lazy; waste time. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**grass roots:** (colloquial) the common or ordinary people, especially as contrasted with the leadership or elite of a political party, social organization, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**grass roots:\*\*\*** (colloquial) the common or ordinary people, especially as contrasted with the leadership or elite of a political party, social organization, etc. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**grass roots:\*\*\*** (colloquial) the common or ordinary people, especially as contrasted with the leadership or elite of a political party, social organization, etc. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**grave, into a:** into the condition or state of being dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**grave, into a:** into the condition or state of being dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Gravetye Manor:** an old manor house near Saint Hill which houses a country club, hotel and restaurant. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**gravitic:** of or having to do with weight or heaviness. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**gravity bolt:** a made-up name for a type of bolt. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**graybeards:** old men. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Gray, Maisie:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**gray matter:** grayish nerve tissue of the brain and spinal cord, consisting of nerve cells and some nerve fibers. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Gray's Anatomy:** a leading text on human anatomy, written by Henry Gray in 1856.

**Greasy Knees:** \*\*\*a made-up name for a racehorse. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Greasy Knees:** a made-up name for a racehorse. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Great Amen:** reference to a poem (and later a song with the same lyrics) called A Lost Chord, by Adelaide Anne Procter (1825 - 1864). The poem is about a troubled person who, while idly playing the organ, accidentally strikes a beautiful chord which brings calm and quiets her troubles. She searches again for the chord but can't find it, and thinks that perhaps she will hear it again at death. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Great Beast 666, The:** reference to Aleister Crowley. The Great Beast was the name he signed himself as. 666 is a reference to the number identified with the Antichrist. The Antichrist is a Biblical term often identified with a beast which has 7 heads and 10 horns described in the Old Testament who is supposed to betoken (be a sign of) the end of the world. See also Crowley, Aleister in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Great Chinaman of Koenigsberg:** Immanuel Kant, philosopher, who was born in and lived all of his life in Koenigsberg, East Prussia. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Collier's Encyclopedia.

**Great Dane:** a very large dog with short, smooth hair. —HEV Approved Glossary

- great day in the morning:** (colloquial) a variation of Great Scott, an expression showing surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10  
Approved Glossary
- great day in the morning:** (**colloquial**) a variation of Great Scott, an expression showing surprise, disbelief etc. —SHSBC Binder 7  
Approved Glossary
- great day in the morning:** (**colloquial**) a variation of Great Scott, an expression showing surprise, disbelief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23  
Approved Glossary
- great guns:** (informal) very fast or very hard. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- great guns:** (informal) vigorously, powerfully, unstoppably. The term originally referred to British coastal artillery. —NED Approved Glossary
- Great Lodge of Egomania:** a made-up name for a group. Egomania is a condition of thinking, talking or writing too much about oneself to the point that it is a form of mental illness. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Great Okay:** a coined term denoting the hypothetical proposition of a total acknowledgment which, when given, would cause everything (i.e. the entire physical universe) to vanish. "Great Okay" is a humorous take-off on "great Amen," an expression used in a poem (and later a song with the same lyrics) called A Lost Chord, by Adelaide Anne Proctor (1825 - 1864). The poem is about a troubled person who, while idly playing the organ, accidentally strikes a beautiful chord which brings calm and quiets her troubles. / "But I struck one chord of music / Like the sound of a great Amen." / She searches again for the chord but can't find it, and thinks that perhaps she will hear it again at death. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Great Plague:** a severe epidemic of bubonic plague that occurred in London in 1665 and killed about 15 percent of the city's population. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- great plagues of England:** severe epidemics of bubonic plague that occurred in England and other parts of Europe. These epidemics spread over Europe between 1347 and 1350, followed by successive outbreaks every few years thereafter for three centuries. By the end of 1350, two-thirds of all Europeans had been attacked, of whom about one-half died. Another epidemic occurred in 1665 in England that killed about 15 percent of the population of the city of London. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Great Wall:** the Great Wall of China, a stone wall extending for 1500 miles across northern China. Built to defend the Chinese border in ancient times. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- Great Wall of China:** a stone wall extending 1500 miles across northern China. It was built to defend the Chinese border in ancient times. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Great White Way:** the brightly lighted theater district along Broadway, in the Times Square area of New York City. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Greek fire:** \*\*\*an incendiary (causing or designed to cause fires) material used in medieval warfare, described as able to burn in water. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990



**Greek fire:** an incendiary (causing or designed to cause fires) material used in medieval warfare, described as able to burn in water. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Greek fire:** an incendiary (causing or designed to cause fires) material used in medieval warfare, described as able to burn in water. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Greek fire:** an incendiary (causing or designed to cause fires) material used in medieval warfare, described as able to burn in water. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Greek phalanx:** in ancient Greece, a group of heavily armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and long spears overlapping. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**green:** (golf) the area of closely cropped grass surrounding each hole on a golf course. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**green:\*\*\*** immature in age or judgment; untrained; inexperienced. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**green:\*\*\*** immature in age or judgment; untrained; inexperienced. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**green:** immature in age or judgment; untrained; inexperienced. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**green:** not trained or experienced. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**green:** pale and sickly in complexion, as from illness, fear, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**green:** (slang) money, especially ready cash. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**green:** untrained; inexperienced. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**green:** untrained; inexperienced. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**greenbacks:** any piece of US paper money printed in green ink on the back. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Green Beach One:** a made-up military-type designation for a beach. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Greene:** Nathanael Greene (1742 - 1786), an American general in the American Revolution See also **American Revolution** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**green earth, under God's:** (informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**greenhorn:** an inexperienced person; beginner; novice. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**green in the face:** (informal) looking as though one is about to be sick. Variation of green about the gills. —Academy Level II Glossary

**green in the face, until (one) is:** (colloquial) endlessly or until (one) is tired out without having gained the desired result. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**green light:** (colloquial) authorization or permission to proceed with an action or project. The term comes from the use of a green-colored traffic light to signal permission to proceed. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Green, Roddy:** a made-up name for a preclear. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Greenwich meridian:** \*\*\*a semicircle on the globe, passing through Greenwich, England and the North and South Poles. Greenwich mean time is the time on the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich, used as a basis for calculating time throughout the world. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Greenwich meridian:** a semicircle on the globe, passing through Greenwich, England and the North and South Poles. Greenwich mean time is the time on the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich, used as a basis for calculating time throughout the world. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Greenwich Village:**\*\*\* a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan: inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Greenwich Village:**\*\*\* a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan: inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Greenwich Village:** a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**green with envy:** very jealous. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**gregarious:** living in herds or flocks. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Gregerty, Butch:** a made-up name for a person. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Gregerty, Butch:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Gregg:** John Robert Gregg (1867 - 1948), American educator, author and inventor of the Gregg system of shorthand. In 1888 he introduced his shorthand system in England and later brought it to the United States. His system uses symbols to represent sound through the use of short and long strokes, as different from the Pitman system which

- uses light and shaded strokes. See also Pitman in this glossary.  
—SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Gresham, James Robert:** an official in the Puerto Rican government who helped Ron with his mineralogical expedition done on the island between October 1932 and April 1933. He also held the position of secretary of the Explorers Club in the mid-1930s. See also Explorers Club in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Grey diesel engines:** a type of ship diesel engine manufactured by an English company, Grey Marine Diesel. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Greyhound:** Greyhound Bus Lines: one of the leading intercity bus systems in the US. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Greyhound:** Greyhound Bus Lines: one of the leading intercity bus systems in the US. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Greyhound:** of the Greyhound Bus Lines: one of the leading intercity bus systems in the US. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Greyhound:** the name of a major bus company in the United States. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- grief charge:** an outburst of tears that may continue for a considerable time, in a session, after which the preclear feels greatly relieved. This is occasioned by the discharge of grief or painful emotion. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- grief charge:** an outburst of tears that may continue for a considerable time, in a session, after which the preclear feels greatly relieved. This is occasioned by the discharge of grief or painful emotion from a secondary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- grief charge:** an outburst of tears that may continue for a considerable time, in a session, after which the preclear feels greatly relieved. This is occasioned by the discharge of grief or painful emotion. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- grief, come to:** fail or become ruined. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- grief, come to:** have trouble; fail. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- grifts:** swindlers, dishonest gamblers or the like. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- grill, put on the back:** (slang) not being actively considered; in reserve; on hold. A variation of the phrase on the back burner which derives from the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- grimaces:** makes a twisting of the face in fun or in a look of pain, disgust, etc. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- Grimm's Fairy-Tales:** a collection of fairy tales written in 1812 by German writers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- grind:** (colloquial) working or studying hard and steadily. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- grind:** go over and over and over and over an incident without obtaining an actual erasure. A Dianetics auditor who puts a pc through an incident

- four or five times without erasure or appreciable reduction is encountering "grinding." —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- grind:\*\*\*** go over and over and over and over an incident without obtaining an actual erasure ("vanishing" entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience). A Dianetics auditor who puts a pc through an incident four or five times without erasure or appreciable reduction is encountering "grinding." —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- grind:\*\*\*** go over and over and over and over an incident without obtaining an actual erasure ("vanishing" entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience). A Dianetics auditor who puts a pc through an incident four or five times without erasure or appreciable reduction is encountering "grinding." —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- grind:** \*\*\*go over and over and over and over a process with no change of tone arm. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- grind:\*\*\*** go over and over and over and over a process with no change of tone arm. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- grind:\*\*\*** go over and over and over and over a process with no change of tone arm. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- grind:** (informal) a laborious task, routine or study. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- grind:** laborious, usually uninteresting work. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- grind:** laborious, usually uninteresting work. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- grind:** laborious, usually uninteresting work. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- grind away:\*\*\*** (colloquial) do long, tedious and hard study or work. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- grind away:\*\*\*** (colloquial) do long, tedious and hard study or work. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- grinding:** going over and over and over and over an incident without obtaining an actual erasure ("vanishing" entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience). A Dianetics auditor who puts a pc through an incident four or five times without erasure or appreciable reduction is encountering "grinding." —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- grind out:** are gone over and over and over and over with no change of tone arm. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- grind out:** produce by steady or laborious, often uninspired, effort. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- grind out:\*\*\*** produce by steady or laborious, often uninspired, effort. —R-factor~Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- grind out:\*\*\*** produce by steady or laborious, often uninspired, effort. —R-factor~Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- grinds to a brake-smoking halt: (informal)** slows down and comes to a complete stop. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- grind the midnight oil:** same as burn the midnight oil: to study or work late at night. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**grip:** (slang) short for gripsack; a small bag or satchel for holding clothes, etc. in traveling. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**grip:** **(slang)** short for gripsack; a small bag or satchel for holding clothes, etc. in traveling. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**grip of, have a:\*\*\*** (slang) have a mental grasp or understanding of. —OE - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**grip of, have a:\*\*\*** (slang) have a mental grasp or understanding of. —OE - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**grippe:** influenza. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**grips, come to:** (informal) begin to deal with or gain an understanding of (a problem, situation, etc.). —Academy Level II Glossary

**grips with, come to: (informal)** begin to deal with or gain an understanding of (a problem, situation, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**grips with, come to:\*\*\*** (informal) begin to deal with or gain an understanding of (a problem, situation, etc.). Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**grips with, come to:\*\*\*** (informal) begin to deal with or gain an understanding of (a problem, situation, etc.). Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**grips with, come to:** take hold of seriously, as a problem. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**grist to one's mill:** something employed to one's profit or advantage, especially something seemingly unpromising. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**grit (one's) teeth:** clench or grind (one's) teeth in anger or determination. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**grit (one's) teeth:\*\*\*** clench or grind (one's) teeth in anger or determination. —OE - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**grit (one's) teeth:\*\*\*** clench or grind (one's) teeth in anger or determination. —OE - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**gritted teeth:** teeth clenched in anger or determination. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**grizzly:** short for grizzly bear; a large, ferocious, brownish, grayish or yellowish bear of western North America, having a shoulder hump and long front claws. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**grizzly b'ar:** (dialectal) grizzly bear: a large, ferocious, brownish, grayish or yellowish bear of western North America, having a shoulder hump and long front claws. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**grizzly bear:\*\*\*** a large, ferocious, brownish, grayish or yellowish bear of west North America, having a shoulder hump and long front claws. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**grizzly bear:\*\*\*** a large, ferocious, brownish, grayish or yellowish bear of west North America, having a shoulder hump and long front claws. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**grocery store:** a store that sells food and various household supplies. —Academy Level II Glossary

**grogged:** unsteady and dazed; shaky. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**groggier:** more sluggish or dull, as from lack of sleep. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**groggy:** shaky or dizzy, as from a blow, lack of sleep, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**groggy:** shaky or dizzy, as from a blow, lack of sleep, etc. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**groggy:** shaky or dizzy, as from a blow, lack of sleep, etc. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**groggy:\*\*\*** shaky or dizzy, as from a blow, lack of sleep, etc. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**groggy:\*\*\*** shaky or dizzy, as from a blow, lack of sleep, etc. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**groggy:** shaky or dizzy, as from a blow, lack of sleep, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**groggy:\*\*\*** shaky or dizzy, as from a blow, lack of sleep, etc. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**groove:** a habitual way of doing something; settled routine. —Academy Level II Glossary

**groove:** settle into a routine of work, habit, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**groove: (slang)** a settled, dull routine; a rut. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**grooved: (colloquial)** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**grooved: (colloquial)** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**grooved:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**grooved:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**grooved:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**grooved:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**grooved:\*\*\*** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**grooved:\*\*\*** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**grooved down into:** \*\*\*settled into (a routine of work, habit, etc.). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**grooved in: (colloquial)** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**grooved in: (colloquial)** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**grooved in: (colloquial)** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**grooved in: (colloquial)** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**grooved-in: (colloquial)** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**grooved in:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**grooved in:\*\*\*** settled into (a routine of work, habit, etc.). —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**grooved in:\*\*\*** settled into (a routine of work, habit, etc.). —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**grooved in:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**grooved in:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**grooved in:\*\*\*** shown how something works so it can get done or handled. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**grooved in:\*\*\*** shown how something works so it can get done or handled. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**grooved in:** shown how something works so it can get done or handled. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**grooved (oneself) in:** settled (oneself) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**groove, down the:** (slang) in good form; working smoothly and well. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**grooved (something) in:** (colloquial) settled (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**grooved (something) in:** settled (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**grooved (something) in:** showed how something works so it could get done or handled. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**grooved (something) in:\*\*\*** showed how something works so it could get done or handled. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**grooved (something) in:\*\*\*** showed how something works so it could get done or handled. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**groove in:\*\*\*** settle into a routine of work, habit, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**groove in:** settle into a routine of work, habit, etc. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**groove, in the:** doing something very well; near perfection. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**groove, in the:** into a routine of work, habit, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**groove, in the:** (slang) in good form; working smoothly and well. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**groove, in the: (slang)** in good form; working smoothly and well. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**groove, in the: (slang)** in good form; working smoothly and well. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**groove, into the:** settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**groove (it) in:\*\*\*** settle (it) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**groove (it) in:\*\*\*** settle (it) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**groove (it) in:** settle (it) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**groove (it) up:\*\*\*** bring (it) to a condition where something can get done or handled. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**groove (it) up:\*\*\*** bring (it) to a condition where something can get done or handled. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**groove off:** completely settle (fix definitely; determine or decide). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**groove, off the: (slang)** out of perfect functioning order. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**groove, off the: (slang)** out of perfect functioning order. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**groove, on the: (slang)** in good working order; working smoothly and well. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**groove, on the: (slang)** in perfect functioning order. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**groove, on the: (slang)** in perfect functioning order. —HEV Approved Glossary

**groove, on the: (slang)** in perfect functioning order. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**groove, right on the:** done successfully; from the accurate reproduction of music by a needle set in the groove of a record. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**groove (something) in: (colloquial)** settle (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**groove (something) in: (colloquial)** settle (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**groove up (something):** settle (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**grooving in:\*\*\*** settling into a routine of work, habit, etc. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**grooving in:\*\*\*** settling into a routine of work, habit, etc. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**grooving in:** settling into a routine of work, habit, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**grooving in:** showing someone how something works so that he can then operate or handle it. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**groozergruffs:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**groping:\*\*\*** searching blindly or uncertainly. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**groping:\*\*\*** searching blindly or uncertainly. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**gross auditing error:** one of five very serious auditor errors that can be made in a session. The five gross auditing errors are: (1) can't handle and read an E-Meter, (2) doesn't know and can't apply technical data, (3) can't get and keep a pc in session, (4) can't complete an auditing cycle, (5) can't complete a repetitive auditing cycle (including repeating a command long enough to flatten a process). —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary



**gross auditing error:** one of five very serious errors that can be made by an auditor in a session. The five gross auditing errors are: (1) can't handle and read an E-Meter, (2) doesn't know and can't apply technical data, (3) can't get and keep a pc in session, (4) can't complete an auditing cycle, (5) can't complete a repetitive auditing cycle (including repeating a command long enough to flatten a process). —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**gross divisional statistics:\*\*\*** the statistic on which each division of the org is judged as to condition. While the gross divisional statistic (GDS) does not cover all the statistics of a division, it is the primary statistic. See also **condition** and **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**grossest:** most flagrant and extreme. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**grouch:** a complaint or grumble. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**ground:** a conducting connection between an electric circuit or equipment and the earth or some other conducting body. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ground:** to provide an electrical path to the earth. Water pipes and other metal objects in contact with the earth are commonly used to ground things. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**ground glass:** (optics) glass that has had its polished surface removed by fine grinding and that is used to diffuse light. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**ground, ran (something) into the:** (colloquial) did (something) too long or too often; overdid (something). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ground, ride (something) into the:** (colloquial) do (something) too long or too often; overdo. A variation of the phrase run into the ground. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**ground wave:** a radio wave that follows the curvature of the earth near the ground. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ground, went to:** found (something) after making a search. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**ground zero:** the point on the surface of the earth or water directly below, directly above or at which an atomic or hydrogen bomb explodes. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**group:** (US Air Force) a unit of two or more squadrons (a formation of six or more aircraft.) —HEV Approved Glossary

**Group Auditing:** same as Group Processing. See **Group Processing** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**group auditing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Group Auditing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Group Auditing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Group Dianetics:** a theory explaining the observed behavior of people as groups, with corollary deductions on methods of improving that

behavior in terms of the dynamics. It is not a method of processing a number of individuals at the same time, but deals with the interrelationship of those individuals as a group. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Group Dianetics:** a theory explaining the observed behavior of people as groups, with corollary deductions on methods of improving that behavior in terms of the dynamics. It is not a method of processing a number of individuals at the same time, but deals with the interrelationship of those individuals as a group. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**group engrams:** engrams which occur during moments of shock when the ideals, ethics, rationale and general thought and energy of a group collide forcefully with mest. Each time instantaneous action is demanded of the group by compressed time situations, and the commands are given by the selected individual or individuals to cope with those moments of emergency, it can be observed that an engram has been implanted in the group. The instantaneous orders and commands are indicators of an engram. The group engram only has force on the individuals in a group because of basics on that subject in their banks. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**grouper:** an engramic command which collapses the time track and brings many incidents together. Examples are "I have no time," "Put them all together," "It's all up to me all the time," "I have to do everything around here" and "You're all alike." See also **engram, time track** and **incident** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**grouper:** species of command which, literally translated, means that all incidents are in one place on the time track: "I'm jammed up," "Everything happens at once," "Everything comes in on me at once," "I'll get even with you," etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**groupers:** engramic commands (such as "I have no time," "Put them all together," etc.) which collapse the time track and bring many incidents together. See also **time track** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**groupers:** engramic commands (such as "I have no time," "Put them all together," etc.) which collapse the time track (the time span of the individual from conception to present time on which lies the sequence of events of his life) and bring many incidents together. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**group process:** administer Scientology auditing techniques to groups of children or adults. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**group processes:** auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults by a group auditor. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Group Processing:** same as Group Auditing. See **Group Auditing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Group Processing:\*\*\*** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Group Processing:** Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**grovel:** humble oneself in a servile or demeaning manner; cringe. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**growing teeth:** developing the ability to compel or enforce, especially by the exaction of penalties, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**growler:** (informal) a pitcher, pail, or other container brought by a customer for beer. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**grown up:** mature; adult. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**GRU:** the Chief Intelligence Directorate of the Soviet General Staff, a military intelligence organization founded in 1920 and functioning as a complement to the KGB. GRU are the initial letters of the three Russian words for this organization. See also **KGB** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**grub: (slang)** food. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**grueling:** arduously severe; demanding. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**grumping:** going in a complaining and grumbling manner. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Grundig:** a large company in Bayern, Germany, that produces communications equipment (such as TV cameras and radios). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**(g two) G-2:** military intelligence section of the Army or Marine Corps. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**(g twos) G-2s:\*\*\*** the personnel of the military intelligence section of the Army or Marine Corps. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**(g-twos) G-2s:\*\*\*** the personnel of the military intelligence section of the Army or Marine Corps. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Guadalcanal:** the largest island of the Solomon Islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean. During bitter fighting in World War II, US forces seized the island and its airstrip, Henderson Field, from Japanese troops. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Guadalcanal:** the largest island of the Solomon Islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean. During bitter fighting in World War II, US forces seized the island and its airstrip, Henderson Field, from Japanese troops. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Guam:** an island, belonging to the US, in the western Pacific, east of the Philippines. It is the largest island of the group of Mariana Islands. See also **Philippines** in this glossary. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**guardia civil:** (Spanish) civil guard. In Spain, an armed body created in 1833 to persecute criminals and afterwards employed to maintain public order and security of the roads of the country. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Guardian:\*\*\*** a former post in charge of legal matters, defense, press and government relations. This post, previously located in the Executive Division of each Scientology organization, no longer exists. (Similar functions are now done by the Office of Special Affairs). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Guardian:\*\*\*** a former post in charge of legal matters, defense, press and government relations. This post, previously located in the Executive Division of each Scientology organization, no longer exists. (Similar functions are now done by the Office of Special Affairs). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**guardian angel:** an angel supposed to watch over a particular person. Also a term used for a person specially devoted to the interests of another. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**guardian angels:** angels (supernatural beings to whom are attributed greater than human power, intelligence, etc.) believed by some to protect particular persons from danger or error. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Guardian, The:** the Manchester Guardian, a newspaper in Manchester, England at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Guayaquil:** a seaport in west Ecuador, a republic in northwestern South America. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**guck:** (slang) any sticky, viscous (thick like glue or syrup) substance. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**gucky:** (slang) of or like any thick, viscous, sticky or slimy substance. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**guerrillas:** any members of a small defensive force of irregular soldiers, usually volunteers, making surprise raids, especially behind the lines of an invading enemy army. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**guff:** (slang) foolish talk; nonsense. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**guffaw:** laugh loudly and coarsely. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**guffball:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**gugfrog:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**guided missile:** a military missile whose course is controlled by radio signals, radar devices, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**guide words:\*\*\*** the words written in darker letters at the top of each page of a dictionary which show the first and last words entered on that

- page. See also **dictionary** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- guidon:** the identification flag of a military unit. Used figuratively. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- guile:** slyness and cunning in dealing with others; craftiness. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- guillotine:** an instrument for beheading by means of a heavy blade dropped between two grooved uprights. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- guilt complex:** (psychology) a largely unconscious idea and feeling related to the belief that one has committed offenses or that one is to blame for things, strongly influencing the individual's behavior. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- guilt complex:** (psychology) largely unconscious idea and feelings related to the belief that one has committed offenses or that one is to blame for things, strongly influencing the individual's behavior. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- guilt complexes:** (psychology) largely unconscious ideas and feelings related to the belief that one has committed offenses or that one is to blame for things, strongly influencing the individual's behavior. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- guilt complexes:** (psychology) largely unconscious ideas and feelings related to the belief that one has committed offenses or that one is to blame for things, strongly influencing the individual's behavior. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- guilt complexes:** **\*\*\***(psychology) largely unconscious ideas and feelings related to the belief that one has committed offenses or that one is to blame for things, strongly influencing the individual's behavior. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- guilt of another hue:** a variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color, quite a different matter, question or point. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- guinea:** a gold coin formerly used in England (issued from 1663 to 1813). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- guinea:** a gold coin formerly used in England (issued from 1663 to 1813). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- guinea:\*\*\*** an amount equal to twenty-one shillings, used in England in stating prices, fees, etc. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- guinea:\*\*\*** an amount equal to twenty-one shillings, used in England in stating prices, fees, etc. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- guinea:** an amount equal to twenty-one shillings, used in England in stating prices, fees, etc. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- guinea pig:** literally, a small, fat mammal of the rat family, with short ears and no external tail; guinea pigs are domesticated and used in biological experiments. Figuratively, any person or thing used in an experiment or test. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- guinea pig:** literally, a small, fat mammal of the rat family, with short ears and no external tail; guinea pigs are domesticated and used in

- biological experiments. Figuratively, any person or thing used in an experiment or test. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- guise:** a false or deceiving appearance; pretense. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- guise:** outward appearance. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Guk:** A combination of vitamins (E, B, calcium, C, etc.) taken by a preclear to help in auditing. Also “chemical assist.” —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Guk:** a combination of vitamins (E, B, calcium, C, etc.) taken by a preclear to help in auditing. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Gulch, Mamie:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Gulf:** short for Gulf Oil Corporation, an enterprise incorporated in 1922 that engages in all branches of the petroleum industry. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- Gulf:** short for the Gulf of Mexico, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Mexico and the US state of Florida. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Gulf:** short for the Gulf of Mexico, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Mexico and the US state of Florida. —Academy Level II Glossary
- gullet:** the tube leading from the mouth to the stomach. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- gullet, punch it down (one's):** (informal) force (one) to do or agree to (something not wanted or liked). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Gulliver:** the main character of the book Gulliver's Travels, a satire by English writer Jonathan Swift (1667 - 1745). Lemuel Gulliver, an Englishman, travels exotic lands, including Lilliput (where the people are six inches tall), Brobdingnag (where the people are seventy feet tall), and the land of the Houyhnhnms (where horses are the intelligent beings, and humans, called Yahoos, are mute brutes of labor). Probably the most famous image from this book is of the tiny Lilliputians having tied down the sleeping giant, Gulliver. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Gulliver:** the main character of the book Gulliver's Travels, a satire by English writer Jonathan Swift (1667 - 1745). Lemuel Gulliver, an Englishman, travels exotic lands, including Lilliput (where the people are six inches tall), Brobdingnag (where the people are seventy feet tall), and the land of the Houyhnhnms (where horses are the intelligent beings, and humans, called Yahoos, are mute brutes of labor). Probably the most famous image from this book is of the tiny Lilliputians having tied down the sleeping giant, Gulliver. —NED Approved Glossary
- Gulloby Isles:** a made-up name for a group of islands. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- gumballs:** brightly colored balls of sugar-coated chewing gum. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990
- gumboot:** a rubber boot. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- gumboot:** of a type of rubber boot, usually extending to the calf or knee. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**gumboots:** rubber boots, usually extending to the calf or knee. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**gumboots:** rubber boots, usually extending to the calf or knee. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**gumbo potto gymnastico:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**gumbo potto gymnastico:\*\*\*** a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gumbo potto gymnastico:\*\*\*** a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gummed up the works: (slang)** ruined; spoiled; threw into confusion. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**gumming up: (slang)** ruining, spoiling, throwing into confusion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gumps:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**gumption: (colloquial)** courage and initiative; enterprise and boldness. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**gums, beating my: (slang)** talking excessively or ineffectively. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**gums, beat your: (slang)** talk excessively or ineffectively. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**gum (someone) up: (slang)** mess (someone) up; throw (someone) into confusion. —NED Approved Glossary

**gum (something) up: (slang)** spoil or ruin (something). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**gun:** cause to start or gain speed. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**gun: (colloquial)** shoot (a person). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**gun: (slang)** an important person. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**gung-ho: (informal)** eager; enthusiastic. From the Chinese, literally, work together. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**gun, hotter than a:** a variation of hotter than a two-dollar pistol. See **pistol, hot as a** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**gun (it) up:\*\*\*** accelerate (it) to maximum speed. A variation of give it the gun. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**gun (it) up:\*\*\*** accelerate (it) to maximum speed. A variation of give it the gun. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**gun (it) up:** accelerate (it) to maximum speed. A variation of give it the gun. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gun, jumping the:** \*\*\*starting before one should. Literally means starting before the starter's gun in a race. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Gun Moll: (slang)** a female thief or criminal. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**gunned (someone) down: (slang)** shot (someone) so as to fell or kill them. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**gunned (someone) down: (slang)** shot (someone) so as to fell or kill them. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**gunned-up:\*\*\* (slang)** set at a high speed, amplification, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**gunned-up:** (slang) set at a high speed, amplification, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**gunned up:** (slang) set at a high speed, amplification, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**gunned-up:** (slang) set at a high speed, amplification, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**gunnels:** the upper edge of the side of a ship or boat. Used figuratively in this lecture. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**gunner's mate:** an assistant to a gunner (a navy officer in charge of a ship's guns). —Academy Level II Glossary

**gunner's mate:** an assistant to a gunner (a navy officer in charge of a ship's guns). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**gunnery:** the art and science of constructing and operating guns, especially large guns. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**gunnery officer:** seaman officer specializing in the operation of firing guns. —Jane's Dictionary of Naval Terms (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**gunnery sergeant:** (US Marine Corps) a noncommissioned officer ranking below a first sergeant. See also **first sergeant** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**gunning for:** (slang) trying to get; seeking. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**gun, pulled every:** made a special effort to defeat one's opponenet by using every possible means. Variation of the phrase bring out the big guns. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**guns, going great:** proceeding vigorously, powerfully, unstopably. —Academy Level II Glossary

**gunshot:** (informal) fire as if from a shotgun (a gun that shoots many small pellets instead of a single bullet. The pellets spread out when they leave the gun and therefore increase the chance of hitting the target). Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**gunshot:** (informal) like a shot fired from a shotgun (a gun that shoots many small pellets instead of a single bullet. The pellets spread out when they leave the gun and therefore increase the chance of hitting the target). Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**gunshot at, take a:** variation of the phrase take a shot at, which means "make a try at." —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Gunsmoke:** the name of a dramatic Western television series which aired from 1955 to 1975. The setting of the show was in Dodge City, Kansas during the 1880s and it focused on the lives and experiences of a United States marshal and his two deputies, the proprietress of a saloon and a physician. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**gun (something) up:** (slang) set (something) at a high speed, accelerate (something), etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary



- gun (something) up:** (slang) set (something) at a high speed, accelerate (something), etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- gun, under the:** under pressure, as to meet a deadline or solve a problem. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- gun, under the:** under pressure, as to meet a deadline or solve a problem. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- gun, under the:** under pressure, as to meet a deadline or solve a problem. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- gun, under the:** under pressure, as to meet a deadline or solve a problem. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- gun up:** (slang) set at a high speed, amplification, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- gunwale:** the upper edge of the side of a boat or ship. This area, formerly called the wale, was used to support the guns on the old wooden warships, so it became known as the gunwale. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- gunwales:** the upper edges of the side of a boat or ship. These areas, formerly called the wales, were used to support the guns on the old wooden warships, so became known as the gunwales. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Gurdjieff:** George Ivanovitch Gurdjieff (1872 - 1949), Russian-born teacher. He became a follower of Sufism after travels in Asia, which he then practiced and taught in an institute he founded in France. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Gurdjieff:** George Ivanovitch Gurdjieff (1872 - 1949), Russian-born teacher. He became a follower of Sufism after travels in Asia, which he then practiced and taught in an institute he founded in France. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Gurdjieff:\*\*\*** George Ivanovitch Gurdjieff (1872 - 1949), Russian born teacher. He became a follower of Sufism (an Eastern religion) after travels in Asia, which he then practiced and taught in an institute he founded in France. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Gurdjieff:\*\*\*** George Ivanovitch Gurdjieff (1872 - 1949), Russian born teacher. He became a follower of Sufism (an Eastern religion) after travels in Asia, which he then practiced and taught in an institute he founded in France. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Gurkha:\*\*\*** a member of a people living in the mountains of Nepal, famous as soldiers. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- Gurkha:\*\*\*** a member of a people living in the mountains of Nepal, famous as soldiers. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- Gurkha:** a member of a people living in the mountains of Nepal, famous as soldiers. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- guru: (Hinduism)** a personal spiritual teacher. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- guts:** (colloquial) the basic, inner or deeper parts. —Academy Level III Glossary
- guts:** (colloquial) the basic, inner or deeper parts. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**guts:** (colloquial) the basic, inner or deeper parts. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**guts:** (**colloquial**) the basic, inner or deeper parts. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**guts:** (colloquial) the basic, inner or deeper parts. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**guts:** (slang) daring, courage, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**guts:** (**slang**) strength or vitality; courage. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**guts, hated (one's):** (colloquial) hated (one) very much. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**guts, hated (one's):** (colloquial) hated (one) very much. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**guts, hated (someone's):** (colloquial) hated (someone) very much. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**guts, hated (someone's):** (**slang**) hated (someone) intensely. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**guts, hate (one's):** (**colloquial**) hate (one) very much. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**guts, hate (someone's):** (**slang**) hate (someone) intensely. —Secrets of the MEST Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**guts, spilling your:** telling everything you know; being totally and lengthily candid. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**guts, spilling your:\*\*\*** telling everything you know; being totally and lengthily candid.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**guts, spilling your:\*\*\*** telling everything you know; being totally and lengthily candid.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**gutted:** having had the interior of destroyed, as by fire. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**guy:** (slang) a man or boy; fellow; any person. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**guy:\*\*\*** (slang) a man or boy; fellow; any person. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**guy:\*\*\*** (slang) a man or boy; fellow; any person. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**guy:** (slang) a man or boy; fellow. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Guy Fawkes:** of Guy Fawkes Day: an event taking place in England on the 5th of November each year commemorating the arrest of Guy Fawkes (1570 - 1606), an English conspirator who, on the 5th of November 1605, took part in a plot to blow up the British Houses of Parliament to kill King James I. The day is celebrated with fireworks and bonfires burning his effigy. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Guy Fawkes celebration:** an event taking place in England on the 5th of November each year commemorating the arrest of Guy Fawkes (1570 - 1606), an English conspirator who, on the 5th of November 1605, took part in a plot to blow up the British Houses of Parliament to kill King James I. The day is celebrated with fireworks, and bonfires burning his effigy. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Guy Fawkes Day:** an event taking place in England on the 5th of November each year commemorating the arrest of Guy Fawkes (1570 - 1606), an English conspirator who, on the 5th of November 1605, took part in a plot to blow up the British Houses of Parliament to kill King James I. The day is celebrated with fireworks, and bonfires burning his effigy. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Guy Fawkes Day:** an event taking place in England on the 5th of November each year commemorating the arrest of Guy Fawkes (1570 - 1606), an English conspirator who, on the 5th of November 1605, took part in a plot to blow up the British Houses of Parliament to kill King James I. The day is celebrated with fireworks, and bonfires burning his effigy. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Guy Fawkes Day:** an event taking place in England on the 5th of November each year commemorating the arrest of Guy Fawkes (1570 - 1606), an English conspirator who, on the 5th of November 1605, took part in a plot to blow up the British Houses of Parliament to kill King James I. The day is celebrated with fireworks, and bonfires burning his effigy. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**guys:** (slang) men or boys; fellows; persons. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**guys:** (slang) men or boys; fellows; persons. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Guys hospital:** a large general hospital in London, England. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**GW:** abbreviation for George Washington University: a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**GW:** abbreviation for George Washington University: a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the United States. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**gymnastico potto:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**gymnastico potto:\*\*\*** a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gymnastico potto:\*\*\*** a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gymnastico psichatrico potto squigo:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**gymnastico psichatrico potto squigo:\*\*\*** a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gymnastico psichatrico potto squigo:\*\*\*** a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gymnastics:\*\*\*** a sport combining tumbling and acrobatic feats. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gymnastics:\*\*\*** a sport combining tumbling and acrobatic feats. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**gyp:** (colloquial) a swindler. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**gyp:** (colloquial) a swindler. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**gyp:** (colloquial) a swindle. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**gyp:** (colloquial) one who swindles, cheats or defrauds. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**gyp:\*\*\*** (colloquial) one who swindles, cheats or defrauds. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**gyp:\*\*\*** (colloquial) one who swindles, cheats or defrauds. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**gyp:\*\*\*** (colloquial) swindle, cheat or defraud. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**gyp:\*\*\*** (colloquial) swindle, cheat or defraud. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**gypped:** swindled; cheated. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Gyp:** a made-up name for a planet. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Gyp:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**gyps:** cheaters; swindlers. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**gyps:\*\*\*** (slang) swindlers; cheaters. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**gyps:\*\*\*** (slang) swindlers; cheaters. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**gyps:** (slang) swindlers; cheaters. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**gyration:** action of turning round, wheeling or whirling. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**gyrations:** actions of turning round, wheeling or whirling. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**gyroscopic:** having characteristics of a gyroscope, a device consisting of a heavy wheel which, when spinning fast, keeps the direction of its axis unchanged. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**H.:** an allusion to Jack Horner (the character of the nursery rhyme «Little Jack Horner») in reference to Jack Horner, a person who had his certificates removed in 1960 for out-ethics and being connected to a decertified person. See also **pie, putting his thumb in** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**habit:** a stimulus-response mechanism similar to the training pattern but set up by the reactive mind out of the content of engrams. It cannot be changed at will by the analytical mind. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**habit:** garb of a particular rank, profession, religious order, etc. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**habitually:** in a manner often used, seen, done, etc.; usually. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**habituated:** made used to; accustomed; familiarized with. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**habituated:** made used to; accustomed; familiarized with. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**habitué:** frequent or habitual visitor to a place. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Hace calor, no?: (Spanish)** it's warm, isn't it? —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Hacker:** Frederick J. Hacker, an American psychiatrist who attacked Dianetics in 1950. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hackles:** the hairs on a dog's neck and back that bristle, as when the dog is ready to fight. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Hackton:** short for Black Hackton, the individual who made man, the Earth, the heavens, etc., according to the Apache Indians. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**haddock:** a saltwater fish used for food, found off the coasts of Europe and North America. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hades, hasn't got a chance in:** (colloquial) has no chance at all. Hades, in Greek mythology, is the home of the dead, beneath the earth. It is used colloquially to mean hell. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**hades, hasn't got a chance in:** (colloquial) has no chance at all. Hades, in Greek mythology, is the home of the dead, beneath the earth. It is used colloquially to mean hell. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

- had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- had it:** (colloquial) suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- had it:** suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- had it, has:** (colloquial) has suffered or is about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- had it, have:** (colloquial) have suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- had it, have:** (colloquial) have suffered or are about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Hadocol:** a medicine used in the 1950s which acted as a stimulant. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- had one's head:** a coined phrase meaning punished someone. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- haggle:** argue in an attempt to come to terms. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hagridden:** obsessed or harassed. From being ridden (dominated or obsessed) by a hag or witch. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- Hahneken:** reference to Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (1755 - 1843), German physician known as the founder of homeopathy. In 1790, he performed some experiments and came to the conclusion that the symptoms produced by a drug on the healthy body were similar to the diseased condition it was known to cure. This confirmed the old medical proverb «Like cures like,» and Hahnemann based his system of medicine upon this law. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Hah-varrd:** humorous pronunciation of the word Harvard, imitating a Harvard University accent. See also Harvard in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- Haig & Haig:** a brand of Scotch whiskey (liquor). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- hail fellow well met:** a spiritedly sociable person; jolly companion. The expression comes from an old greeting «Hail fellow,» and «well-met» (used as a salutation or part of a salutation) and hence signifying familiarity or comradeship, as to be hail fellow well met with everyone. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- Hail fellow well met:** one on easy, familiar terms; an intimate acquaintance. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable

**Hail Mary:** a prayer of the Roman Catholic Church beginning with the words «Hail Mary,» or (in Latin) Ave Maria. —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**hair (almost) stand on end:** (informal) the hair on one's head (almost) rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hair almost stand on end, have (one's):** (informal) become very much frightened or horrified, with the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a result. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hair down, take (one's):** (slang) a variation of the phrase let (one's) hair down, be very informal, relaxed or free in behavior. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hair goes up:** a variation of the expression one's hair stands on end, meaning the hair on one's head rises stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hair has been standing on end, (one's):** the hair on (one's) head has been rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**hair on end:** (informal) the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hair on end: (informal)** the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hair on end, stand (one's):** make the hair on (one's) head rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hair on end, stand (one's):** make the hair on (one's) head rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in the lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hair on end, stands (one's):** (informal) the hair on (one's) head rises stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hair out, tearing (one's):** (informal) showing sorrow or anger; feeling defeat. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hair out, tearing (one's):** showing sorrow or anger; feeling defeat. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hair's breadth:** a very short distance or small amount (used to indicate how close something is to something else). —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hair stand on end, have (one's):** have the hair on one's head rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**hair stand on end, makes (one's):\*\*\*** (informal) causes (one) to become very much frightened or horrified, with the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a result. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hair stands on end:** the hair on one's head rises stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**hair, taking down my:** (informal) speaking candidly or frankly; removing or reducing restraints. A variation of the informal phrase letting one's hair down. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**hair to stand on end:** the hair on one's head to rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hair-trigger:** easily activated or set off; reacting immediately to the slightest provocation or cause. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**hair was standing on end:** the hair on one's head was rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**hair will stand on end:** the hair on one's head will rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hair will stand on end, one's:** (informal) one will become very much frightened or horrified (with the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a result). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Haiti:** republic occupying the west third of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies (the group of islands lying between southeast North America and northern South America, enclosing the Caribbean Sea). —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**hakim:** **\*\*\***(in Arabia, India and other Moslem countries) a wise or learned man; a doctor. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hakim:** (in Arabia, India and other Moslem countries) a wise or learned man; a doctor. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**hakim:** (in Arabia, India and other Moslem countries) a wise or learned man; a doctor. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**haled:** (archaic) pulled forcibly; dragged; hauled. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**half-acks: half-acknowledgments:** encouragements to a person to continue talking. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**half-baked:** (informal) not thought out or studied thoroughly; not worth considering or accepting. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**half-baked up:** **\*\*\***deficient in intellect; silly, half-witted. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**half-cocked:** (informal) inadequately prepared or conceived. From half cock, the half-way (locked) position of the hammer of a firearm (the lever which when released causes the firearm to go off), thus preventing it from being fired. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**half-cocked, went off:** acted or spoke impulsively or thoughtlessly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**half crown:** a former silver or cupronickel (an alloy of copper and nickel) coin of Great Britain equal to two shillings and sixpence. Its use was phased out after decimalization in 1971. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Half Decayed Flowers club:** a made-up name for a club. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary



**half-life:** the length of time it takes for half the atoms of a particular radioactive (giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei) substance to break down or decay. The half-life of a particular radioactive substance is always the same and is the principal characteristic used to distinguish one radioactive substance from another, and to measure radioactivity. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**half-life:** the length of time it takes for half the atoms of a particular radioactive (giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei) substance to break down or decay. The half-life of a particular radioactive substance is always the same and is the principal characteristic used to distinguish one radioactive substance from another, and to measure radioactivity. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**half-seas over:** (slang) drunk; intoxicated; inebriated. The expression literally comes from the condition of a ship stranded on a reef or rock when the seas break over her deck. In this condition she is unable to take any action to ease her situation. The expression has passed into the English language to describe the situation of a person incapacitated by drink and incapable of steering a steady course. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**half-seas over:** well on the way; pretty far gone. Literally comes from the condition of a ship stranded on a reef or rock when the seas break over her deck. In this condition she is usually unable to take any action to ease her situation. The expression has passed into the English language to describe the situation of a person incapacitated by drink and incapable of steering a steady course. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**Halifax, from Hell to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Halifax, from hell to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in northcentral England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Halifax, from here till:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in northcentral England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Halifax, from here to:** a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' «prayer» that goes «From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us.» It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

- Halifax, from now till:** a coined expression meaning forever or eternally. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as «go to Halifax.» —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- Halley:** Edmund Halley (1656 - 1742), an English astronomer. He predicted the periodic appearance (about every seventy-five years) of the famous Halley's Comet. --Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- Halley:** Edmund Halley (1656-1742), English astronomer. Best known for his study of comets. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Halley:** Edmund Halley (1656-1742), English astronomer, best known for his study of comets. He concluded that the comets of 1531, 1607, and 1682 were in reality a single body and accurately predicted its return in 1758. The comet has since been known as Halley's Comet. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Halley, Edmund:** (1656 - 1742) English astronomer. A friend of Newton, Halley is best known for his study of comets. He concluded that the comets of 1531, 1607, and 1682 were in reality a single body and accurately predicted its return in 1758. The comet has since been known as Halley's Comet. See also **Isaac Newton** in this glossary. —The Reader's Encyclopedia (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- hallmark:\*\*** any distinguishing feature or characteristic. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- hallmark:** any mark or symbol of genuineness or high quality. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- hall, old:** a building at Saint Hill on the main driveway and near the Manor. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- hallowed:** regarded as holy; honored as sacred. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Hallow's Eve:** Halloween: a festival celebrated on October 31st each year. Its name means «holy evening» because it comes before All Saint's Day, the day set aside by the Roman Catholic Church to honor all saints who had no special day of their own. In modern times it is celebrated with pranks and parties, and with customs that are a mixture of many beliefs. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- hallucinatory:** pertaining to the seeing or hearing of things around one that are not really there at all. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- hallucinatory:** seeing or hearing of things around one that are not really there at all. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- hallucinatory:** seeing or hearing of things around one that are not really there at all. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- hallucinogen:** a drug or other substance that produces hallucinations. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Halpern, Dick:** an Advanced Clinical Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Halpern, Dick:** a student on the Briefing Course at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Halpern, Dick:** a student on the Briefing Course at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Halpern, Dick:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Halpern, Richard:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**halt:** those who are lame; cripples. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**halt, the:** those who limp; cripples. —HEV Approved Glossary

**halt, the:** those who limp; cripples. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Halver:** one of the processes that are used on most bodies. A half-light, half-black gun which shot out a wave. Half of this wave, usually the black, hit the right side of the victim's body; the other half, in the same explosion, usually the light side, hit the left side of the victim. It did terrible things to the victim: it gave him a conflict, one side with the other, one being good, the other being bad. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**halves, by:** incompletely or partially; halfheartedly. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**halyards:** ropes or lines used to raise or lower sails. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Hamilton, Alexander:** (1755 - 1804) American lawyer and statesman. Hamilton was the first US secretary of the treasury (1789 - 95), and he planned and initiated many US financial policies, including federal tax and coinage systems. He was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, a political rival who accused Hamilton of having slandered him, on 11 July 1804. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Hamilton, Alexander:** (1755 - 1804) American lawyer and statesman. Hamilton was the first US secretary of the treasury (1789 - 1795), and he planned and initiated many US financial policies, including federal tax and coinage systems. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Hamilton, Alexander:** (1755 - 1804) American lawyer and statesman. Hamilton was the first US secretary of the treasury (1789 - 1795), and he planned and initiated many US financial policies, including federal tax and coinage systems. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Hamilton, Alexander:** (1755 - 1804) American lawyer and statesman. Hamilton was the first US secretary of the treasury (1789 - 1795), and he planned and initiated many US financial policies, including federal tax and coinage systems. He was killed in a duel on 11 July 1804 by Aaron Burr, a political rival who accused Hamilton of having slandered him. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Hamilton, Alexander:** \*(1755 - 1804) American lawyer and statesman. Hamilton was the first US secretary of the treasury (1789 - 1795), and he planned and initiated many US financial policies, including federal tax and coinage systems. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Hamilton, Alexander:** (1755 - 1804) a soldier and political leader of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; a founding father (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence) of the United States. Hamilton advised George Washington (first president of the US) in the Revolutionary War and was a leader in the drafting of the Constitution. He later served under Washington as the first

- secretary of the treasury in the new government. —SHSBC Binder 15  
Approved Glossary
- Hamlet:** a tragedy by William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period. The play is about a young prince who avenges the murder of his father. Act 1, Scene 3, as quoted by LRH, has the following passage in it: / «Neither a borrower, nor a lender be; / For loan oft loses both itself and friend. / And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. / This above all: to thine own self be true, / And it must follow, as the night the day, / Thou canst not then be false to any man.» —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Hamlet:** hero of the play Hamlet, a tragedy (first printed 1603) by William Shakespeare. Hamlet is a young prince who avenges the murder of his father. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Hamlet:** the hero of the play Hamlet, a tragedy (first printed 1603) by William Shakespeare. Hamlet is a young prince who avenges the murder of his father. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Hammarskjöld, Dag:** Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjöld (1905 - 1961), Swedish political economist and (from 1953 - 1961) secretary general of the United Nations. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- hammer:** the part of a gun, released by pulling the trigger, that strikes against the firing pin (the part of a firearm that explodes the charge that forces the ammunition out of the gun barrel). —Ability Congress  
Approved Glossary
- hammer:** the part of the firing mechanism of a gun that is released by the trigger so that it strikes the percussion cap (small paper or metal container holding a charge that explodes when struck) of a cartridge or pushes the firing pin and explodes the charge. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- hammer and pound:** force (something) upon or instill (something) by constant, persistent and emphatic repetition. —SHSBC Binder 28  
Approved Glossary
- hammer and pound:** the action of forcing upon or instilling by constant, persistent and emphatic repetition. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- hammer and sickle:** the Communist emblem of the Soviet Union, consisting of a hammer (representing industrial workers) with its handle across the blade of a sickle (representing agricultural workers) and a star above. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- hammer and sickle:** the emblem of Communist parties in some countries, consisting of a sickle (symbolizing peasants) placed across a hammer (symbolizing workers). —Academy Level IV Glossary
- hammer and tongs:** (colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorously. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- hammer and tongs:** (colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- hammer and tongs:** (colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- hammer and tongs:** (colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- hammer and tongs:** (colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorous. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** using all one's might; very vigorously. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hammer and tongs:** using all one's might; very vigorously. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** using all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** using all one's might; very vigorous. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**hammer-and-tongs:** using all one's might; very vigorous. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**hammer-and-tongs:** using all one's might; very vigorous. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** with all one's might; very vigorously. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hammer and tongs:** with all one's might; very vigorously. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**hammer and tongs:** with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hammer and tongs:** with all one's might; very vigorously. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**hammer-pound:** hard work, toil; persistent and laborious action. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**hammer pound:** the action of forcing upon or instilling by constant, persistent and emphatic repetition. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**hammer pound:** through the action of forcing upon or instilling by constant, persistent and emphatic repetition. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Hammett, Dash:** \*\*\*Samuel Dashiell Hammett (1894 - 1961), famous American writer of detective stories and movie scripts. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Hammett, Dash:** Samuel Dashiell Hammett (1894 - 1961), famous American writer of detective stories and movie scripts —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Hammurabi, Code of:** a Babylonian legal code of the eighteenth century b.c. or earlier, instituted by Babylonian king Hammurabi. It dealt with criminal and civil matters and was noted for its cruel and swift penalties. For example if a man knocked out the eye of another man, he could lose his own eye as punishment. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Hammurabi, law of:** reference to a Babylonian legal code of the eighteenth century b.c. or earlier, instituted by Babylonian king Hammurabi. It dealt with criminal and civil matters and was noted for its cruel and swift penalties. For example if a man knocked out the eye of another

man, he could lose his own eye as punishment. —SHSBC Binder 10  
Approved Glossary

**hamper:** hold back; hinder; impede. —Freedom Congress Glossary  
(approved 5-9-90)

**hamper, drop into the:** present themselves (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**hamper, drop out of the:** present itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —Academy Level II Glossary

**hamper, drop out of the:** present itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hamper, drop out of the:** present itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hamper, dropped out of the:** \*\*\*presented itself (as an answer, idea,  
condition, datum, etc.). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved  
November 1990

**hamper, dropped out of the:** presented itself (as an answer, idea,  
condition, datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hamper, falling out of the:** presenting itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hamper, fall out of the:** present itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**hamper, fall right out of that:** present itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**hamper, falls out of the:** presents itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hamper, falls out of the:** presents itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**hamper, fell out of the:** presented itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**hamper, fell out of the:** presented itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hamper, fell out of the:** presented itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**hamper, fell out of the:** presented itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**hamper, fell out of the:** presented itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**hamper, fell out of this:** presented itself (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hamper, roll out of the:** present themselves (as an answer, idea, condition,  
datum, etc.). —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved  
Glossary

**hamper, shaken out of the: (informal)** presented (as an answer, idea,  
condition, datum, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**hamstringing:** lessening or destroying the power or effectiveness of.  
—Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**hand:** the cards held by a player in one round of a card game. —9th ACC  
Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hand:** the cards held by a player in one round of a card game. —PDC  
Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**hand:** the single part of a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hand and fist:** (colloquial) a variation of hand in glove. See **glove, hand in** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**hand, at every:** at every side; all around. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**hand, at every:** on all sides; in every direction. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Handbook:** Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health, the handbook of Dianetic procedure. A handbook is a book that contains facts or instructions on some subject; a manual. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Handbook: The Scientology Auditor's Handbook,** a book published in August 1954 for use by Advanced Clinical Course graduates. It was later expanded and republished under the title The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Handbook for Preclears:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**handed in (one's) chips:** (slang) died. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Hand, Give Me That:** a process in Scientology which demonstrates to the pc that control of his body is possible. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**hand, held in:** caused to stay in control. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**hand, in:** under control. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**hand-in-glove:** in a very intimately associated manner; in close agreement or cooperation. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**hand in glove:** in intimate association; in close agreement or cooperation. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hand in glove:** in intimate association; in close agreement or cooperation. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** (slang) in close association or partnership. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hand in glove:** (slang) in close association or partnership. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** very close or friendly; working together; in very close agreement or cooperation, especially for bad purposes. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hand-in-glove:** \*\*\*very close or friendly; working together; in very close agreement or cooperation, especially for bad purposes. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated; closely together. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated; closely together. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated; closely together. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated; closely together. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated; closely together. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated; close together. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**hand in glove:** very intimately associated. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Handle:** (as a step from the Dissemination Drill) If the person is wide open to Scientology and reaching, this step can be omitted as there is nothing to handle. Handle is to handle any attacks, antagonism, challenge or hostility that the individual might express towards you and/or Scientology. Definition of «handle:» to control, direct. «Handle» implies directing an acquired skill to the accomplishment of immediate ends. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**handlingness:** the state, quality or an instance of handling. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**handmen:** manservants, serving-men. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Hand Mimicry:** the name of training drill Training 5. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)  
\*\*\* note: this is also used to refer to CCH 3

**Hand Mimicry:** Training Routine 5, a drill to educate a student that verbal commands are not entirely necessary, to make the student physically telegraph an intention, and to show the student the necessity of having a preclear obey commands. In the drill, the student says nothing, but gets the coach to duplicate hand motions which he makes. It uses the same basic procedure as the auditing process by the same name, but is done as a drill to improve the student auditor's ability to audit. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89 \*\*\* note: this is also used to refer to CCH 3

**hand, on the one:** from one point of view. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hand, on the one:** from one point of view. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**hand, on the one□.□.□.□on the other hand:** (informal) from one point of view, then from the opposed point of view. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hand, on the other:** from the opposed point of view. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hand, on the other:** from the opposed point of view. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**handout:** a gift of food, clothing, etc., as to a beggar or tramp. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hand, out of:** (informal) suddenly, quickly without examination of possible truth or merit; without any consideration. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hand, out of:** out of control. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**handouts:** pamphlets or leaflets handed out as for promotion. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**hand over fist:** (colloquial) making steady and continual advances. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hand over fist:** (informal) substantially; considerably. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hand, sleight of:** skill with the hands, especially in confusing or deceiving onlookers, as in doing magic tricks. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**handsomely:** pleasingly; successfully. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hands, on one's:** under one's care or management; as one's responsibility. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hands, on one's:** under one's care or management; as one's responsibility. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**hands, on (one's):** under (one's) care or management; as (one's) responsibility. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hands, on our:** available or ready; present. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Hand Space Mimicry:** CCH 4. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for full data on this process. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hands, taken (one's) lives in their hands:** (informal) risked death. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hands, takes (one's) life in (one's):** (informal) faces great danger or takes a great risk. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hands, takes (one's) life in (one's):** (informal) faces great danger or takes a great risk. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**hands, taking (one's) life in (one's):** (informal) facing great danger or taking a great risk. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hands, taking (one's) life in (one's):** (informal) facing great danger or taking a great risk. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**hands, taking your life in your:** facing great danger or taking great risk. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hands, taking your life in your:** facing great danger or taking great risk. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**hand, takes in:** deals with. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**hand, to:** within reach; near; close. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**hand, to:** within reach; near; close. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**hand, to:\*\*\*** within reach; near; close. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**handy:** convenient or useful. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**handy:** convenient or useful. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**handy:** convenient or useful. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**handy-jim-dandy:** (slang) very wonderful; very good. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hangdog:** ashamed and cringing. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**hangdog:** ashamed and cringing. Originally a term for a person considered fit only for hanging dogs, or to be hanged like a dog. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hangdog:** ashamed and cringing. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hangdog:** ashamed and cringing. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hang-dog:** downcast; intimidated. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**hang-dog:** downcast; intimidated. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hangdog:** (slang) ashamed and cringing. Originally a term for a person considered fit only for hanging dogs, or to be hanged like a dog. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hang, don't give a:** (colloquial) a euphemistic variation of the phrase don't give a damn, don't care at all. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hanged, when the last dog has been:** (colloquial) when there are no other options remaining. A variation of the expression there are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging, meaning there is more than one

- way of achieving your objective. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- hanged, when the last dog has been:** only when there are no other options remaining. A variation of the expression there are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging, meaning there is more than one way of achieving your objective. —Academy Level III Glossary
- hang-fire:** a delayed firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- hang-fire:** delayed fire. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in this demonstration in reference to a facsimile which should have been discharging but wasn't. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- hang-fire:** delayed firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- hang fire:** delay firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- hang fire:** delay firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- hang fire:** delay firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture in reference to a process which would stop working on an individual after a time. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89 (Edited for context.) (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- hang fire:** delay firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- hanging around:** loitering; lingering around. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- hanging fire:** delaying firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in reference to something which is slow in occurring or something which does not bring about the result one might expect. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- hanging fire:** delaying firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in reference to something which is slow in occurring or something which does not bring about the result one might expect. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- hanging fire:** delaying firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hangfire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**hanging fire:** delaying firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in reference to something which is slow in occurring or something which does not bring about the result one might expect. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hanging fire:** delaying firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hangfire.» Used figuratively in the lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hanging fire:** delaying firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in reference to something which is slow in occurring or something which does not bring about the result one might expect. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hanging fire:** failing in an expected result. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hanging up:** becoming stuck, blocked or impeded. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hanging up:** becoming stuck, blocked or impeded. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**hanging up:** getting stuck. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hang of it:** (slang) the knack of it; the particular skill of it. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**hang on:** continue with effort; persevere. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hang one with:** (informal) fix (something) on one. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**hangover:** a severe headache or other unpleasant aftereffects from drinking too much alcohol. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hangover:\*\*\*** a severe headache or other unpleasant aftereffects from drinking too much alcohol. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hangover:\*\*\*** something remaining behind from a former period or state of affairs. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hangover:** something remaining behind from a former period or state of affairs. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**hangover:** something remaining behind from a former period or state of affairs. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hangs fire:** delays firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**hang (something) up:** (informal) stop or delay the progress of (something). —NED Approved Glossary

**hangs up:** becomes a source of annoyance, difficulty or burden; becomes an impediment; snags. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hangs up:** becomes delayed or suspended in progress. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hangs up:** becomes stuck, blocked or impeded. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**hangs up:** gets stuck. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hang, the:** (informal) a euphemistic variation of the hell; an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**hang up:** become stuck, blocked or impeded. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hang up:** become stuck, blocked or impeded. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hang up:** become stuck, blocked or impeded. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hang up:** cause or encounter delay; suspend or slow the progress of. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**hang up:** get stuck. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hang up:** \*\*\*get stuck. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hang up:** get stuck. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hang-up:** (informal) a delay. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hang up:** (slang) become a source of annoyance, difficulty or burden; become an impediment; snag. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hang up:** stick, be blocked or impeded. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**hangy:** rather, or somewhat, stuck. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hangy:** sticky; blocked; impeded. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Hannibal:** (247 - 152 b.c.) a general from the ancient North African city of Carthage. During the second of the Punic Wars (three wars between Carthage and Rome) Hannibal took an army of over 100,000, supported by elephants, from Spain into Italy in an effort to conquer Rome. In order to reach its destination the army had to cross the Alps, and this troop movement is still regarded as one of the greatest in history. Hannibal won several victories on this campaign, but was not able to take Rome. See also **Alps** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**happenstance:** (colloquial) a chance or accidental happening. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**happenstance:** (colloquial) a chance or accidental happening. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**happiness:** the overcoming of not unknowable obstacles toward a known goal. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**happy as a bird:** very happy. Variation of the phrase happy as a lark. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**happy as a bird:** very happy. Variation of the phrase happy as a lark which originated in Nebraska, US in the early 1920s. It is based on the simple fact that larks spend almost all of their time eating and singing and are easily pleased. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**happy as a clam:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it was not being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

- happy as a clam:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it was not being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- happy as a clam:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- happy as a clam:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- happy as a clam:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- happy as a clam:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- happy as a clam:** very happy. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- happy as clambakes:** a variation of happy as a clam at high tide, very happy, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. A clambake is a picnic at which clams steamed or baked with chicken, corn, etc., are served. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- happy as clams:** in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- happy as jay birds:** one of various colloquial phrases that start with «happy as» and denote that one is very happy. Happy as a lark and happy as the day is long are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary
- happy-go-lucky:** trusting cheerfully to luck; happily unworried or unconcerned. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary



## **HAR - HAZ**

- harangue:** scold or address with a long or intense verbal attack. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- harbinger:** a person or thing that comes before to announce or indicate what will follow; herald. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- harbinger:** a person or thing that comes before to announce or indicate what will follow; herald. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- harbor:** a sheltered part of a body of water deep enough to provide anchorage or docking facilities for ships. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- harboring:** keeping or holding in the mind; maintaining; entertaining. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- harbor master:** an official who supervises operations in a harbor area and administers its rules. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- hard:** (physics) having relatively high energy; used when referring to a beam of particles or photons (units of energy such as x-rays, gamma rays, etc.). —LCDH Approved Glossary
- hard-boiled: (colloquial)** not affected by sentiment, pity, etc.; tough; callous. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- hard-boiled: (colloquial)** not affected by sentiment, pity, etc.; tough; callous. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- hard-boiled:** marked by a direct, clear-headed approach; realistic; practical. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- hard-core:** unswervingly committed; uncompromising; dedicated. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hard-core:** unswervingly committed; uncompromising; dedicated. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- hard drugs: (colloquial)** potent, illegal drugs such as heroin, cocaine, etc., that usually lead to physical or psychological dependency. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- hardened:** set in one's ways, especially ways that are wrong or immoral; habitual. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- hard left rudder:** a command and maneuver executed by turning the wheel as far to the left as it will go which, in turn, causes the rudder to move to the extreme left. This causes the stern of the vessel to move to the right (starboard side) and the bow to move to the left (port side). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- hardly:** with effort or difficulty. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- hard-nosed: (informal)** uncompromising; shrewd and practical. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- hard-packed: (figurative)** firmly compacted. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- hard-water:** of or concerning hard water, which is water containing mineral salts that prevent soap from lathering freely and cause a hard

- coating to form inside kettles, water tanks, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- hardwork:\*\*\*** energetically and persistently; steadily and earnestly. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- hardy:** capable of enduring fatigue, hardship, exposure, etc.; sturdy; strong. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Hardy, Thomas:** (1840 - 1928) English novelist and poet. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hardy, Thomas:** (1840 - 1928) English novelist and poet, author of over ten novels and seven volumes of poetry. His view of life was one in which he saw man as subject to forces he could neither understand nor control. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Hardy, Thomas:** (1840 - 1928) English novelist and poet, author of over ten novels and seven volumes of poetry. His view of life was one in which he saw man as subject to forces he could neither understand nor control. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Hardy, Thomas:** (1840 - 1928) English novelist and poet. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- hare:** a swift mammal related to the rabbit, with long ears, soft fur, a split upper lip, a short tail, and long, powerful hind legs. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary
- hare:\*\*\*** a swift mammal related to the rabbit, with long ears, soft fur, a split upper lip, a short tail, and long, powerful hind legs. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)
- hare and hounds:** a game in which some players, called «hounds,» chase others, called «hares,» who have left a trail of paper scraps along their route. —Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Hargroves, Private:** a reference to the main character (played by American actor Robert Walker [1914 - 1951]) in the 1943 movie «See Here, Private Hargrove.» —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- hark back:** go back in thought or speech; revert. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- harken:** listen; give heed or attend to what is said. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- Harley-Davidson:** a motorcycle produced by Harley-Davidson Motorcycles, an American motorcycle manufacturing company started by William Harley and Arthur, William and Walter Davidson in 1903. After World War II, Harley-Davidson was the only American manufacturer to survive the influx of foreign motorcycles into the United States. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Harley-Davidson:** a motorcycle produced by Harley-Davidson Motorcycles, an American motorcycle manufacturing company started by William Harley and Arthur, William and Walter Davidson in 1903. After World War II, Harley-Davidson was the only American manufacturer to survive the influx of foreign motorcycles into the United States. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Harley Street:** a street of central London, England, notably occupied by the offices of prominent members of the medical profession. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- harlot:** a prostitute. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**harmonic:** act in the manner of a harmonic, one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**harmonic:** form or exist in harmonics: two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**harmonic:** \*\*\*one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Academy Level III Glossary

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or

qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**harmonic:** one of two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**harmonics:** in mathematical terms, the doubling, tripling, quadrupling, etc., of numbers as they go up or the halving, thirthing or quartering, etc., of numbers as they go down. This last is not generally realized, that harmonics also go down. But here is an example of a harmonic: A pitch vibrating at, let us say, 200 vibrations a second will have a harmonic at 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, etc., vibrations a second. It can also have a harmonic of 100, 66 2/3, 50, 40, 33 1/3, 28 4/7, etc. While these upper or lower harmonics are of far less intensity they are still there. They might not be apparent to the ear at first listen but almost any pitch has upper and lower harmonics. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For

- example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- harmonics:** two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- harmonious:** marked by agreement in feeling or action. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- harmony:** a combination of parts into a pleasing or orderly whole; congruity. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- harmony:**\*\*\* a pleasing combination of the elements that form a whole. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- harness:** the straps and fittings by which a horse is controlled and fastened to a carriage, cart, etc. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- harp at (someone):** talk to (someone) very much or too much. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- harped on:** (informal) talked or wrote about to an excessive and tedious degree; dwelled on. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**harridan:** a scolding, vicious woman; hag; shrew. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**harrowing:** extremely disturbing or distressing; grievous. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Hartrampf's Vocabulary:** the title of a book of synonyms. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**harum-scarum:** wild and reckless. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**harum-scarum:** wild and reckless. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Harun al-Rashid:** (763 - 809) a powerful caliph (supreme ruler) of Baghdad. Legend relates how he walked in disguise through the city to seek adventure and learn the grievances of his subjects. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Harvard:** a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Hah-varrd is the Bostonian pronunciation. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Harvard:** short for Harvard University, a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Harvey:** William Harvey (1578 - 1657), English physician and discoverer of the mechanics of blood circulation. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Harvey:** William Harvey (1578 - 1657), English physician and discoverer of the mechanics of blood circulation. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

- Harvey:** William Harvey (1578 - 1657), English physician and discoverer of the mechanics of blood circulation. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Harvey:** William Harvey (1578 - 1657), English physician and discoverer of the mechanics of blood circulation. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Harvey, William:** (1578 - 1657) English physician and anatomist, discoverer of the mechanics of blood circulation. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- HAS:** abbreviation for HCO Area Secretary. See also **HCO Area Sec** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- HAS:\*\*** abbreviation for HCO Area Secretary. See **HCO Area Secretary** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HAS:** abbreviation for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a beginning course in Scientology. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- HAS:** abbreviation for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a course in elementary communication and control. Consists of training drills on communication and to put the student at cause over the environment. There are no prerequisites. The graduate is awarded the certificate of Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- HAS:** abbreviation for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course. See **Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- HAS:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists, the general membership group of Scientology at the time of this lecture. It was open to individuals who used Scientology procedures to improve themselves and others. It has since been replaced as a membership group by the International Association of Scientologists (IAS). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- HAS:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists, the general membership group of Scientology until the mid-1950s. It was open to individuals who used Scientology procedures to improve themselves and others. It was replaced by the HASI. See also **HASI** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- HAS:** Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a beginning course in Scientology. See also **chart, off the** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- HAS:** Hubbard Association of Scientologists, the main organization of Scientology at the time of the lecture. Its purpose was to have a central point of dissemination, where the materials of Dianetics and Scientology could be put out without any great turmoil, turbulence, vias, and to train people in the subject who wanted training, and give people help and information who wanted help and information. —Lecture of 8 October 55 5th ACC Glossary Part 1 (Final approval 2.12.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)
- HAS:** see **HCO Area Sec** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- HAS Co-audit:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Co-audit: a basic Scientology course delivered at the time of the lecture in which students audited each other alternately on precise processes, to

- improve cases and further interest people in Scientology. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- HAS Co-audit:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Co-audit, a basic Scientology course delivered at the time of the lecture in which students audited each other alternately on precise processes, to improve cases and further interest people in Scientology. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- HAS Co-audit:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Co-audit, a basic Scientology course delivered at the time of the lecture in which students audited each other alternately on precise processes, to improve cases and further interest people in Scientology. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- HAS Co-audit:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Co-audit, a service for brand-new public in a Scientology organization consisting of closely supervised communication training drills and co-auditing of basic processes. The HAS Co-audit seeks to improve cases and further interest people in Scientology so they will take individual processing and individual training. See also **co-audit** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- HAS Course:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course: a beginning course in Scientology at the time of the lecture. It consisted of training drills on communication and control. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- HAS Course:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course: a beginning course in Scientology at the time of the lecture. It consisted of training drills on communication and control. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- HAS Course:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course: a beginning course in Scientology that consisted of training drills on communication and control. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- HAS Course:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a beginning course in Scientology at the time of the lecture. It consisted of training drills on communication and control. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- HAS Course:** short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a course in elementary communication and control. Consists of training drills on communication and to put the student at cause over the environment. There are no prerequisites. The graduate is awarded the certificate of Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- has got rocks in (one's) head: (slang)** is wrong, stupid, crazy, etc. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- hash:** a chopped mixture of cooked meat and vegetables, usually baked or browned. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- hash:** a mess, jumble or muddle. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- hash:\*\*\*** a mess, jumble or muddle. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- hashed over:** reviewed; discussed. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- hashed up:** muddled or messed up. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition



- hashish:** a drug made from the resin contained in the flowering tops of hemp, chewed or smoked for its intoxicating and euphoric effects. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- hashish:** a drug made from the resin contained in the flowering tops of hemp, chewed or smoked for its intoxicating and euphoric effects. —Academy Level III Glossary
- hashish:** a drug made from the resin contained in the flowering tops of hemp, chewed or smoked for its intoxicating and euphoric effects. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- hash, make a hash or soup out of:** ruin or spoil (something). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- hash marks:** (military slang) service stripes (stripes or any of the parallel diagonal stripes, worn on the left sleeve of a uniform to indicate years spent in the service). —Academy Level II Glossary
- Hashshashin:** Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah (died 1124), also known as the Old Man of the Mountains; founder of the Assassins (from Arabic hashshashin, or addicts of the drug hashish), a secret order of religious fanatics in Persia (now called Iran). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Hashshashin:** Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah (died 1124), also known as the Old Man of the Mountains; founder of the Assassins (from Arabic hashshashin, or addicts of the drug hashish), a secret order of religious fanatics in Persia (now called Iran). See also **hashish** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Hashshashin:** Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah (died 1124), also known as the Old Man of the Mountains; founder of the Assassins (from Arabic hashshashin, or addicts of the drug hashish), a secret order of religious fanatics in Persia (now called Iran). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hashshashin:** reference to Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah (died 1124), also known as the Old Man of the Mountains; founder of the Hashshashin (an Arabic word meaning «addicts of the drug hashish»), a secret order of religious fanatics in Persia (now called Iran). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid-1950s to mid-1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has

replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group.  
—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group.  
—OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group.  
—9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group.  
—9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group.  
—Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid-1950s to mid-1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group.  
—PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group.  
—Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**HASI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the

current membership group. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**HASI:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid-1950s to mid-1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of organizations, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid-1950s to mid-1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church at the time of this lecture. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International: the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church at the time of this lecture. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of organizations, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists, International: the general membership group of Scientology at the time of this lecture. It was open to individuals who used Scientology procedures to improve themselves and others. It has since been replaced as a membership group by the International Association of Scientologists (IAS). —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International. Around the time of this lecture, HASIs were individual service organizations. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**HASI:** abbreviation for **H**ubbard **A**ssociation **o**f **S**cientologists, **I**nternational (see in this glossary). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

- HASI:** abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International, the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid-1950s to mid-1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of organizations, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- HASI:** \*\*\*abbreviation for Hubbard Association of Scientologists International; the general membership group of Scientology at the time of this lecture. It was open to individuals who used Scientology procedures to improve themselves and others. It has since been replaced as a membership group by the International Association of Scientologists (IAS). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- HASI:** Hubbard Association of Scientologists International. Around the time of this book, HASIs were individual service organizations. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- HASI:** of or pertaining to Hubbard Association of Scientologists International, the company which operated all Scientology organizations over the world and was the general membership group of the Church from mid 1950s to mid 1960s. The Church of Scientology International has replaced HASI in the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- HASI Clinical Center:** an early organization (1954 - 55) operated by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (HASI) that demonstrated to the public by a series of solved cases that Scientology worked. It acted as a public dissemination line. See also HASI in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Hassan:** Hassan II (1929 - ), king of Morocco (1961 - ). In 1975, tens of thousands of Moroccans marched unarmed across the border into Spanish Sahara, at the request of King Hassan, to back their government's contention that the northern part of the territory was historically part of Morocco. See also Morocco and **Spanish Sahara** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- hassle:**\*\*\* (colloquial) a heated argument. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- hassles:** (colloquial) heated arguments. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hastings, Battle of:** a battle in southeastern England in 1066. Invaders from the French province of Normandy, led by William the Conqueror, defeated English forces under King Harold. William declared himself king, thus bringing about the Norman Conquest (the overthrow of the English government which strengthened the power of the king and brought a great number of French influences to the English language and English institutions). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Hastings, Battle of:** a battle in southeastern England in 1066. Invaders from the French province of Normandy, led by William the Conqueror, defeated English forces under King Harold. William declared himself king, thus bringing about the Norman Conquest (the overthrow of the English government which strengthened the power of the king and

brought a great number of French influences to the English language and English institutions). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**hat:** a specialized duty in a group or an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a post, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hat:** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**hat:** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**hat:** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. To hat someone is to train him on the functions and specialties of his post, and when a person is fully trained to do these he is said to be hatted. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**hat:** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**hat:** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**hat:** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**hat:** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and

- packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- hat:\*\*** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- hat:\*\*** slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. To hat someone is to train him on the functions and specialties of his post, and when a person is fully trained to do these he is said to be hatted. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- hat:** specialized duties in a group or an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a post, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- hat:** specialized duties in a group or an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hat:** specialized duties in a group or an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a position in a Scientology organization, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- hat:** the title and work of a post (job), taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- hat:** the title and work of a post (job), taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- hat, at the drop of a:** on signal; immediately; without delay. From the American frontier practice of dropping a hat as a signal for a fight to begin, usually the only formality observed. Races are sometimes started by the downward sweep of a hat. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- hatch:** (slang) the throat as used for drinking. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- hatch:** the cover over a hatchway which is an opening in the deck leading to the interior of a ship, for loading or unloading things into or from a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**hatched:** brought forth or created; produced; devised. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hatchet, burying of the:** discontinuation of fighting; making peace. The expression comes from the fact that the American Indians had a custom of burying their hatchets, scalp-knives and war clubs when making peace to show that hostilities were at an end. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**hate (one's) guts:** strongly dislike (one). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hat, fishing (something) out of a:** producing (something) easily and at will, as if by magic. A variation of pulling (something) out of a hat. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**hath:** (archaic) has. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hath:** (archaic) has. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**hath:** (archaic) has. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hath:** (archaic) have. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hat, pick one out of the:** a variation of pull out of a hat, produce easily and at will, as if by magic. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hat, pick (something) out of the:** (informal) get (something) as if by magic; invent; imagine. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**hat, pulls (it) out of the:** (informal) gets (it) as if by magic; invents (it); imagines (it). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hat, pull (something) out of the:** (informal) get (something) as if by magic; invent or imagine (something). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hat, pulls (something) out of the:** (informal) gets (something) as if by magic; invents or imagines (something). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hats:** slang for the title and work of posts (positions, jobs or duties) in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hats:** slang for the titles and work of posts in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hats:** slang for the titles and work of posts in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**hats:** the titles and work of posts (jobs), taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. To hat someone is to train him on the functions and specialties of his post, and when a person is fully trained to do these he is said to be hatted. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hats and whips:** hats, whips, toys, fashions, T-shirts, insignia on drinking cups, etc., sold for souvenirs and used for promotion. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**hats, hold your:** (slang) get ready to hear something shocking or amazing. A variation of hang on to your hats. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hat's off to:** (informal) an expression showing admiration for. From the custom of taking off one's hat when meeting someone for whom one wishes to show respect. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hat's off to, my:** a variation of take one's hat off to, express high regard for; praise. This expression comes from the custom of taking off one's hat when meeting someone for whom one wishes to show respect. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hat's off to, my:** (informal) a variation of take one's hat off to, express high regard for; praise. This expression comes from the custom of taking off one's hat when meeting someone for whom one wishes to show respect. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**hats off to, take our:** uncover our heads as a mark of reverence. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hats off to, take our:** uncover our heads as a mark of reverence. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**hats, talking in their:** (informal) talking without real knowledge, saying things that are incorrect or foolish. A variation of the phrase talking through one's hat. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hats, talking in their:\*\*\*** talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hats, talking in (through) their:** talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hats, wear two:** function in more than one capacity; fill two or more positions. Hat is slang for the title and work of a position; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hat, take (something) out of your:** (informal) get (something) as if by magic; invent; imagine. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hat, talking through (one's): (colloquial)** making irresponsible or foolish statements; talking nonsense. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**hat, talking through their:** talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



**hatting:** the action of training, or the training given to a person so that he or she can produce the products of his or her post. See also hat in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**hatting:** the action of training, or the training given to a person so that he or she can produce the products of his or her post. See also hat in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**hatting:** the action of training, or the training given to a person so that he or she can produce the products of his or her post (a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive). —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**hat tip:** uncovering of the head as a mark of reverence. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hat tips:** uncovering of the head as a mark of reverence. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**haul off:** (colloquial) draw the arm (or foot) back before hitting (or kicking). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**haunts:** (chiefly Midland and Southern US and North England) a ghost. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**haunts:** places frequently visited. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Hauser, Gayelord:** Benjamin Gayelord Hauser (1895 - 1984), German-born nutritionist, advocate of natural foods for general health, weight reduction and curative effects. Some of his books include Eat and Grow Beautiful (1936) and Look Younger, Live Longer (1950). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Hauser, Gayelord:** Benjamin Gayelord Hauser (1895 - 1984), German-born nutritionist, advocate of natural foods for general health, weight reduction and curative effects. Some of his books include Eat and Grow Beautiful (1936) and Look Younger, Live Longer (1950). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hausfrau: (German)** a housewife. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Havana:** the capital and principal seaport of Cuba and largest city in the country. It is known for its wide avenues, impressive public buildings, parks and other landmarks. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**have:** be able to touch or permeate or to direct the disposition of. See also havingness in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**have at (something):** (informal) attack (something) with vigor. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**have his cake and eat it too:** have both when one must choose one of two things. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**have to:** (informal) attack with vigor. A variation of have at. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Havingness:** \*\*\*one of various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Havingness:** one of various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being

capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Havingness:** one of various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Havingness:** one of various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Havingness:** one of various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Havingness:** one of various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Havingness:** one of various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. See also **havingness** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Havingness:** processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. ((Glossary only, not in footnote)) Havingness is mass occupying the same space as the preclear. Over his total experience the preclear has become accustomed to having or identifying himself with considerable mass, both in the form of physical universe matter and in the form of energy masses such as facsimiles. Until the thetan has rehabilitated his considerations that he can create mass at will, the loss of any mass causes discomfort and lessened awareness. When havingness is remedied by having the preclear bring in masses these symptoms disappear. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Academy Level II Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**havingness:\*\*\*** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of

- objects, energies and spaces. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- havingness:** the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. Havingness also refers to various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- havingness:** the concept of owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- havingness:** the third condition of existence. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, positioning, taking charge of objects, energies or spaces. A product is always something someone can HAVE. People often think a BE or a DO is a product. See also **be, do** and **product** in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- Havingness:** various processes which increase the preclear's havingness. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Havingness and Confront Process:** \*\*\*a process which utilizes a Havingness command and a Confront command. For example, Havingness: «Look around here and find something you could have.» Confront: «What could you confront?» «What would you rather not confront?» —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Havingness Command Scale:** a scale which gives the levels of Havingness commands that can be given to a preclear. For more information, see HCOB 3 Dec. 56, BScnÑHAA TECHNIQUES in Technical Bulletins Volume III. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Havingness Process:** any of a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to increase the preclear's ARC with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Havingness Process:** any of a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to increase the preclear's affinity, reality and communication with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Havingness Processes:** a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to increase the preclear's affinity, reality and communication with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- havoc:** great damage or destruction. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- havoc:** widespread destruction; great disorder. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**havoc, cry:** sound an alarm. Used figuratively. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hawk:** make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat; clear the throat noisily. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hawk, watching (something) like a:** (informal) watching (something) very closely, especially in order to catch it doing something, to put a stop to something, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**hawk, watch like a: (informal)** watch (someone or something) very closely, especially in order to catch him doing something, to put a stop to something, etc. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**hawk, watch like a: (informal)** watch (someone) very closely, especially in order to catch him doing something, to put a stop to something, etc. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**hawsepipe:** an iron or steel pipe in the bow of a vessel through which an anchor cable passes. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**hawsepipe:** iron or steel pipes in the bow of a vessel through which an anchor cable passes. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hawsepipes:** iron or steel pipes in the bow of a vessel through which an anchor cable passes. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Hayakawa:** Samuel Ichiyé Hayakawa (1906 - ), US university teacher and president, known for his writings and lecturing on the theories of Alfred Korzybski and general semantics. See also Korzybski in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Hayakawa:** Samuel Ichiyé Hayakawa (1906 - ), US university teacher and president, known for his writings and lecturing on the theories of Alfred Korzybski and general semantics. See also Korzybski in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Hayakawa:** Samuel Ichiyé Hayakawa (1906 - ), US university teacher and president of the San Francisco State College, known for his writings and lecturing on the theories of Alfred Korzybski and general semantics. See also Korzybski in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hay fever:** an allergy caused by the pollen of ragweed and certain other plants, characterized by sneezing, a running nose and itching of the nose, throat and eyes.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**hay, get some:** a variation of the expression make hay. See hay, make in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hay, make:** (informal) profit from or take advantage of something while one has the chance, especially to have a good time while one can. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hay, making:** (informal) profiting from or taking advantage of (something) while one has the chance, especially to have a good time while one can. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hay, making:** making the most of an opportunity. —Academy Level II Glossary

**haymow:** a pile of hay, especially one stored in a barn. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**hay out of, make a lot of:** (informal) profit from or take advantage of (something) while one has the chance, especially to have a good time while one can. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**hayrick:** a haystack. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hayrick:** a large heap of hay; haystack. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**Hays office:** the former name of the Johnston office (from 1922 to 1945) while headed by Will Harrison Hays (1879 - 1954). See also **Johnson office** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**haystack, a needle in a:** a very small article amidst a mass of other things. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**haystack, needle in the:** a very small article amidst a mass of other things. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Hayward, Susan:** (1918 - 1975) a leading American film star from the late 30s to the 60s. She acted in over 58 movies. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**haywire:** (slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**haywire:** (slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**haywire:\*\*\* (slang)** out of control; disordered; crazy. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**haywire: \*\*\*(slang)** out of control; disordered; crazy. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**haywire: (slang)** out of control; disordered; crazy. —Academy Level III Glossary

**haywire:** (slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. —HEV Approved Glossary

**haywire:** (slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**haywire:** (slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**haywire:** (slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**haywire: (slang)** out of control; disordered; crazy. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**haywire:** (slang) out of order; confused. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hazarded:** offered (a statement, conjecture, etc.) with the possibility of facing criticism, disapproval, failure or the like; ventured. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hazardings:** guesses. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**hazardings:** statements, conjectures, etc., offered with the possibility of facing criticism, disapproval, failure or the like. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**H-bomb: hydrogen bomb:** a bomb that uses the fusion of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force. It is many times more powerful than the atomic bomb. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

- H-bomb:** short for hydrogen bomb: an immensely powerful bomb releasing energy by fusion (uniting of atomic nuclei) of hydrogen nuclei. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- H-bomb:** short for hydrogen bomb: an immensely powerful bomb releasing energy by fusion (uniting of atomic nuclei) of hydrogen nuclei. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- H-bomb:** short for hydrogen bomb: an immensely powerful bomb releasing energy by fusion (uniting of atomic nuclei) of hydrogen nuclei. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- H-bomb:** short for hydrogen bomb: an immensely powerful bomb releasing energy by fusion (uniting of atomic nuclei) of hydrogen nuclei. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- H-bomb marchers:** reference to demonstrators against the use of nuclear weapons. They held demonstrations and marches in many countries, including the United States. During 1961 there were repeated demonstrations in England, specifically against the stationing of United States missile submarines at British bases. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor: a person who has been trained on an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor: a person who has been trained on an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor: person who has been trained on an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor: person who has been trained on an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor: pertaining to a person who, in late 1954, had completed a course of auditor training specializing in Scientology theory and application as part of the Phoenix Certification Course. HCA as a title now refers to Class II auditors. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor: pertaining to a person who, in late 1954, had completed a course of auditor training specializing in Scientology theory and application as part of the

Phoenix Certification Course. HCA as a title now refers to Class II auditors. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor, a person who has been trained on an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course: an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course; at one time, the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in Central Organizations, except in Great Britain. Its equivalent in Great Britain was called the Hubbard Professional Auditor (HPA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Academy Level III Glossary
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course; at one time, the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in Central Organizations, except in Great Britain. Its equivalent in Great Britain was called the Hubbard Professional Auditor (HPA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- HCA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor. See also **HCA Course** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)



- HCA Course:** abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course; at one time, the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in Central Organizations, except in Great Britain. Its equivalent in Great Britain was called the Hubbard Professional Auditor (HPA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- HCA Course:** short for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Today, the HCA Course is known as Academy Level II and is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- HCA Course:** short for Hubbard Certified Auditor Course; at one time, the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in Central Organizations, except in Great Britain. Its equivalent in Great Britain was called the Hubbard Professional Auditor (HPA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- HCA manual:** a manual which was used by students on the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualified an auditor to deliver certain types of auditing to preclears. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- HCAs:** graduates of the Hubbard Certified Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in Central Organizations, except in Great Britain. Its equivalent in Great Britain was called the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. HCA, as a title, now refers to Class II Auditors. See also **HPAs** in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- HCI:** abbreviation for Hubbard College of Improvement, the name of the Academy on the Flagship Apollo at the time of this lecture. This is now located at the Flag Service Organization in Clearwater, Florida. See also **Flag** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- HCI:** abbreviation for Hubbard College of Improvement, the name of the Academy on the Flagship Apollo at the time of this lecture. This is now located at the Flag Service Organization in Clearwater, Florida. See also **Flag** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- HCI:** abbreviation for Hubbard College of Improvement, the name of the Academy on the Flagship Apollo at the time of this lecture. This is now located at the Flag Service Organization in Clearwater, Florida. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- HCI:** abbreviation for Hubbard College of Improvement, the name of the Academy on the Flagship Apollo. This is now located at the Flag Service Organization in Clearwater, Florida. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- HCO 10 percent:** ten percent of the income of an organization paid to HCO **Worldwide** (the Scientology Management Control Center at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture, established at Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex in 1959) for administrative expenses and to help

cover the costs of research, compilation and issuance of Scientology materials. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office: the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. —Academy Level II Glossary

**HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office: the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office: the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office: the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. See also ethics in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office: the division of a Scientology organization (Division 1) which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office: the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**HCO:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office:\*\*\* the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. See also ethics in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. At the time of the lecture HCO was a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. It is now the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff in the area. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. At the time of the lecture HCO was a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. It is now the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. At the time of this lecture HCO was a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. It is now the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. At the time of this lecture HCO was a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. It is now the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. See **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. See **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- HCO:\*\*** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. See **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office, the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and

maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**HCO:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office, the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**HCO:** an abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office: the division of a Scientology organization (division 1) which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice amongst Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**HCO: Hubbard Communications Office:** the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**HCO:** Hubbard Communications Office. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**HCO Area Sec: HCO Area Secretary,** the person in charge of HCO in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also HCO in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**HCO Area Sec: see HCO Sec** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**HCO Area Sec:** short for HCO Area Secretary, the person in charge of HCO in an organization and who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also HCO in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**HCO Area Sec:** short for HCO Area Secretary, the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**HCO Area Sec:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Area Secretary, the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in a Scientology organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

- HCO Area Secretary:** the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization. See also HCO in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- HCO Area Secretary:\*\*\*** the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HCOB 3 May 80:** reference to HCO Bulletin 3 May 80, PC INDICATORS. For more information, see this issue in Technical Bulletins Volume XII. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- HCOB 12 March 69 Issue II:** short for HCO Bulletin 12 March 69 Issue II, PHYSICALLY ILL PCs AND PRE - OTs: a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard which outlines the actions to take on a preclear or pre-OT who is physically ill. For more information see Technical Bulletins Volume VIII which contains the full text of the issue. See also preclear and pre-OT in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- HCOB:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin: a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- HCOB:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin: a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also auditing and HCO in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- HCOB:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin, a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- HCOB:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin, a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- HCOB:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin, a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- HCOB:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin, a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of a Scientology

organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**HCOB:** an abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin. See **bulletin** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**HCOB: Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin:** a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically canceled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**HCOB C/S Series 25:\*\*\*** short for HCO Bulletin of 5 Mar. 71, Case Supervisor Series 25, THE FANTASTIC NEW HGC LINE, the issue which lays out at what point a second HGC is to be set up. C/S is the abbreviation for Case Supervisor and the C/S Series is a series of HCO Bulletins giving key technology for the Case Supervisor. See also **Case Supervisor** and **HGC** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**HCOB «DEGRADED BEING»:** HCOB 22 March 1967 ADMIN KNOW-HOW, ALTER-IS AND DEGRADED BEINGS. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**(HCOB thirty March) HCOB 30 March:** short for HCOB 30 March 72, PRIMARY CORRECTION RUNDOWN, FIRST CRAMMING CORRECTION. This is now issued as HCOB 30 March 72 Revised, THE PRIMARY CORRECTION RUNDOWN REVISED. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**HCO Bulletin:** Short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin (HCOB). A technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**HCO Bulletin:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin (HCOB). A technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of a Scientology organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**HCO Bulletin:\*\*\*** Short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin (HCOB). A technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

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- consecutive by date. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- HCO Communicator:** the staff post at the time of the lecture (1958) in charge of the HCO comm system which had the purpose «to speed and receive the comm particles of HCO to help get the work done.» —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- HCO Communicator:** the staff post at the time of the lecture in charge of the HCO communications system which had the purpose «to speed and receive the comm particles of HCO to help get the work done.» See also **HCO** in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- HCO Division:** see **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- HCO Division:\*\*\*** see **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HCO Division:** see **Hubbard Communications Office**. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- HCO ES:\*\*\*** abbreviation for HCO Exec Sec. See also **Exec Secs** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HCO ES:** abbreviation for HCO Executive Secretary, the executive over Divisions 7, 1 and 2 in a Scientology organization. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- HCO Exam:** an examination on the materials the student has studied and is supposed to know. This was done by HCO at the time of this lecture. See also **HCO** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- HCO Exec Sec:** short for HCO Executive Secretary: the person in charge of the functions of the first three divisions of a Scientology organization: Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (Hubbard Communications Office) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division). —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- HCO Exec Sec:** short for HCO Executive Secretary. See **Executive Secretary** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- HCO Exec Sec:** short for HCO Executive Secretary, the person in charge of the functions of the first three divisions of a Scientology org: Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (HCO) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division). —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- HCO Exec Sec:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Executive Secretary, the person in charge of the functions of the first three divisions of a Scientology organization: Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (Hubbard Communications Office) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- HCO Executive Letter:\*\*\*** a type of issue written by L. Ron Hubbard between 1964 and 1966, contained direct executive orders or requests for reports or data or news or merely information. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HCO Executive Secretary:** the person in charge of the functions of the first three divisions: Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (HCO) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division). See also the org board in the appendix of this book. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

- HCO PL:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter: a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also **hat** and **HCO** in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- HCO Policy Letter:** a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. An HCO PL, regardless of date or age, forms the know-how of running an organization or group. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. An HCO PL is signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- HCO Policy Letter:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL): a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also **hat** and **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- HCO Policy Letter:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL): a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also **hat** and **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- HCO Policy Letter:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL): a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also **HCO** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- HCO Policy Letter:\*\*\*** short for Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL): a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also **hat** and **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990



- HCO Policy Letters:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letters: permanently valid issues of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also **hat** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- HCO Sec:** short for HCO Area Secretary: the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- HCO Sec:** short for HCO Area Secretary: the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also **HCO** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- HCO Sec:** short for HCO Area Secretary: the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. —Academy Level III Glossary
- HCO Sec:** short for HCO Area Secretary: the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also **Hubbard Communications Office** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- HCO Sec:** short for HCO Area Secretary: the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also **HCO** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- HCO Sec:\*\*\*** short for HCO Area Secretary. See **HCO Area Secretary** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HCO Sec:** short for HCO Secretary, the person in charge of HCO (Hubbard Communications Office). See also **HCO** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- HCO Sec:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Area Secretary. See **HCO Area Sec** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- HCO Secretaries:** HCO Area Secretaries: (Division 1) the persons in charge of HCOs in organizations and who are responsible for ensuring the organizations are manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also **HCO** in this glossary. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- HCO Secretary:** short for HCO Area Secretary: the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office. See also **HCO** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- HCO Secretary:** short for HCO Area Secretary: the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is

responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also HCO in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**HCO Secretary:** short for **HCO Area Secretary:** the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in a Scientology organization. See also HCO in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**HCO Secretary:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Secretary, the person in charge of HCO. See also HCO in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**HCO Secretary:** the person in charge of HCO (Hubbard Communications Office), the division of a Scientology organization responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. At the time of this lecture HCO was a separate company operating as the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations in 1965. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**HCO Secretary:** the person in charge of HCO. See also HCO in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**HCO Worldwide:** short for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide, the Scientology worldwide (international) management control center, established at Saint Hill in 1959. This function was subsequently taken over by the Sea Organization (an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology whose membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services). See also HCO in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**HCO WW:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide. See also HCO and **Worldwide** in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**HCO WW:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide. See also HCO Worldwide in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**HCO WW:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide, the Scientology worldwide (international) management control center, established at Saint Hill in 1959. This function was subsequently taken over by the Sea Organization (an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology whose membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services). See also HCO and **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**HCO WW:** abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide, the Scientology worldwide (international) management control center, established at Saint Hill (in East Grinstead) in 1959. This function was subsequently taken over by the Sea Organization (an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology whose membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services). See also East Grinstead in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**HCO WW Form 6:** \*\*\*short for HCO Worldwide Security Form 6, an HGC auditor's Sec Check. The modern version of this form is HCO PL 7

- July 61R, CONFSSIONAL FORM 3R. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- HCO WW form:** \*\*\*short for HCO Worldwide Security form. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- HCS/BScn:** \*\*\*abbreviation for Hubbard Clearing Scientologist/Bachelor of Scientology. A Bachelor of Scientology (also called a Hubbard Clearing Scientologist) was an advanced level of professional auditor certification at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- HCS/BScn:** Hubbard Clearing Scientologist/Bachelor of Scientology. See **BScn** in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- HDA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor: a person who has been trained on the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course, a course which, in the middle and late 1950s, trained an auditor in the handling of Dianetics techniques and procedures. Today it is a basic course which trains one to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- HDA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor: a person who has been trained on the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course, a course which, in the middle and late 1950s, trained an auditor in the handling of Dianetics techniques and procedures. Today it is a basic course which trains one to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- HDA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor: pertaining to a person who has been trained on the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course, a course which, in the middle and late 1950s, trained an auditor in the handling of Dianetics techniques and procedures. Today it is a basic course which trains one to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- HDA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor, a person who has been trained to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- HDA:** an abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor, a person who has been trained to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- HDA:** an abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor, a person who has been trained to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —HEV Approved Glossary
- HDC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Counselor: a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course, a course available at the time of this lecture which taught about the human mind, mental image pictures, the time track, locks, secondaries and engrams. Its graduates gained the ability to restore or bring others to complete health and happiness. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

- HDCs:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Counselors: graduates of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course, a course available at the time of this lecture which taught about the human mind, mental image pictures, the time track, locks, secondaries and engrams. Its graduates gained the ability to restore or bring others to complete health and happiness. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- HDG:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Graduate, a Dianetics Auditor (a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course) who was also trained to supervise the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course. See also **Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course** in this glossary. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- HDG:** Hubbard Dianetic Graduate. In 1969, a Dianetics auditor (a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course) who was also trained to supervise the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- HDRF:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation: the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- HDRF:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation: the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- HDRF:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation: the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- HDRF:** abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation: the first organization of Dianetics in the United States. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- HE:** abbreviation for high explosive, an explosive compound, as dynamite, that detonates instantly and is very powerful. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- HE:** abbreviation for high explosive, an explosive compound, as dynamite, that detonates instantly and is very powerful. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- head blown off, having (one's): (slang)** getting killed by a shot through the head. A variation of blowing (someone's) brains out. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- head, fall on (one's): (colloquial)** a variation of fall on (one's) face. See **face, fall on (one's)** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- head, fall on (one's): (colloquial)** fail to be successful. A variation of fall flat on (one's) face. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- head, fall on (one's): (colloquial)** fail to be successful. A variation of fall flat on one's face. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- head, fall on their: (colloquial)** failure to be successful. A variation of fall flat on one's face. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- head, has got rocks in (one's): (slang)** is stupid or foolish. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**head, hit (something) on the:** *(informal)* a variation of hit the nail on the head, get something exactly right; speak or act in the most fitting or effective way. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**headin' fo': (dialect)** heading for. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**head, kick (something) in the:** *(informal)* put an end to (something). A variation of knock (something) on the head. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**head, kick (something) in the:** *(informal)* put an end to (something). A variation of knock (something) on the head. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**head, knocked in the:** *(slang)* criticized severely; dispraised. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**head, knock in the:** *(informal)* put an end to. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**headlines:** lines, usually in larger type, at the top of a newspaper article, giving a short statement of its contents. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**head nor tails out of (something), make:** *(informal)* understand (something); make some sense of (something). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**head (not make head or tail out of):** unable to understand or decipher. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**head off, knocking (someone's):** *(slang)* giving a beating to or thrashing (someone). Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**head of steam:** literally, the pressure exerted by confined fluid, used to generate mechanical power. Used figuratively in this sense to mean being very excited or angry about something. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**head-on:** in a direct manner; headlong. —Academy Level III Glossary

**head-on:** with the head or front foremost. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**head over heels:** *(informal)* completely; deeply. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**head, over (one's):** *(informal)* beyond (one's) comprehension, ability or resources. —NED Approved Glossary

**head, over (someone's): (slang)** beyond (someone's) comprehension, ability or resources. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**head, raised its ugly:** showed itself publically; appeared. A variation of the phrase showed its head. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**head, raised its ugly:** showed itself publically; appeared. Variation of the phrase showed its head. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**head, raised its ugly:** showed itself publicly; appeared. A variation of the phrase showed its head. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**head, raised its ugly:** showed itself publicly; appeared. A variation of the phrase showed its head. —NED Approved Glossary

**headscreens:** a small opaque or translucent panel, usually mounted on a portable boom stand, used to shade selected areas of the subject to obtain a desired lighting effect or to protect the camera from light

that could cause flare or light fog. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**heads, falling on their: (colloquial)** failing to be successful. A variation of fall flat on one's face. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**heads, fall on their: (colloquial)** fail to be successful. A variation of fall flat on one's face. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**heads flying, there are: (slang)** people are being dismissed, punished, ruined, etc. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**heads, go right over their: (slang)** make it too difficult for them to understand. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**headshrinker: (slang)** a person who practices the analysis of the mind or personality. After the term for a person (among primitive peoples) who shrinks the cut-off heads of his enemies as trophies. Used humorously in this lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**headshrinker: (slang)** a psychiatrist. After the term for a person (among primitive peoples) who shrinks the cut-off heads of his enemies as trophies. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**headshrinker: (slang)** psychiatrist. After the term for a person (among primitive peoples) who shrinks the cut-off heads of his enemies as trophies. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**«Heads I win, tails you lose»:** descriptive of a one-sided arrangement. The phrase comes from a game of flipping a coin into the air and betting on which side will land uppermost. Heads refers to the side of a coin bearing the date and the main design (often a representation of a head); tails refers to the reverse side of a coin. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**headsman:** an executioner who beheads persons sentenced to die. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**head, soft in the: (informal)** foolish; silly; not in one's right senses. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**head, soft in the: (slang)** weak; idle or lazy; foolish. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**heads or tails:** a game of flipping a coin into the air and betting on which side will land uppermost. Heads refers to the side of a coin bearing the date and the main design (often a representation of a head); tails refers to the reverse side of a coin. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**heads, over their: (slang)** beyond one's comprehension, ability or resources. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**heads, over their: (slang)** beyond their comprehension, ability or resources. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**heads .□.□. tails:** a method of decision between two things, done by flipping a coin in the air and then choosing (which item or action) on the basis of the side landing uppermost. Heads refers to the side of a coin bearing the date and the main design (often a representation of a head); tails refers to the reverse side of a coin. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**heads, take their (heads) off:** a coined phrase meaning produce a shocking sensation. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**heads, take their (heads) off:** \*\*\*produce a shocking sensation. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**heads, throwing them in over their:** (slang) making it too difficult for them to understand. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**head, throw (one) in over his:** (slang) make (one) certain to fail or meet with disaster. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**head, way over (one's):** (slang) in or into a condition too difficult for (one) to understand. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Health and Education and Welfare:** a former department of the US government (1953 - 1979) that administered federal programs dealing with health, education, welfare and income security. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Health, Education and Welfare:** a former department of the US government (1953 - 79) that administered federal programs dealing with health, education, welfare and income security. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Health, Education and Welfare:** a former department of the US government (1953 - 1979) that administered federal programs dealing with health, education, welfare and income security. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Health, Education and Welfare:** a former department of the US government (1953 - 1979) that administered federal programs dealing with health, education, welfare and income security. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Health, Education and Welfare:** a former department of the US government (1953 - 1979) that administered federal programs dealing with health, education, welfare and income security. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Health, Education and Welfare:** a former department of the US government (1953 - 1979) that administered federal programs dealing with health, education, welfare and income security. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Health Form:** short for Dianetic Health Form. This was a form used prior to the development of NED to get data from the preclear about pains, sensations and psychosomatic illnesses, for the purpose of finding items to run with R3R. It has since been replaced by HCOB 24 June 78RA, NED Series 5RA, ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT SHEET. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**health taxes:** taxes paid by people to fund medical and hospital care for all the people of a community, district or nation. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**heap:** (slang) an old or run-down car. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**heap:** (slang) an old or run-down car. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Hearing:** short for Ethics Hearing: a hearing called by Ethics in order to obtain data, for further action or inaction, concerning possible violation of Scientology ethics policy. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**hearsay evidence:** testimony given by a witness based on what he has heard from another person. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**hearse, back up the:** (figurative) state or discuss the possibility of trouble, disaster, misfortune, etc. A hearse is a vehicle for conveying a dead person to the place of burial. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Hearst:** William Randolph Hearst (1863 - 1951), US newspaper and magazine publisher, noted for the sort of journalism that exploits, distorts and exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Hearst chain:** the chain of newspapers and magazines started by William Randolph Hearst (1863 - 1951), US publisher. It is noted for journalism that exploits, distorts and exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers. —3rd South African published app. 14.4.92)

**Hearst, William Randolph:** (1863 - 1951) US newspaper and magazine publisher. His name early became synonymous with «yellow journalism,» (journalism which exploits, distorts and exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**heart and soul:** the essential part. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**heart and soul, very:** (informal) the real, true, genuine, essential part. —HEV Approved Glossary

**heart, at:** (informal) in reality; fundamentally; basically. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**heartbreaker:** (colloquial) something that causes overwhelming distress. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**heart, break (one's):** (informal) become very sad. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**heart, close to (one's):** (informal) as of great interest or concern to (one). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**heart in, (one) didn't have much of (one's):** (informal) (one) didn't or couldn't give his complete attention or interest to. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**heart, losing:** becoming discouraged; losing hope. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**heart, losing:** becoming discouraged; losing hope. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hearts:** playing cards of the suit of hearts, identified with a red, heart-shaped symbol. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**heart, take:** have more courage or confidence; cheer up. —Academy Level II Glossary

**heart, take (something) to:** (colloquial) consider (something) seriously. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**heart was in the right place:** (colloquial) nature was kind or loving. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**heart would bleed, (your):** (colloquial) you would be very sorrowful. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**heat:** (slang) pressure or coercion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**heat crib:** also known as an incubator. An incubator is an enclosed apparatus in which prematurely born infants are sometimes kept in controlled conditions, as of temperature, for protection and care. The relatively large surface area of the small premature infant and his



- inability to maintain body temperature may require his being kept in an incubator.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- heat exhaustion:** a condition characterized by faintness, rapid pulse, nausea, profuse sweating, cool skin and collapse, caused by prolonged exposure to heat accompanied by loss of adequate fluid and salt from the body. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Heath:** Edward Richard George Heath (1916 - ), a British politician; Conservative party leader (1965 - 1975); prime minister (1969 - 1974). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- heatstroke:** a disturbance of the temperature-regulating mechanisms of the body caused by overexposure to excessive heat, resulting in fever, hot and dry skin and rapid pulse, sometimes progressing to delirium and coma. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- heat treatment:** the use of heat to treat disease or aid recovery from injury, with the purpose of stimulating the flow of blood to the injured area. This is thought by the medical profession to help tissues heal more rapidly. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- heave-ho:** (informal) an ejection, rejection or dismissal. From the 16th century sailors' cry of heave and ho when hauling. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- heaven and earth, move:** try every way; do everything you can. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- heaven, in the name of:** (colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- heaven knows:** (informal) a variation of the expression God knows, meaning «maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows.» (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- heavens:** an expression of surprise, protest, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- heavens:** (colloquial) an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- heavens:** (colloquial) an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary
- heaven sakes:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- heaven sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- heavens, good:** (colloquial) an exclamation of surprise or protest. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- heavens, good:** (colloquial) an exclamation of surprise or protest. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- heavens, good:** (colloquial) an exclamation of surprise or protest. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**heavens on earth:** \*\*\*an exclamation of surprise or protest. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**heavens on earth:** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**heavens on earth:** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**heavens on Earth:** an exclamation of surprise or protest. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —Academy Level II Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:**\*\*\* (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —NED Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**heaven's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**heavens, the:** the space surrounding or seeming to overarch the Earth, in which the sun, moon and stars appear. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**heaven, thank:** (colloquial) an expression used to show joy or thankfulness, especially after one has been saved from something unpleasant. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Heaviside layer:** a layer of the ionosphere about 50 to 90 miles above the Earth's surface which reflects radio waves. Named after Oliver Heaviside (1850 - 1925), English physicist who suggested the probable existence of this region. See also ionosphere in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**heavy cruiser:** a warship designed for high speed and long cruising radius (the distance a ship can go and still get back without refueling), which is equipped with guns of caliber greater than six-inches. See also six-inch gun in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**heavy facsimiles:** experiences, complete with all perceptions, emotions, thoughts and efforts, occupying precise places in space and moments in time. They can be operations, injury, terms of heavy physical exertion or even death. They are composed of the preclear's own effort and the effort of the environment. They used to be known as engrams. In view of the fact that they have been found to be stored elsewhere than in the cells, the term heavy facsimiles has now come into use. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**heavy weather:** problems; obstacles; difficulty. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hebephrenia:** (psychiatry) a form of aberration characterized by childish or silly behavior. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**heck:** interjection, used as a mild expression of annoyance, rejection, disgust, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**heck, like:** (informal) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**heckling:** annoying or harassing (a speaker) by interrupting with questions or taunts. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**heckling:** interfering with so as to annoy, disturb or injure. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**heckling:** interfering with so as to annoy, disturb or injure. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**heckling:** interrupting and annoying (as a speaker or performer) by asking bothersome questions, jeering or making loud remarks. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**heck of a:** (colloquial) very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**heck of a:** euphemism for hell of a. See also **hell of a** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**heck of a:** same as hell of a. See **hell of a** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**heck of a lot:** a euphemistic variation of hell of a lot. See also **hell of a lot** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**heck of a lot:** (colloquial) a great deal; very much. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**heck of a lot:** (colloquial) a great deal; very much. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**heck of a lot:** (colloquial) very much; a great deal. —Academy Level II Glossary

**heck of a note:** (slang) something unusual or surprising. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**heck of a note:** (slang) something unusual or surprising. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**heck of it, for the:** (colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc., especially (of a dangerous or criminal action) for no good reason. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**heck of it, the:** (slang) the worst part of something. A variation of the hell of it. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**heck out of, the:** (slang) a variation of the hell out of; completely or thoroughly. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**heck, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Heck was a pup, since:** «since the devil was young»; since long ago. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Heck was a pup, since:** «since the devil was young»; since long ago —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**heck was a pup, since:** «since the devil was young»; since long ago. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**heck was a pup, till:** (slang) for a long time. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**heck was a pup, till:** (slang) for a long time. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**heck, what the:** (slang) an interjection indicating anger, surprise, disappointment, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**heck, what the: (slang)** whatever (an expression used to show surprise or annoyance). Heck is a euphemism for hell. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**heck, what the: (slang)** what (used emphatically). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**heck with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. Heck is a euphemism for hell. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hectares:** units of surface measure in the metric system equal to 10,000 square meters (2.471 acres). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hectic:** characterized by intense agitation, excitement, confused and rapid movement, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**hectically:** in a confused, rushed, excited, etc., manner. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**hectically:** in a manner characterized by intense agitation, excitement, confused and rapid movement, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**hectograph:** of or pertaining to a process for making copies of a document, from paper having a prepared gelatin surface to which the original writing has been transferred. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**hectographed:** duplicated by a device (a hectograph) by which written or typed matter is transferred to a sheet of gelatin, from which many copies can be taken. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hectographs:** machines for making many copies of a page of writing, a drawing, etc. The writing is transferred to a surface coated with gelatin, and the copies are made from this. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**hedge:** hide behind words; refuse to commit oneself or give a direct answer. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**hedgehogs:** fortified positions «bristling» with guns pointing in all directions. From the idea of a hedgehog (animal) with sharp spines on its back which bristle when the animal curls up to protect itself. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hedgerow:** a row of bushes or trees forming a hedge. Used figuratively to mean a barrier. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hedonism:** the doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the highest good. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**heed:** careful attention; notice; observation. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**heed:** pay close attention to; take careful notice of. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**heel:** a command to follow along at the heels of someone. —Academy Level III Glossary

**heel:** a despicable fellow with no sense of decency or honor. —Academy Level II Glossary

- heel:** a despicable fellow with no sense of decency or honor. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher. He put forth a philosophy based on the principle that an idea or event (thesis) generates its opposite (antithesis) leading to the reconciliation of opposites. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. In 1801 he wrote a dissertation in which he asserted some numerological accounts of the distances and number of the planets. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hegel:\*\*\*** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. Hegel argued that history showed a gradual unfolding of this mind. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Hegel:** Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831), German philosopher, who held that what was truly real in the world was mind or spirit, not material things. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Hegelian:** of Hegel (Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel [1770 - 1831], German philosopher) or his philosophy. Hegel put forth a philosophy based

- on the principle that an idea or event (thesis) generates its opposite (antithesis) leading to the reconciliation of opposites. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Heidelberg:** the oldest university in Germany. It was founded in 1386 and is named for the city in which it is located. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Heifetz, Jascha:** (1901 - 1987) naturalized American violinist, he was born in Vilna, Lithuania. An amazing child prodigy, he graduated from the Vilna music school at the age of eight and became a pupil of Leopold Auer at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. After giving concerts in St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kiev, Berlin and Leipzig, Heifetz came to America, where his New York debut in 1917 helped to establish him as one of the greatest violinists of all time, celebrated especially for his phenomenal technique and sense of style. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- heil:** (German) hail, short for «heil Hitler,» a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1934. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- heil Hitler:** (German) hail Hitler: a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1934. Often used derisively of one adopting dictatorial methods or attempting dictatorial policies. See also Hitler in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Heil Hitler:** (German) Hail Hitler: a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1934. Often used derisively of one adopting dictatorial methods or attempting dictatorial policies. See also Hitler in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- heil Hitler:** (German) hail Hitler: a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1933. Often used derisively of one adopting dictatorial methods or policies. See also Hitler, Adolf in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- heil Hitler:** (German) hail Hitler: a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1933. Often used derisively of one adopting dictatorial methods or policies. See also Hitler in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Heinies:** (slang) German people. From Heinrich, an extremely common German name. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Heinlein:** Robert Anson Heinlein (1907 - 1988), US science fiction writer. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Heinlein, Bob:** Robert Anson Heinlein (1907 - 1988), famous American writer who started writing for popular science fiction magazines in 1939 and later wrote many classic science fiction novels. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- Heisenberg, Werner:** (1901 - 1976) German atomic physicist who won the Nobel prize in 1932 for his work in quantum mechanics (the mechanics of atoms, molecules and other physical systems that are subject to the principle of uncertainty). The principle of uncertainty was formulated by Heisenberg in 1927. According to this principle, accurate measurement of one of two related, observable quantities, as position and momentum or energy and time, produces uncertainties in the measurement of the other. —LA Community

**HEL - HI**

**Helatrobos:** \*\*\*the Helatrobos implants, a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Helatrobos:** the Helatrobos implants, a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Helatrobos:** the Helatrobos implants, a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Helatrobos implant:**\*\*\* one of a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Helatrobos implants:** a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos (an interplanetary nation) civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Helatrobos Implants:** goals implanted between 38.2 trillion years to 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos civilization, an interplanetary people. These people would blanket a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capture beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble and then would implant those captured. See also goal and implant in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**Helen:** a staff member at the Philadelphia foundation at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Helena:** capital city of Montana near which L. Ron Hubbard lived as a boy. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Helena, Montana:** capital city of Montana near which L. Ron Hubbard lived as a boy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**helicopterly:** literally, in a manner like that of a helicopter (a kind of aircraft which can move in any direction or be kept hovering by large rotary blades mounted horizontally). Used figuratively in this lecture. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**helium:** one of the chemical elements, a very light, inert, colorless gas: it is used for inflating balloons, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hell:** any place or state of torment or misery. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**hell:\*\*** any place or state of torment or misery. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**hell:** any place or state of torment or misery. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**hell:** a place or state of wickedness, suffering or misery. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary

**hell:** (informal) not so, untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hell:** (informal) not so, untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hell and back, to:** (slang) a variation of the phrase to hell and gone, very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**hell and gone, to:** (slang) very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**hell and gone, to: (slang)** very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**hell and gone, to: (slang)** very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**hell and gone, to: (slang)** very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**hell and gone, to: (slang)** very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hell and gone, to: (slang)** very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**hell and gone, way the:** (slang) very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**hell and gone, way to: (slang)** very far from any given place. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell and gone, way to: (slang)** very far from any given place. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hell and gone, way up to: (slang)** very far from any given place. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**hell, as:** an intensifier meaning very or extremely. —SHSBC Binder 16  
Approved Glossary

**hell, as:** an intensifier meaning very or extremely. —SHSBC Binder 31  
Approved Glossary

**hell, as:** an intensifier meaning very or extremely. —SHSBC Binder 32  
Approved Glossary

**hell, as:** (slang) an intensifier meaning very or extremely. —NVRD Approved  
Glossary

**hell, as:** (slang) an intensifier meaning very or extremely. —PDC Volume 4  
Approved Glossary

**hell, as:** (slang) an intensifier meaning very or extremely. —PDC Volume 7  
Approved Glossary

**hell, as:** (slang) an intensifier meaning very or extremely. —PTS-SP  
Approved Glossary

**hell-bent-for-leather:\*\*\*** (British slang) rapidly and energetically. —Staff  
Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**hell break loose, all:** (colloquial) everything become completely confused,  
noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**hell breaks loose, all: (colloquial)** everything becomes completely confused,  
noisy, etc. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved  
Glossary

**hell broke loose, all:** (colloquial) everything became completely confused,  
noisy, etc. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**hell broke loose, all:** (colloquial) everything became completely confused,  
noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hell broke loose, all:** (colloquial) everything became completely confused,  
noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hellebore:** any of the poisonous or medicinal substances obtained from  
plants of the buttercup and lily families. —HDA Tapes (Oakland  
Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Hellespont:** previous name of Dardanelles, a narrow strait (3/4 to 4 miles  
wide) between Europe and Turkey joining the Aegean Sea with the  
Marmara Sea (a sea in northwest Turkey). —SHSBC Binder 7  
Approved Glossary

**hellfire and brimstone:** promise of damnation and punishment; raising of  
visions of fire and brimstone, as the fire of hell. —SHSBC Binder 26  
Approved Glossary

**hellfire-and-brimstone:** promising damnation and punishment; raising  
visions of fire and brimstone, as the fire of hell. —SHSBC Binder 1  
Glossary

**hell for leather:** (informal) energetic; at full speed or with maximum effort.  
—NVRD Approved Glossary

**hell freezes over:** (colloquial) forever. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved  
Glossary

**hell freezes over, till:** (colloquial) forever. —OEC - Handling the PTS App  
Mar 91

**hell freezes over, till:** (colloquial) forever. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hell froze over, till:** (colloquial) forever. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell froze over, till:** (colloquial) forever. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved  
Glossary

**hell, giving (one):** (colloquial) causing trouble for (a person), making his life unpleasant, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell, goes to:** (colloquial) becomes an extremely disagreeable, unsettling or punishing condition. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hell, goes to:** (colloquial) becomes utterly ruined. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hell, goes to:** (colloquial) becomes utterly ruined. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hell, goes to:** (colloquial) becomes utterly ruined. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hell, goes to:** (colloquial) degenerates quickly and decisively. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hell, goes to:** degenerates quickly and decisively. A short form of goes to hell in a handbasket. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**hell, goes to:** degenerates quickly and decisively. Variant form of goes to hell in a handbasket. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hell, goes to:** degenerates quickly and decisively. Variant form of goes to hell in a handbasket. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**hell, going to:** (colloquial) becoming utterly ruined. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hell, going to:** (colloquial) becoming utterly ruined. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hell, going to:** (colloquial) degenerating quickly and decisively. A variation of going to hell in a handbasket. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hell, going to:** (colloquial) degenerating quickly and decisively. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hell, gone to:** (colloquial) utterly ruined. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell, gone to:** (colloquial) utterly ruined. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**hell hath no ARC breaks**□.□.□.: an allusion to the proverb hell hath no fury like a woman scorned, meaning no one is angrier than a woman who has been rejected in love. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hell hath no fury:** an allusion to the proverb hell hath no fury like a woman scorned, meaning no one is angrier than a woman who has been rejected in love. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hell hath no fury like**□.□.□.: an allusion to the proverb hell hath no fury like a woman scorned, meaning no one is angrier than a woman who has been rejected in love. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**hell hath no snowball able to resist the fury:** (slang) a coined phrase from hell hath no fury like a woman scorned, a woman who has been scorned in love by a man will try to get revenge on him in some way, and a snowball's chance in hell, no possibility whatever. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hell, how in the:** however. An expression often showing surprise or annoyance. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hell, how the:** (slang) however. An expression often showing surprise or annoyance. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**hell, how the: (slang)** however. An expression often showing surprise or annoyance. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**hell in a balloon, going to: (slang)** deteriorating badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase go to hell in a hand basket (or a bucket). —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**hell in a balloon, went to:** deteriorated badly; went downhill. Variation on the phrase went to hell in a handbasket. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**helling around:** going around in a noisy and often immoral way; carousing. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**hellion:** a disorderly, troublesome, rowdy or mischievous person.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**hell is breaking loose, all: (colloquial)** everything is becoming completely confused, noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**hell is breaking loose, all: (colloquial)** everything is becoming completely confused, noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**hell is going to break loose, all: (colloquial)** everything is going to become completely confused, noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**hell knocked out of him, having: (colloquial)** being hit or treated very violently. —NED Approved Glossary

**hell, like: (colloquial)** as in a state of torment or misery. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hell, like: (informal)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hell, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**hell, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hell, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hell, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**hell, like: (informal)** very much, very hard, very fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**hell, like: (informal)** with great speed, effort, intensity, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hell, like:** not so, untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hell, madder than: (informal)** a variation of the phrase mad as a hornet, in a fighting mood; very angry. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Hello and Okay:** an auditing procedure which can be used to remedy a preclear's lack of communication with a particular location, object, part of his body, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (colloquial)** very much of a; a very great, good, bad, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (colloquial)** very much of a; a very great, good, bad, etc. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (colloquial)** very much of a; a very great, good, bad, etc. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (colloquial)** very much of a; very great, good, bad, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —NED Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hell of a: \*\*\***very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hell of a:** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hell of a:** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hell of a:** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**hell of a:** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**hell of a, a: (colloquial)** very much of a; a very great, good, bad, etc. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**hell of a, a:** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**hell of a lot: (colloquial)** very much; a great deal. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**hell of an: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell of an: (slang)** very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**hell of an, a: (colloquial)** very much of an; a very great, good, bad, etc. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**hell of a note:** (slang) something amazing, disgusting, surprising, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hell of it, for the:** (colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc., especially (of a dangerous or criminal action) for no good reason. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**hell of it, for the:** (informal) with no purpose other than sheer adventure or fun. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hell, only hope in:** (colloquial) the only hope or chance at all. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hell on wheels:** (slang) extremely demanding, fast-paced, aggressive, effective or the like. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**hell on wheels: (slang)** extremely demanding, fast-paced, aggressive, effective, or the like. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**hell or high water, come:** (informal) no matter what happens; whatever may come. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hell or high water, come:** (informal) no matter what happens; whatever may come. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hell or high water, come:** (informal) no matter what happens; whatever may come. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**hell or high water, through:** in the face of whatever difficulties; no matter what. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**hell out of:** (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hell out of:** (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hell out of:** (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hell out of it, the:** (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**hell out of, knock the:** (informal) a variation of the phrase beat the hell out of, defeat or thrash thoroughly. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell out of (someone), knock:** (slang) a variation of beat the hell out of, to defeat or thrash (someone) thoroughly. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**hell out of, the:** (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash

- thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- hell out of, the:** (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- hell out of, the:** (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning «to defeat or thrash thoroughly,» this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- hell, raise:** (colloquial) cause noisy trouble or fighting; show one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- hell, raise:** (colloquial) cause noisy trouble or fighting; show one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- hell, raise:** (colloquial) cause noisy trouble or fighting; show one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- hell, raise:** (colloquial) cause noisy trouble or fighting; show one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- hell, raise:** (colloquial) cause noisy trouble or fighting; show one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- hell, raise:** (colloquial) cause noisy trouble or fighting; show one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- hell, raise:** (colloquial) cause trouble. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- hell, raise:** (slang) create an uproar. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- hell raised:\*\*\*** (colloquial) an uproar; a violent objection. Variation of raise hell. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- hell, raised:** (colloquial) caused noisy trouble or fighting; showed one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- hell raised:** (colloquial) caused noisy trouble or fighting; shown one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- hell, raise more:** (slang) create more of an uproar. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- hell, raises: (slang)** creates an uproar. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- hell, raises: (slang)** creates an uproar. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**hell, raising:** (colloquial) causing noisy trouble or fighting; showing one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hell, raising:** (colloquial) causing noisy trouble or fighting; showing one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hell, raising:** (colloquial) causing noisy trouble or fighting; showing one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. Used figuratively. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hell, raising:** (colloquial) causing noisy trouble or fighting; showing one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**hell, raising:** (colloquial) causing noisy trouble or fighting; showing one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hell, raising:** (colloquial) causing noisy trouble or fighting; showing one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell results, all:** (informal) a variation of the phrase all hell breaks loose: everything becomes completely confused, noisy, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**hells bells:** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis etc. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**hells bells:** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis etc. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**hell's bells:\*\*\* (interjection)** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hell's bells: (interjection)** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hell's bells: (slang)** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**hell's bells: (slang)** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hell's bells: (slang)** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**hell's bells: (slang)** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**hell's bells: (slang)** an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hell's going to break loose, all:** (colloquial) everything is going to become completely confused, noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hell's half acre:** (slang) everywhere. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hell, shot to: (colloquial)** in a state of ruin or collapse. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hell, shot to:** (colloquial) utterly ruined. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Hell's Kitchen:** the nickname given to an area on the West Side of New York City. The slumlike nature of the neighborhood created an



- atmosphere where crime was rampant, giving rise to the name.  
 —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- hell, sure as:** (colloquial) without any doubt; certainly (used to emphasize the truth of a statement, one's belief in one's own opinion, etc.).  
 —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- hell, the:** (informal) (1) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. (2) not so, untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —NED Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hell, the: (informal)** an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**hell, the: (informal)** an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hell, the: (informal)** an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**hell, the:** (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**hell, to: (colloquial)** into any extremely disagreeable, unsettling or punishing state or condition. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**hell to pay:** (slang) a very large fuss with dangerous implications; violent repercussions. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hell to pay:** (slang) a very large fuss with dangerous implications; violent repercussions. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**helluva:** (slang) very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. A variation of hell of a. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**hell, what the:** (informal) an expression used to show lack of concern or worry, indifference, abandonment, surrender, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hell, what the:** (informal) whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**hell, what the:** (informal) whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hell, what the: (slang)** whatever (an expression used to show surprise or annoyance). —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**hell, what the:** (slang) whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hell, what the:** (slang) whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hell, what the:** whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**hell with:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hell with:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hell with it:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hell with it, the: (informal)** an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**hell with it, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hell with it, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hell with it, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**hell with it, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**hell with that, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**hell with that, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hell with, the:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**hell with this, to: (informal)** an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hell with, to: \*\*\*(informal)** an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hell with, to: (informal)** an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —NED Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hell with, to:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**hell with you, the:** (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of someone. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hell won't happen, until:** (slang) forever, for an eternity. A variation of the phrase until hell freezes over. We can put in ARC breaks until hell won't happen. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**hell would have broken loose, all:** (slang) things would have become very turbulent, dangerous, noisy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**hell you are: see like hell** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**helmsman:** the person who steers a ship. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**helmsmanship:** ability as a helmsman, the person who steers a ship. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Help:** a process that lets the pc as-is (cause to vanish or cease to exist, accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies) his failures to help as well as his denials of help. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Help:** a process that lets the pc as-is his failures to help as well as his denials of help. See also **as-is** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Help:** a process that lets the pc as-is his failures to help as well as his denials of help. See also **as-is** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Help:** a process that lets the preclear as-is his failures to help as well as his denials of help. See also as-is in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Help:** a process that lets the preclear as-is his failures to help as well as his denials of help. See also as-ises in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Helper:** one of the most powerful incidents in terms of charge on the early track. It is actually mitosis or cell splitting. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**helter-skelter:** haste or confusion; disorder. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**hem and haw:** (colloquial) make sounds as if one is clearing the throat, or groping around in speech, while searching for the right words. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Hemery, Peter:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**hemisphere:** half of the Earth's surface. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hemlock:** the poison made from a European plant of the parsley family with small white flowers. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**hemmed in:** confined or restrained. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**hemmed in:** confined or restrained. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**hemmed in:** confined or restrained. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**hemming and hawing:** \*\*\*making sounds as if one is clearing the throat, or groping around in speech, while searching for the right words. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hemming and hawing:** making sounds as if one is clearing the throat, or groping around in speech, while searching for the right words. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hemoglobin:** the oxygen-carrying pigment of red blood cells that gives them their red color and serves to convey oxygen to the tissues. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**hemorrhage:** bleed heavily, as from a broken blood vessel. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hemorrhage:** heavy bleeding, as from a broken blood vessel. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**hemorrhage:** the escape of large quantities of blood from a blood vessel; heavy bleeding. --Webster's New World Student Edition (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**hemorrhaging:** bleeding heavily. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hems and haws:** makes sounds as if one is clearing the throat, or gropes around in speech, while searching for the right words. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**hen-bite:** a humorous, made-up name for a hen disease. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**hen-bite:** a humorous, made-up name for a hen disease. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**hen-bite:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**henchman:** a person who blindly follows and supports a leader. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**henchmen:** dishonest and ruthless subordinates, especially, criminals. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Henny Penny and the sky was falling:** reference to Henny Penny, also known as Chicken Little, a folk tale handed down by word of mouth through hundreds of years. The story is about a chicken who, while walking down the road one day, passed under an oak tree from which an acorn dropped and hit her on the head. She looked around and couldn't find what hit her and decided that the sky was falling. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Henri:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Henry, O.:** the pseudonym of William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), US short-story writer. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Henry the VIII:** (1491 - 1547) a king of England in the early sixteenth century. With the support of his parliament he established himself as the head of the Christian Church in England, in place of the Pope, after the Pope refused to allow his marriage with Catherine of Aragon to be dissolved. See also Catherine of Aragon in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Henry VIII:** (1491 - 1547) a king of England in the early sixteenth century. With the support of his parliament he established himself as the head of the Christian Church in England. Though often headstrong and cruel, Henry made England an important power. He rebuilt the English Navy and fought several successful land battles with France and Scotland. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Henry VIII:** (1491 - 1547) a king of England in the early sixteenth century. With the support of his parliament he established himself as the head of the Christian church in England. Though often headstrong and cruel, Henry made England an important power. He rebuilt the English Navy and fought several successful land battles with France and Scotland. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Henry VIII:** (1491 - 1547) a king of England (1509 - 1547). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**hens, leading order of:** a variation of the phrase pecking order, a sequence of authority in an organization or social order. From a dominance hierarchy seen, especially in domestic poultry, that is maintained by one bird pecking another of lower status. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**hens, leading order of:** a variation of the phrase pecking order, a sequence of authority in an organization or social order. From a dominance hierarchy seen, especially in domestic poultry, that is maintained by one bird pecking another of lower status. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hens, leading order of:** the social order or line in which each person's place is indicated by the degree to which he is ruled by people above him and by his own power to rule others below him. From the feeding habits of certain birds (the stronger ones feed before allowing the weaker ones to do so). Variation of the phrase the pecking order. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hepcat:** (slang) a performer in a swing or jazz band. Swing is a style of jazz music of about 1935 - 1945, characterized by the use of large bands, strong rhythms, etc. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**hepcat:** (slang) up-to-date; modern; fashionable. —NED Approved Glossary

**hepped on:** made aware of. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hepped on:** (slang) enthusiastic about. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hepped on:** (slang) enthusiastic about. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hepped on:** (slang) enthusiastic about. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**hepped up:** (slang) interested or preoccupied, almost to an irrational extent; obsessed. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Hepsibah, Mrs.:** a made-up name for a preclear. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**heptachlor:** a waxy solid, formerly used as an insecticide. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**HE&R:** abbreviation for human emotion and reaction, the counter-emotions and reactions which aberrated human beings express when they are guided toward survival objectives. They are usually below 2.0 on the Tone Scale. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**herald:** (formerly) a royal or official messenger, especially one representing a monarch in an ambassadorial capacity during wartime. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**heralded:** publicized. --Webster's New World Dictionary Student Edition. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**Herald Express:** the name of a daily Los Angeles newspaper founded in 1931. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Herald Tribune:** the name of a newspaper. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Herald Tribune:** the name of a newspaper. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Herbie:** a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Herbie:** a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Herbie:** a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Herbie:** \*\*\*the name of a Course Supervisor at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Herbie:** the name of a Course Supervisor at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Herbie:** the name of a Course Supervisor at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Herbie:** the name of a Course Supervisor at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Herbie:** the name of a Course Supervisor at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Herculean:** having enormous strength, courage or size. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**herculean:** having enormous strength, courage or size. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**herculean:** requiring enormous strength, courage or size. From Hercules, a mythical Greek hero of fabulous strength and courage who, after completing 12 heroic feats assigned to him (including killing several legendary monsters), became immortal. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Hercules:** a mythical Greek hero of fabulous strength and courage who, after completing 12 heroic feats assigned to him (including killing several legendary monsters), became immortal. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Hercules:** a mythical Greek hero of fabulous strength and courage who, after completing 12 heroic feats assigned to him (including killing several legendary monsters), became immortal. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hereafter:** a life or existence after death; the future beyond mortal existence. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**hereditary:** passing, or capable of passing, naturally from parent to offspring through the genes. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**herein:** in this writing. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**herein:\*\*\*** in this writing. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**heresy:** any belief or theory that strongly goes against established beliefs or customs. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**heresy:** (Roman Catholic) a willful and persistent rejection of any of the articles of faith by a baptized member of the church. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**heretic:** a person who holds a belief that is different from the accepted belief of his church, school, profession, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**heretic:** a person who holds a belief that is different from the accepted belief of his church, school, profession, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**heretofore:** before this time. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**heretofore:** before this time; until now. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**heritage:** something handed down from one's ancestors or the past, as a characteristic, a culture, tradition, etc. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**heroically:** in an extreme manner. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**heroin:** a white, crystalline, narcotic powder, derived from morphine, formerly used as a painkiller and sedative; manufacture and importation of heroin is controlled by federal law in the US because of the danger of addiction. The word is derived from the Greek word hero allegedly because of the feelings of power and euphoria which it stimulates. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**heroine:** the principal female character in a story, play, film, etc. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**Herr:** **(German)** mister; sir. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90



**Herr Doktor:** (German) a title of address for a doctor. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Herr Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. Herr is a German title corresponding to Mister or Sir. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**herring:** a small, silvery food fish of northern seas that is canned as a sardine. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Herring:** humorous reference to Hermann Wilhelm Göring (1893 - 1946), a German statesman who participated with Hitler in an abortive attempt in Munich, Germany, to seize the government and then fled to Italy. He returned in 1927 and became an active leader in the Nazi party. See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Herring:** humorous reference to Hermann Wilhelm Göring (1893 - 1946), a German statesman who participated with Hitler in an abortive attempt in Munich, Germany, to seize the government and then fled to Italy. He returned in 1927 and became an active leader in the Nazi party. See also **Hitler, Nazis** and **World War II** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Herring:** humorous reference to Hermann Wilhelm Göring (1893 - 1946), a German statesman who participated with Hitler in an abortive attempt in Munich, Germany, to seize the government and then fled to Italy. He returned in 1927 and became an active leader in the Nazi party. See also **Hitler** and **Nazi Germany** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Hershey, Milton:** (1857 - 1945), American industrialist, founder of a large chocolate-manufacturing business. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Herter, Christian:** (1895 - 1966) American diplomat; secretary of state (1959 - 1961). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**hesitate:\*\*\*** pause; stop momentarily. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Hessian:** a German soldier of Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Hessian regiment:** a unit of German soldiers from Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War. See also **Revolutionary War** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Hessians:** German soldiers of Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War. See also **American Revolution** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**heuristic:** based on experimentation, evaluation or trial-and-error methods. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**heuristic:** based on experimentation, evaluation or trial-and-error methods. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**heuristically:** in a manner based on experimentation, evaluation or trial-and-error methods. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**HEW:** abbreviation for H Health, E Education and W Welfare. See **Health and Education and Welfare** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hew:**\*\*\* adhere or conform to; keep to; hold to. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hew:** adhere or conform to; keep to; hold to. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hew:** to chop or cut with an ax or sword, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**he who dies by the sword lives by the Bible:** humorous twist of the Biblical phrase «All those who take the sword will perish by the sword,» (Matthew 26:52). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**hews:** conforms or adheres (to a line, rule, principle, etc.). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**hews:** upholds, follows closely or conforms (usually followed by to). —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**hexadiagonal:** variation of hexagonal; of or having the form of a hexagon (a flat figure with six angles and six sides). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hexed:** bewitched; practiced on by witchcraft. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**heyday:** the stage or period of greatest vigor, strength, success, etc.; prime. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**H-factor:** abbreviation for h hope factor. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**H-factor:** abbreviation for hope factor. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**H-factor:** abbreviation for hope factor. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**HGA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Graduate Auditor, a Class VII Auditor. An auditor at this level audits the Power Processes (which result in an ability to handle power). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**HGA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Graduate Auditor, a Class VII Auditor. An auditor at this level audits the Power Processes. See also **Power Process** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center: that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center: that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center: that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center: that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

- HGC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center: that part of a Scientology org (Division 4, Department 12) which delivers auditing to preclears. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center: that part of a Scientology org which delivers auditing to preclears. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- HGC:** \*\*\*abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Academy Level II Glossary
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears. —Academy Level III Glossary
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- HGC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- HGC:** Hubbard Guidance Center: (Division 4, Department 12) that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hiccup:** quick, involuntary inhalations. Used figuratively to describe a motion of the needle on an E-Meter. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990
- hick:** (informal) located in a rural or culturally unsophisticated area. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- hick:** located in a rural or culturally unsophisticated area. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Hickok, «Wild Bill»:** (1837 - 1876), a frontier settler and United States marshal of the nineteenth century, known for his pursuit of some of the worst outlaws of the old West. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Hickok, Wild Bill:** James Butler («Wild Bill») Hickok (1837 - 1876), American frontier scout and marshal, known for his pursuit of some of the worst outlaws of the old West (western United States in the days of the first settlers). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Hickok, Wild Bill:** James Butler («Wild Bill») Hickok (1837 - 1876), American frontier settler and marshal, known for his pursuit of some of the worst outlaws of the Old West (western part of the United States, especially during the frontier period of the 19th century). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- hidden data line:** an apparency of a line on which Scientology tech was given out by LRH but not made known to students. This apparency is somebody's pretense to know more from LRH than is on the tapes and in books and mimeos, or, brutally, somebody's alter-is of materials. There is no such «line.» The whole of technology is released in HCO Bulletins, HCO Policy Letters and tapes which have

been done by LRH. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

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**hidden standard:** \*\*\*a problem a person thinks must be resolved before auditing can be seen to have worked. It's a standard by which to judge Scientology or auditing or the auditor. This hidden standard is always an old problem of long duration. It is a postulate - counter-postulate situationÑthe source of the counter-postulate was suppressive to the pc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

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**hidden standards:** problems a person thinks must be resolved before auditing can be seen to have worked. It's a standard by which to judge Scientology or auditing or the auditor. This hidden standard is always an old problem of long duration. It is a postulate - counter-postulate situationÑthe source of the counter-postulate was suppressive to the pc. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**hideout:** (colloquial) a hiding place. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Higgenbottem:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**high and dry:** all alone; without help; stranded. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**highball:** a railroad signal meaning «go ahead.» From the early railroad signal device consisting of a large white ball hung from a pole. The ball was lowered to indicate «stop» and raised to show that the way was clear ahead. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**high C:**\*\*\* a musical tone of a relatively high frequencyÑ1760 vibrations per second. See also **tone** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**high C:** \*\*\*a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —Academy Level II Glossary

- high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- high C:** a pitch having a relatively high frequency. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- high C:** like a pitch having a relatively high frequency. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- high command:** the leadership or highest authority of a military command or other organization. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- high crime:** an action or omission undertaken knowingly to suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- high crime:** an action or omission undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. —Academy Level III Glossary
- high crimes:** actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- high crimes:** actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- high crimes:\*\*** actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- high crimes:** suppressive acts; actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- high express rifle:** a rifle which fires bullets at very high velocity. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- high G:** \*\*\*a pitch having a higher frequency than high C. See also **high C** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- high G:** a pitch having a higher frequency than high C. See also **high C** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- high G:** a pitch having a high frequency. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- high gear: (colloquial)** high speed or efficiency. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- high gear:** top speed; full activity. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- high heaven, screaming to:** (slang) screaming very strongly. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**high heaven, to:** very strongly; fervently. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**High Kensington:** High Street, in Kensington, a borough of London. The area is chiefly residential, though it contains numerous museums and institutions of learning. It has been considered the most fashionable part of London. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**highly connected:** having important or powerful social or professional relationships. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**high old time:** (informal) a most enjoyable time. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**high priest: (informal)** a person in a high position of power or influence; a leader. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**High Priests: (informal)** persons in high positions of power or influence, especially those who are revered as preeminent authorities or interpreters. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**High Priests: (informal)** persons in high positions of power or influence; leaders. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**High Priests: (informal)** persons in high positions of power or influence; leaders. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**High Priests:\*\*\* (informal)** persons in high positions of power or influence; leaders. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**highroads:** main roads; highways. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**high scale:** positioned high on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**high school: (US)** a secondary school attended after the elementary school. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**high school: (US)** a secondary school attended after the elementary school. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**high school: (US)** a secondary school attended after the elementary school. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**high school: (US)** a secondary school attended after the elementary school. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**high-school: (US)** of or pertaining to a secondary school attended after the elementary school. —Academy Level II Glossary

**high school: (US)** of or pertaining to a secondary school attended after the elementary school. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**high school: (US)** of or pertaining to a secondary school attended after the elementary school. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**High School Indoc: High School Indoctrination:** Training Routine 7, a precise drill with the purpose to train the student auditor never to be stopped by a preclear, to train him to run fine 8-C in any circumstances and to teach him to handle rebellious people. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**High School Indoc:** the name of Training Drill Training 7. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**High School Indoctrination:** a precise drill with the purpose of training the student auditor to never be stopped by a preclear, to train him to run

fine 8-C in any circumstances and to teach him to handle rebellious people. It is now known as Training Routine 7 (TR 7). See also 8-C in this glossary. —Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)

**high space:** \*\*\*outer space. A variation of high seas: the open ocean waters outside the territorial limits of any single nation. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**High Street:** the main street in East Grinstead. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**high TA:** an E-Meter tone arm which is above normal range (between 2 and 3 on the tone arm dial). The tone arm is a control lever on the E-Meter. It registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts, and when it dissipates, the auditor moves the tone arm down to compensate for this lessening of density of mass. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**high tide:** a highest point or climax. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**high-tide mark:** literally, the mark left after high water has receded. Used figuratively in this sense. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**high tone:** of or concerning individuals who are high on the Tone Scale. They think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**high-tone:** positioned high on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**high-toned:** \*\*\*high on the Tone Scale. High-toned individuals think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**high-toned:** high on the Tone Scale. High-toned individuals think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. See also



**Tone Scale** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**high-toned:** high on the Tone Scale. High-toned individuals think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**high-toned:** high on the Tone Scale. High-toned individuals think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**high-toned:** of or concerning a position high on the Tone Scale. At this level, a person thinks wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**high-toned:\*\*\*** positioned high on the Tone Scale. See also **tone scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**highway department:** a state department responsible for the supervision of a designated system of highways. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

«**Highway Patrol**»: a television show (1955 - 1959) about the chief of a highway patrol and his officers who captured smugglers, robbers and other criminals. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

«**Highway Patrol**»: a television show (1955 - 1959) about the chief of a highway patrol and his officers who captured smugglers, robbers and other criminals. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**high wine:** anything with an intoxicating or exhilarating effect. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Hill 101:** a made-up military designation, as for a specific location (in this instance a hill) in an area of combat. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hillbilly:** of or characteristic of persons who live in or come from the mountains or backwoods, especially of the southeastern United States: sometimes a contemptuous term. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**hill of beans: (slang)** something of little significance, importance, or benefit; insignificant, inconsequential. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hill of beans:\*\*\* (slang)** something of little significance, importance, or benefit; insignificant, inconsequential. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hill of beans: (slang)** something of little significance, importance or benefit; something inconsequential. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**hill of beans: (slang)** something of little significance, importance, or benefit; something inconsequential. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hill of beans, a: (slang)** something of little significance, importance, or benefit; something insignificant or inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, are not going to amount to a: (slang)** are going to be something of little significance, importance, or benefit; are going to be insignificant, inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, didn't amount to a: (slang)** was something of little significance, importance, or benefit; was insignificant, inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, didn't amount to a: (slang)** was something of little significance, importance, or benefit; was insignificant or inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, doesn't amount to a: (slang)** is something of little significance, importance, or benefit; is insignificant, inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, doesn't matter to a: (slang)** is something of little significance, importance, or benefit; is insignificant or inconsequential. A variation of the phrase doesn't amount to a hill of beans. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, don't amount to a: (slang)** are something of little significance, importance, or benefit; are insignificant, inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, don't amount to a: (slang)** are things of little significance, importance, or benefit; are insignificant, inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, don't amount to a: (slang)** be something of little significance, importance, or benefit; be insignificant, inconsequential. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**hill of beans, don't amount to a: (slang)** is something of little significance, importance, or benefit; is insignificant or inconsequential. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hill, over the: (colloquial)** absent without permission. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hills, go over the: (slang)** be gone; become absent. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Hill, the:** Capitol Hill: the small hill in Washington, DC, where the Capitol (building used by the US Congress for its sessions) stands.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

- Hill, the:** \*\*\*short for Capitol Hill: the small hill in Washington, DC (the capital of the United States) where the Capitol (building used by the US Congress for its sessions) stands. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Hill, the:** short for Capitol Hill: the small hill in Washington, DC (the capital of the United States) where the Capitol (building used by the US Congress for its sessions) stands. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- hilt, to the:** thoroughly; entirely. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Himalayas:** a mountain range in Asia, extending east through Pakistan, India, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan. It contains the world's highest mountains, including Mount Everest (the highest peak in the world). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Himalayas:** a mountain range in Asia, extending east through Pakistan, India, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan. It contains the world's highest mountains, including Mount Everest (the highest peak in the world). —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Himalayas:** a mountain range in Asia, extending east through Pakistan, India, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan. It contains the world's highest mountains, including Mount Everest (the highest peak in the world). —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Himalayas:** a mountain range in Asia, extending east through Pakistan, India, Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan. It contains the world's highest mountains, including Mount Everest (the highest peak in the world). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- hindsight to:** backwards. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Hindu:** an adherent of Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Hindu:** an adherent to Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Hindu:** an adherent to Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Hindu:** of an adherent to Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Hindu:** of Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Hindu:** of Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of

- society. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Hindu:** of or pertaining to Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Hinduism:** a religious and social system, especially in India, with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system as a basis of society. See also **caste system** in this glossary. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Hindus:** adherents of Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Hindus:** adherents of Hinduism, a religious and social system which developed in India about 1400 b.c., with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system (rigid, hereditary social classes) as a basis of society. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- Hindu trinity:** Hindu representation of the three manifestations of the Supreme Being—Brahma, Vishnu and Siva—each with a specific cosmic function: Brahma was associated with creation; Vishnu was associated with preservation and renewal; and Siva with destruction and disintegration. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hint:** a slight indication of a fact, wish, etc.; indirect suggestion or piece of advice; intimation. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- hipped:** (informal) greatly interested or preoccupied, almost to an irrational extent; obsessed. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- hipped:** (informal) greatly interested or preoccupied, almost to an irrational extent; obsessed. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- hippie: (slang)** any of the young people of the 1960s who, in their alienation from conventional society, turned variously to mysticism, psychedelic drugs, communal living, avant-garde (of an ultramodern or experimental style) arts, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- hippies:** persons especially of the late 1960s who rejected established institutions and values and sought spontaneity, direct personal relations expressing love and expanded consciousness, often expressed externally in the wearing of casual folksy clothing and of beads, headbands, used garments, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Hippocrates:** (460? - 370? b.c.) Greek physician, known as «the father of medicine.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Hippocrates:** (460? - 370? b.c.) Greek physician, known as «the father of medicine.» —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Hippocrates:** (460? - 370? b.c.) Greek physician, known as «the father of medicine.» He believed that disease resulted from an imbalance of the four bodily humors and maintained that the humors were

- glandular secretions which were influenced by outside forces. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Hippocratic oath:** a code of ethics governing the profession and sworn to by physicians upon taking a doctor's degree. The oath relates particularly to the inviolability of secrecy concerning any communication made by a patient in the course of consultation. From Hippocrates (460? - 370? b.c.), Greek physician, known as «the father of medicine.» —HEV Approved Glossary
- hire purchase:** (British) a credit system by which debts, as for purchased articles, are paid in installments. Also called an installment plan. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- Hiroshima:** a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on August 6, 1945. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Hiroshima:** a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on 6 August 1945. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hiroshima:** a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on August 6, 1945. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Hiroshima:** a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on 6 August 1945. See also A-bomb in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Hiroshima:** a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on August 6, 1945. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Hiroshima:** a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare on August 6, 1945. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Hiroshima:** a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on 6 August 1945. See also A-bomb in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)
- Hiroshima:** a seaport in southwest Japan; site of the first military use of the atomic bomb on 6 August 1945. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Hispanic:** of or relating to Spanish-speaking persons of Latin American origin who live in the US. In less than 6 months over 1,000 outlets in the US began distribution of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health translated into Spanish and sales to the Hispanic public are going like wildfire. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- Hispano-Suiza:** an expensive, high-class, European-made car. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hispano-Suiza:** an expensive, high-class, European-made car. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Hispano-Suiza:** an expensive, high-class, European-made car. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- histamine:** a substance released by the tissues in allergic reactions: it dilates blood vessels, stimulates gastric secretion, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**histamine:** a substance released by the tissues in allergic reactions: it dilates blood vessels, stimulates gastric secretion, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**History of Man:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952. It is a look at the evolutionary background and history of the human race containing a coldblooded and factual account of your last sixty trillion years. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**History of Man, A:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952. It is a look at the evolutionary background and history of the human race containing a coldblooded and factual account of your last sixty trillion years. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**History of Man, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952. It is a look at the evolutionary background and history of the human race containing a coldblooded and factual account of your last sixty trillion years. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**histrionic:** excessively dramatic or emotional; affected. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hit:** a successful stroke, performance or production; success. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**hit:** a successful stroke, performance or production; success. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**hit:** (figurative) come on; meet with; get to; reach or find. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hit: (slang)** given severe ethics or justice action (such as being comm eved, removed from post, etc.) —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**hit-and-miss:** haphazard or random. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**hit-and-miss:** (informal) of or concerning a situation in which there are equal chances of either success or failure. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**hitch your wagon to a star:** aim high; follow a great ambition or purpose. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hitherto:** until this time. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**hitherto:** up to this time; until now. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**hitherto:** up to this time; until now. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** \*\*\*Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they

would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is

known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. See also **Nazi Germany** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —NVRD Approved Glossary



- Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. See also **war** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. In rising to power in Germany, he fortified his position through murder of real or imagined opponents and maintained police-state control over the population. He led Germany into World War II resulting in its nearly total destruction. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Hitler:** Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. In rising to power in Germany, he fortified his position through murder of real or imagined opponents and maintained police-state control over the population. He led Germany into World War II resulting in its nearly total destruction. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Hitler, Adolf:** (1889 - 1945) dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Hitler, Adolf:** (1889 - 1945) dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. In rising to power in Germany, he fortified his position through murder of real or imagined opponents and maintained police-state control over the population. He led Germany into World War II resulting in its nearly total destruction. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Hitler, Adolf:** (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Hitlerian:** of or in the character of Adolf Hitler, dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Hitlerian:** relating to or resembling Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Hitlerian:** relating to or resembling Adolf Hitler. See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Hitlerian:** relating to or resembling Adolf Hitler. See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Hitlerianistic:** of or in the character of Adolf Hitler, dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Hitlerize:** a coined word from (Adolf) Hitler and -ize act in a specified way. Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Hitlers:** people having qualities similar to Adolf Hitler, dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Hitlers:** persons similar to Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Hitler Youth:** an organization set up by Hitler to win the loyalty of future generations. All German boys and girls had to join it. They marched, exercised, learned Nazi beliefs and worked on farms. The Nazis taught children to spy on anyone suspected of opposing Hitler, even their own parents. See also **Hitler** and **Nazi** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Hitler Youth movements:** activities of people whose beliefs are inspired by or reminiscent of the Hitler Youth, an organization set up by Hitler to win the loyalty of future generations. All German boys and girls had to join it. They marched, exercised, learned Nazi beliefs and worked on farms. The Nazis taught children to spy on anyone suspected of opposing Hitler, even their own parents. See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**hit or miss:** (informal) by chance; at random. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**hit or miss:** (informal) by chance; at random. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hit or miss:** something haphazard or random. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**hit-or-miss:** something haphazard or random. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**hitting on all cylinders:** operating properly; running or working perfectly; being in good trim or form. From an automobile engine where all spark plugs are correctly igniting and the automobile is smoothly running. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Hittite:** any of an ancient people of Asia Minor and Syria (1700 - 700 b.c.). —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**hives:** a disease in which the skin itches and shows raised, white welts, caused by a sensitivity to certain foods or a reaction to heat, light, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**hiya: (interjection)** a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**hiya: (interjection)** a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hiya: (interjection)** a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hiya: (interjection)** a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hiya: (interjection)** a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hiya: (interjection)** a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

## **HO - HOR**

**hoax:** a trick or fraud, especially one meant as a practical joke. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Hobbema:** Meindert Hobbema (1638 - 1709), Dutch landscape painter. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**hobbled:** tied the feet together to hamper the movement of (a person, horse, etc.). —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**hobbles:** awkward or perplexing situations from which extrication (a disentangling or releasing) is difficult. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Hobbs Barracks:** the name of army barracks near East Grinstead at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hobbyhorse:\*\*\*** a pet idea or project. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hobbyhorse:** a pet idea or project. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**hobbyhorse:** a pet idea or project. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hobbyhorse:** a pet idea or project. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hobbyhorse:** a pet idea or project. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**hobbyhorse:** a pet idea or project. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hobbyhorse:** a pet idea or project. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hobbyhorsing:** concerning oneself excessively with a favorite notion or activity; variation of the phrase ride a hobbyhorse. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**hobby, riding a (favorite):** being excessively devoted to one's favorite pastime or subject. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hobitats:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hobnailed boots:** boots which are provided with large headed nails for protecting the soles. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**hobo:** a person who wanders about and lives by begging or doing odd jobs; tramp. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**Hoboken:** a seaport in northeastern New Jersey, opposite New York City. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**hob, play:** cause mischief; make trouble; cause an upset; cause confusion or disruption or havoc. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**hob, play:** cause mischief; make trouble; cause an upset; cause confusion or disruption or havoc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**hob, played hob with:** did mischief or harm to. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. Used loosely in the lecture in reference to rephrasing a Security Check to fit a different situation. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or to corrupt a word or expression in any way. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India

heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —SHSBC Binder 31  
Approved Glossary

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or to corrupt a word or expression in any way. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Hobson-Jobson:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or to corrupt a word or expression in any way. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Hobson-Jobsoned:** a term which comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. —5th ACC Glossary Part 1 Final approval 2.12.89

**Hobson-Jobsoned:** corrupted (a word or expression, or a foreign expression) when translated into English. It comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Hobson-Jobsoned:** corrupted (a word or expression, or a foreign expression) when translated into English. It comes from «O Hasan, O Husain!» (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hock:** (slang) pawn (give as security, as in exchange for a loan; pledge). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hocus-pocus:** (informal) tricky; deceptive. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**hocus-pocus:** (slang) any meaningless action or talk drawing attention away from some deception. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hocus-pocus:** (slang) any meaningless action or talk drawing attention away from some deception. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**hocus-pocus:** (slang) any meaningless action or talk drawing attention away from some deception. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hod:** a receptacle for carrying or holding coal. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hodgepodge:** any jumbled mixture; mess. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hodgepodge:** any jumbled mixture; mess. —New Slant on Life Glossary  
Final approval 28.1.90

**hog, go the whole:** (informal) go to the limit; do something thoroughly. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hog, go whole:** (informal) go to the limit; do something thoroughly. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hog Latin:** a humorous variation of pig Latin; a jargon code following one simple rule: each pig Latin word is formed by moving the first letter to the end of the word and adding the letters ay. Examples: dog becomes ogday and catcher becomes atchercay. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hogshead:** a large barrel or cask. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hog silly, gone:** (slang) a variation of the phrase gone hog-wild: acted audaciously and unrestrainedly. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hogtie:** tie the hands and feet of. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hog wallows:** places where hogs roll about, such as in the mud, or dust. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**hogwash:** (colloquial) useless or insincere talk, writing, etc. Originally a term for swill (garbage, table scraps, etc., mixed with liquid) fed to pigs or hogs. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hogwash:** (colloquial) useless or insincere talk, writing, etc. Originally a term for swill (garbage, table scraps, etc., mixed with liquid) fed to pigs or hogs. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hog wild, go:** (informal) act wildly enthusiastic or excited. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Hohenzollern, Kaiser Wilhelm:** William II (1859 - 1941), emperor of Germany from 1888 to 1918. (Kaiser is German for «emperor.») Through inept handling of his power and authority as emperor, he helped cause the circumstances leading to World War I and thereby the deaths of millions of men on the battlefields. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Hoipolloi:** a group of carnival-type people who let out concessions for the implant «amusement parks» in the Gorilla Implants. See also **Gorilla Implants** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**hold:** drink (liquor) without showing its effects. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**hold down:** continue to hold and manage well. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hold down:** continue to hold and manage well. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**holder:** an action phrase which holds preclear at a point on the track. (Stay here, don't leave me, hold on to this, don't let go, keep quiet, take this it'll make you feel better.) —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**holder:** an engrammatic command which makes an individual remain in an engram. Examples are «Stay here,» «Sit right there and think about it,» «Come back and sit down,» «I can't go,» «I mustn't leave,» etc. See also **engram** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**holder:** any engrammatic command which makes an individual remain in an engram knowingly or unknowingly. These include such things as «Stay here,» «Sit right there and think about it,» «Come back and sit down,» «I can't go,» «I mustn't leave,» etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**holder-backer:** a coined word for something which holds something back. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**holding:** (football) an illegal use of the hands and arms to seize or obstruct an opposing player. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**holding action:** a preliminary action taken to arrest a decline or to bring about some positive result on an immediate basis, while more strategic or longer range plans or actions are being carried out. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**holding action:** a preliminary action taken to arrest a decline or to bring about some positive result on an immediate basis, while more strategic or longer range plans or actions are being carried out. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**holding down:** managing well. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**holding forth:** talking at great length. —Random House College Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**hold off:** keep away or at a distance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**holds:** action phrases which hold a preclear at a point on the track. (Stay here, don't leave me, hold on to this, don't let go, keep quiet, take this it'll make you feel better.) —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**holds up:** stops; delays; impedes. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hold the fort:** keep things in operation; remain on duty, etc. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**hold the fort:** keep things in operation; remain on duty, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hold up:** last; endure; continue. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hold your hat: (colloquial)** hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast). —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**hold your hat: (colloquial)** hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**hold your hat: (colloquial)** hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**hold your hat: (colloquial)** hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hold your hat: (colloquial)** hold on; don't let go. From the phrase hold on to your hat, as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast). —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**hold your hat: (colloquial)** hold on; don't let go. From the phrase hold on to your hat, as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**hold your hat: (colloquial)** hold on; don't let go. From the phrase hold on to your hat, as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**hold your hats: (colloquial)** hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast). Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**holk:** a hollow or cavity. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Holland and Holland:** a British rifle manufacturer. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Holland and Holland:** a British rifle manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91



**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Hollywood:** a district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California, once the site of many US film studios. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California, once the site of many US film studios; hence, the US film industry or its life, world, etc. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California, once the site of many US film studios; hence, the US film industry or its life, world, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California, once the site of many US film studios; hence, the US film industry or its life, world, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California, once the site of many US film studios; hence, the US film industry or its life, world, etc. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California, once the site of many US film studios; hence, the US film industry or its life, world, etc. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California, once the site of many US film studios. It was also home to Marilyn Monroe (1926 - 1962). See also Monroe, Marilyn in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood:** a section of Los Angeles, California; the center of the United States motion-picture industry; hence, the US film industry or its life, world, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Hollywood:** district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —PTS/SP Glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Hollywood:** district of Los Angeles, California, where many motion pictures and television films are made. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Hollywood:** the American motion-picture industry; taken from Hollywood, a section of Los Angeles, California, the center of the United States motion-picture industry. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Hollywood and Vine:** a major intersection in Hollywood, California. —Editor (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Hollywood Bowl:** a huge open-air theater built in Hollywood, California in 1924. It is famous for its use in orchestral and other musical concerts. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Holmes, Sherlock:** the best known of all fictional detectives, created by English author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930). Holmes's extraordinary powers of memory, observation, and deduction enable him to solve mysteries and identify criminals in cases that leave all other detectives baffled. His companion is Dr. Watson, who records his exploits. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Holmes, Sherlock:** the best known of all fictional detectives, created by English author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930). Holmes's extraordinary powers of memory, observation and deduction enable him to solve mysteries and identify criminals in cases that leave all other detectives baffled. His companion is Dr. Watson, who records his exploits. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Holmes, Sherlock:** the best known of all fictional detectives, created by English author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930). Holmes's extraordinary powers of memory, observation and deduction enable him to solve mysteries and identify criminals in cases that leave all other detectives baffled. His companion is Dr. Watson, who records his exploits. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**holster:** a leather case for a pistol, fixed to a belt or saddle or under an arm. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**holstered:** put in a holster (a leather case for a pistol or revolver, fixed to a belt or saddle or under the arm). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**holy cats:** an interjection showing astonishment, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**holy cats:** an interjection showing astonishment, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**holy cats:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, dismay, admiration, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**holy cats:** (slang) an expression of surprise, wonder or confusion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**holy cats:** (slang) an interjection showing astonishment, emphasis, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**holy cats:** (slang) an interjection showing astonishment, emphasis, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**holy cow:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, dismay, admiration, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**holy God:** (colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise, disbelief, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Holy Land:** the name given to Palestine by the Christians because it was the site of Christ's birth, ministry and death. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Holy Roller:** a religious denomination that expresses religious emotion by shouting and moving about during services of worship. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Holy Rollers:** a religious denomination that expresses religious emotion by shouting and moving about during services of worship. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Holy Rollers of God Help Us:** \*\*\*a made-up name for a religious sect. Holy Rollers are members of a religious sect that express religious emotion by shouting and moving about during services of worship. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Holy Rollers of God Help Us:** a made-up name for a religious sect. Holy Rollers are members of a religious sect that express religious emotion by shouting and moving about during services of worship. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Holy Roman Empire:** a major political institution in Europe that lasted from the ninth to the nineteenth centuries. It was loosely organized and modeled somewhat on the ancient Roman Empire. It included great amounts of territory in the central and western parts of Europe. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Holy Roman Empire:** a major political institution in Europe that lasted from the ninth to the nineteenth centuries. It was loosely organized and modeled somewhat on the ancient Roman Empire and was a revival of the Roman Empire in the West. The campaigns of the first emperor, Charlemagne, were crusades against pagans for the protection and unity of Christendom and the advancement of Christianity. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**holy suffering catfish: (slang)** a coined exclamation used to express surprise, wonder or confusion. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Holy, suffering Christ!:** (slang) an exclamation of anger, surprise, astonishment, or consternation. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**holy suffering Godfrey:** an exclamation of surprise, dismay or disgust. Godfrey is a euphemism for god. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**hombre: (slang)** a man or fellow. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**hombre: (slang)** a man or fellow. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Home:** Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home (1903 - ), Conservative Party Leader in England and prime minister (1963 - 1964). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**home:** so as to touch the feelings acutely, appeal to reason. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**home and dry: (colloquial)** safely or successfully at the end of something (usually arduous). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**home base: (baseball)** the block or slab beside which a player stands to bat the ball, and to which he must return, after getting on base, in order

to score. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**homebody:** a person mainly concerned with affairs of the home, or one who prefers to stay at home. —Academy Level III Glossary

**home, drives (something):**\*\*\* (informal) causes (something) to be fully understood. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**home plate:** (baseball) the block or slab beside which a player stands to bat the ball, and to which he must return in order to score, after successfully running around the three other bases that are laid out in a diamond shape. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Homer:** semilegendary Greek poet of circa eighth century b.c.: the Iliad and the Odyssey are both attributed to him. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Homer:** semilegendary Greek poet of circa eighth century b.c. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**home run:** (baseball) a hit that allows the batter to touch all bases and score a run. See also **baseball** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**home runs:** (baseball) plays in which the player who has hit the ball is able to run around to all of the bases and return to the base from which he started (home base). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Home Sweet Home:** popular English song which first appeared in the opera Clari, the Maid of Milan (1823). The words were by John Howard Payne (an American), and the music by Sir Henry Bishop. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**«Home Sweet Home»:** popular English song which first appeared in the opera Clari, the Maid of Milan (1823). The words were by John Howard Payne (an American), and the music by Sir Henry Bishop. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**home universe:** the universe a thetan made for himself. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**home universe:** the universe a thetan made for himself. —PDC Volume 1, 3 Approved Glossary

**Home Universe:** the universe a thetan made for himself. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**home universe:** the universe a thetan made for himself. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**home universe:** the universe a thetan made for himself. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**home universe:** the universe a thetan made for himself. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**homing-in pigeon:** a coined phrase combining «homing in» and «homing pigeon.» «Homing in» means directing or being directed as by radar to (a destination or target). A «homing pigeon» is a pigeon trained to find its way home from distant places. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**homing pigeon:** \*\*\*a pigeon trained to find its way home from distant places. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**homo: (slang)** homosexual. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**homo: (slang)** homosexual. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Homoiousian:** a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence of Jesus the Son is similar to, but not identical with that of God the Father. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Homoiousian:** a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence of Jesus the Son is similar to, but not identical with that of God the Father. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Homoiousian:** a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence of Jesus the Son is similar to, but not identical with that of God the Father. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Homo novis:** literally, new man, from the Latin Homo, man, and novus, new. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Homo novis:** literally, new man, from the Latin Homo, man, and novus, new. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**Homo novis:** literally, new man, from the Latin Homo, man, and novus, new. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**homonymic:** having the same spelling or sound but with different meanings. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Homoousian:** a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence or substance of God the Father and Jesus the Son is the same. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Homoousian:** a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence or substance of God the Father and Jesus the Son is the same. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Homoousian:** a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence or substance of God the Father and Jesus the Son is the same. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens: a human being. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Homo sap:** \*\*\*short for Homo sapiens: a human being. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens: a human being. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens: a human being. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens: a human being. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens: a human being. —SHSBC Binder 1, 4, 5, 19, 24, 28, 31, 32 Glossary

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens: modern man; mankind; human beings. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens. See also **Homo sapiens** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens. See **Homo sapiens** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens. See **Homo sapiens** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Homo sap:** short for Homo sapiens. See **Homo sapiens** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 Approved Glossary

**Homo sapiens:** a human being. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Homo sapiens:** (Latin) mankind; human being. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Homo sapiens:** (Latin) modern man; mankind; a human being. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Homo sapiens:** (Latin) modern man; mankind; a human being. —PDC 2 - 8 Approved Glossary

**Homo sapiens:** (Latin) modern man; mankind; human being. —9th ACC Volume 2, 3 Approved Glossary

**Homo sapiens: (Latin)** modern man; mankind; human being. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**honest-to-God:** (colloquial) genuine; real. —Academy Level II Glossary

**honest-to-God: (colloquial)** genuine; real; authentic. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**honest-to-God: (colloquial)** genuine; real; authentic. —SHSBC Binder 6, 12, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32 Approved Glossary

**honest-to-God:** true; genuine. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**honest-to-goodness: (colloquial)** genuine; real; authentic. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**honest-to-goodness: (colloquial)** genuine; real; authentic. A variation of honest-to-God. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**honest-to-goodness: (colloquial)** genuine; real; authentic. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**honest-to-Pete:** a variation of honest-to-God. See **honest-to-God** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**honest-to-Pete:** a variation of honest-to-God. See **honest-to-God** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**honest to Pete:** (colloquial) a variation of honest to God: truthfully (used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**honest to Pete:** (colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Pete is a euphemism for God. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**honest to Pete:** (colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Pete is a euphemism for God. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**honest to Pete:** (colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Pete is a euphemism for God. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**honest to Pete:** (colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Pete is a euphemism for God. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**honest to Pete:** really, truly or genuinely; variation of —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**honest to Pete:** variation of honest to goodness or honest to God, meaning really, truly or genuinely. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**honey: (slang)** a difficult problem or task. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**honey:** **(slang)** a difficult problem or task. —SHSBC Binder 4, 7, 17, 20  
Approved Glossary

**honey:** **(slang)** something remarkably fine. —NED Approved Glossary

**honey:** **(slang)** something remarkably fine. —PDC Volume 3 Approved  
Glossary

**honey:** **(slang)** something remarkably fine. —SHSBC Binder 6, 27, 28  
Approved Glossary

**honeys:** **(informal)** things of especially high quality, degree of excellence,  
etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**honeys:** **(informal)** things of especially high quality, degree of excellence,  
etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**honeys:\*\*\*** **(informal)** things of especially high quality, degree of  
excellence, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**honeys:** persons or things that are remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc.  
—9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Hong Kong:** an island located on the south coast of China. It is the home  
of a world-famous tailoring industry. —Games Congress Gls  
(Approved 13.8.92)

**Honolulu:** capital city and seaport on the southeast coast of Oahu island in  
the state of Hawaii, United States. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Honor:** a title used in addressing or speaking of a judge, mayor, etc.,  
preceded by Your or by His or Her. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Honor:** a title used in addressing or speaking of a judge, mayor, etc. —The  
Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**Hoobla-Goobla:** a made-up lyric of a song. —PDC Volume 5 Approved  
Glossary

**hooble-gobles second differential of the integral zim:** a made-up name  
for a process. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Hood:** a 41,000 ton battle-cruiser of the British Navy completed in 1923. In  
her time she was the largest warship in the world. She was sunk in  
action by the German battleship Bismarck during World War II (in  
May 1941) when her magazine exploded after she was hit with a  
salvo of shells. See also **Bismarck** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4  
Approved Glossary

**hoods:** **(slang)** hoodlums; wild lawless persons, often members of a gang  
of criminals. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hoods:** **(slang)** short for hoodlums. Wild, lawless persons, often members  
of a gang of criminals. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of  
Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**hoodwinked:** misled by a trick; deceived. —Narconon, Way to Happiness  
Course Approved Glossary

**hoodwinked:** misled or confused by trickery; duped. —Academy Level II  
Glossary

**hook:** **(golf)** a hit ball that follows a path which curves away to the left of a  
right-handed player or to the right from a left-handed player. Used  
figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hook:** **(golf)** hit a ball in a path that curves away to the left of a right-  
handed player or to the right from a left-handed player. Used  
figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**hookah:** a tobacco pipe of Near Eastern origin with a long, flexible tube by which the smoke is drawn through a jar of water and thus cooled.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**hook and ladder company:** a unit of firefighters who use a fire engine that carries long ladders, hooks for tearing down ceilings and other equipment. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hooked:** (colloquial) stolen, snatched. I'm willing to take responsibility for the fact that some guys have hooked things out of the lineup, and so on. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**hooked it up:** got married. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**hooked it up:** (slang) got married. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Hooker:** Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911), English naturalist. Interested chiefly in the origin and development of plants, he made frequent scientific trips to various parts of the world, becoming an authority on facts and problems of plant distribution. He influenced English naturalist and author Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882) to publish his theories on species development. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**hooker:** (slang) a concealed problem, flaw or drawback; a catch. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hooker:** (slang) a concealed problem, flaw or drawback; a catch. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hooker: (slang)** a concealed problem, flaw or drawback; a catch. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**hooker:** (slang) a concealed problem, flaw or drawback; a catch. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**hooker: (slang)** a concealed problem, flaw or drawback; a catch. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**hooking:** addicting to a narcotic drug. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**hooking into the rough:** (golf) hitting the ball to his left into a part of the golf course where grass, weeds, etc., grow uncut. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Hooklerville:** a made-up name for a town. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**hook, off the:** (informal) released from some difficulty or obligation. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hook one into the woods:\*\*\*** hit a golfball so that it curves away to the left from a right-handed player (or to the right from a left-handed player) into the woods. See also golf in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hook or crook, by:** (informal) by honest ways or dishonest; in any way necessary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hooks, on (one's) own:** (colloquial) by (oneself), without help from others. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hook (yourself) up:** join or become associated (with). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hoolagaroo:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Hooper rating:** \*\*\*a percentage indication of the number of radios or television sets tuned to a particular program at a particular time



- (named after Claude E. Hooper, American statistician). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Hooper rating:** a percentage indication of the number of radios or television sets tuned to a particular program at a particular time (named after Claude E. Hooper, American statistician). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Hoopgala, Dr.:** a made-up name. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- hoop skirts:** a skirt worn over hoops that make the skirt spread out. A fashion of the 18th century. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- hoosegow:** (slang) a jail. —Academy Level II Glossary
- hoosegow: (slang)** a jail or guardhouse. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Hoosegow University:** a made-up name for a university. Hoosegow is slang for a jail. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- hootch dance:** a dance done by a belly dancer, a woman who performs an erotic oriental dance involving abdominal contortions. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- hootch dancer:** a belly dancer; a woman who performs an erotic oriental dance involving abdominal contortions. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Hoover, Herbert:** (1874 - 1964) a political leader of the twentieth century who was US president from 1929 to 1933. He had been in office only a few months when the Great Depression (the great slowdown in the American economy from 1929 to the early 1940s) began. In the late 1940s, he was head of a commission to make the federal government more efficient. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Hoover, Herbert:** \*\*\*political leader of the twentieth century, who was US president from 1929 to 1933. He had been in office only a few months when the Great Depression (the great slowdown in the American economy from 1929 to the early 1940s) began. In the late 1940s, he was head of a commission to make the federal government more efficient. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Hoover, J. Edgar:** (1895 - 1972) director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924 - 1972), a US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- Hoover, J. Edgar:** (1895 - 1972) director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924 - 1972). See also **FBI** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Hoover, J. Edgar:** (1895 - 1972) director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924 - 1972). See also **FBI** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- hop: (slang)** a narcotic drug; especially opium. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- hop: (slang)** narcotic drugs, especially opium. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Hopalong Cassidy:** a cowboy hero in a series of western movies made in the 1930s.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Hope, Bob:** famous contemporary American comedian, known for his work in movies and on television. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from People's Almanac

**hophead: (slang)** a drug addict. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**hophead:** (slang) a narcotics addict, especially an opium addict. Hop is slang for opium. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**hopheads:** narcotics addicts, especially opium addicts. Hop is slang for opium. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Hopkins, Harry:** (1890 - 1946) American public official. He was an intimate friend and close adviser of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. See also FDR in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hopped-up: (slang)** full of eagerness; excited. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hopped-up: (slang)** full of eagerness; excited. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hopped up: (slang)** made very exciting; deliberately intensified. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hopper:** a container to hold something and feed it to another part. A hopper is usually larger at the top than at the bottom. Used figuratively in the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hopper:** a container to hold something and feed it to another part. A hopper is usually larger at the top than at the bottom. Used figuratively in the lecture.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**hopping it up:** creating excitement. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**hoppity-guppitting:** a made-up word to express a quick, light forward motion. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Horace:** Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65 - 8 b.c.), Roman lyric poet and satirist. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Horace:** Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65 - 8 b.c.), Roman lyric poet and satirist. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Horatio:** the loyal friend and confidant of Hamlet, the main character from the Shakespearian play Hamlet. See also Shakespeare in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**horizon, sail off into the wide blue:** disappear suddenly or unexpectedly, leaving no indication of where one has gone. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**Horlicks:** a brand of old-fashioned beverage made from wheat flour, malted barley extract and powdered milk. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**hormone:** a substance formed in some organ of the body, as the adrenal glands, pituitary, etc., and carried to another organ or tissue, where it has a specific effect. Certain hormones control growth, sexual activity, etc., and are often prepared synthetically. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**hormones:** substances formed in certain parts of the body that enter the blood stream and influence the activity of some organs. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

- hormones:** substances formed in certain parts of the body that enter the blood stream and influence the activity of some organs. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Horn and Hardart's:** a restaurant in New York City; Horn and Hardart is the name of a company which owned and operated automats, restaurants in which customers get food from small compartments with doors opened by putting coins into slots. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- hornblende:** a dark-green to black mineral. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- hornblende:** See «Anamorphic schists are often found most closely blended with hornblende» in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- horn, come out at the other end of the:** come out fine on the other end of a difficult situation. Coined from Cape Horn, the most southerly tip of the South American continent, known for its contrary winds and heavy seas making travel around it very hard. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Horner:** Jack Horner, a person who had his certificates removed in 1960 for out-ethics and being connected to a decertified person. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Horner, Jack:** a person who had his certificates removed in 1960 for out-ethics and being connected to a decertified person. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Horney:** a person following the philosophy of Karen Horney (1885 - 1952), a German-born American psychiatrist who founded the American Institute of Psychoanalysis. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Horney:** Karen Horney (1885 - 1952), German-born American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She was the founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis and the author of several books on psychiatry and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Horney:** Karen Horney (1885 - 1952), German-born American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She was the founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis and the author of several books on psychiatry and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Horney, Karen:** (1885 - 1952) American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. Founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis. Author of several books on psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Born in Germany. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- Horney, Karen:** (1885 - 1952) German-born American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She was the founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis and the author of several books on psychiatry and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Horney, Karen:** (1885 - 1952) German-born American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She was the founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis and the author of several books on psychiatry and psychology. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**horning in: (slang)** joining without being invited; intruding. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**horning in: (slang)** joining without being invited; intruding.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**horn-rim:** having rims made of horn or plastic colored to look like horn. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**horns:** devices with blaring sounds for signaling or warning. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**horn-spinned rectacles:** a humorous alteration of horn-rimmed spectacles. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hors de combat:** (French) out of combat; put out of action; disabled. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**horse around:** fool around; get into mischief. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**horsed between two horses:** a coined phrase meaning caught between one thing and another. From horsed, set astride, and between two horses, thus, mounted with one foot in the stirrup of one horse and the other foot in the stirrup of another horse. Used figuratively. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**horsed between two horses:** caught between one thing and another. From be horsed: be flogged (from the wooden horse used as a flogging stool). —Academy Level II Glossary

**horsefeathers:** an exclamation of disbelief, rejection, contempt, etc., used especially in the 1920s. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Horse Guards:** a cavalry brigade of the British Army attached as a special guard to the royal household. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**horse it around:** shove or push (it) around. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**horse-needle: (colloquial)** of or like a large hypodermic needle used for a horse. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**horse of a different hue:** quite a different matter, question or point. A variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**horse of a different hue, another:** quite a different matter, question or point. A variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**horse of another color:** quite a different matter, question or point. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**horse of another color: (slang)** something of a different nature, matter or point from that under consideration. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**horse of another hue:** quite a different matter, question or point. A variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color. —SHSBC Binder 15, 23, 27, 28 Approved Glossary

**horse of another hue:** quite a different matter, question or point. A variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color. —NED Approved Glossary

**horse of another hue, another:** quite a different matter, question or point. A variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**horse (one) rides, a:** a subject or pastime that (one) has excessive devotion to. A variation of the phrase ride a hobby-horse. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**horse (one) rides, a:** (colloquial) a subject or pastime that (one) has excessive devotion to. A variation of the phrase ride a hobbyhorse. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**horse pistols:** large pistols that used to be carried by horsemen. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**horsepower:** a unit for measuring the power of motors or engines, equal to the force required to raise 550 pounds at the rate of one foot per second. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**horsepower:** a unit for measuring the power of motors or engines, equal to the force required to raise 550 pounds at the rate of one foot per second. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**horsepower:** capacity to achieve or produce; strength or talent. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**horsepower:** capacity to achieve or produce; strength or talent. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**horsepower:** (informal) capacity to achieve or produce; strength or talent. Horse power is literally a unit for measuring the power of motors or engines, equal to the force required to raise 550 pounds at the rate of one foot per second. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**horsepower:** (informal) capacity to achieve or produce; strength or talent. Horsepower is literally a unit for measuring the power of motors or engines, equal to the force required to raise 550 pounds at the rate of one foot per second. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**horsepower:** (informal) capacity to achieve or produce; strength or talent. Horsepower is literally a unit for measuring the power of motors or engines, equal to the force required to raise 550 pounds at the rate of one foot per second. —HEV Approved Glossary

**horse sense:** (colloquial) common sense. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**horse sense:** common sense. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**horse's head, get away from that:** (informal) don't make a mistake in judgment; don't support a losing cause. A variation of back the wrong horse. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**horseshoe magnet:** a horseshoe-shaped permanent magnet. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**horse's manger, out of the:** a variation of from the horse's mouth, from the original or a trustworthy source. This expression comes from horse racing. Scientists have stated that the most certain evidence of the age of a horse is by examination of its teeth, especially those of the lower jaw. Thus, no matter what an owner may say of the horse's age, by an examination of its lower jaw an experienced person can get his information at first hand, straight from the horse's mouth. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**horse (someone) up:** work or haze (someone) cruelly or unfairly. From the nautical term horsing up, the action of using a horsing iron to caulk the deck of a wooden vessel. A horsing iron is a broad-bladed, dull-

edged chisel with a long wooden handle. It is held in position along a deck seam by one man while another man drives it in hard using a heavy wooden mallet to consolidate the oakum between the planks. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**horse syringe:** a large hypodermic needle used to inject a fluid into a horse. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**horsetail switch:** a piece taken from the long flowing part of a horse's tail that can be swished about. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**horsetail switch:** a piece taken from the long flowing part of a horse's tail that can be swished about. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**horsetail switch:\*\*** a piece taken from the long flowing part of a horse's tail that can be swished about. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**horse them up:** (from nautical usage) make them the target of unfair or cruel haze and harassment such as with unnecessary tasks. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Horus:** (Egyptian religion) the son of the goddess Isis, known as the god of day. His name is used humorously in this lecture in allusion to Moses, the great leader, lawgiver and prophet of the ancient Hebrews. According to the Old Testament, Moses was born in Egypt, where the Hebrews were living as slaves. When Moses was an infant, the Egyptian ruler, Pharaoh, ordered all the male children of the Hebrews slain. Moses' mother placed him in a small boat made of bulrushes, and hid him in a marsh, where he was found and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter. See also **Isis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

aaaaa**HOS -**

**H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>:** (chemistry) the chemical formula for sulfuric acid. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Hosiah:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**hot:** (1) (informal) extremely exciting or interesting; sensational. (2) charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hot:** (1) (informal) extremely exciting or interesting; sensational. (2) charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**hot:** (1) (slang) good; satisfactory. (2) charged with radioactivity; dangerously radioactive. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hot:** (1) (slang) good; satisfactory. (2) lewd; sexually suggestive. (3) dangerous. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. See also **reactive bank** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hot:** charged; possessing harmful energy or force accumulated and stored within the reactive mind. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**hot:** of, pertaining to or noting radioactivity. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**hot:** (slang) good; satisfactory. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hot:** (slang) good; satisfactory; effective. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hot:** (slang) good; satisfactory; effective. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hot:** (slang) good; satisfactory; effective. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hot:** (slang) good; satisfactory. —World Book Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**hot air:** (informal) empty, exaggerated, or pretentious talk or writing. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hot and cold running:** operating in all conditions and circumstances. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**hot and cold running:** operating in all conditions and circumstances. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**hot and cold running:** operating in all conditions and circumstances. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hot and cold running:** operating in all conditions and circumstances. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hot and cold running:** operating in all conditions and circumstances. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**hot and cold running:** operating in all conditions and circumstances. Used humorously in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hot and heavy:** (Informal) in an intense, vehement or passionate manner. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hot and heavy:** (informal) in an intense, vehement or passionate manner. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hot and heavy:** (informal) in an intense, vehement or passionate manner. —SHSBC Binder 15, 25, 28, 30 Approved Glossary

**hot as skyrockets:** (slang) very hot indeed. A skyrocket is a firework that explodes high in the air in a shower of colored sparks. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hotbed:** place or environment favoring rapid growth or spread, especially of something disliked or unwanted. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**hot bomb, like a:** (colloquial) very well. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**Hot Boy Mind Biscuit Company:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**hotcakes, selling like:** (colloquial) being sold rapidly and in large quantities. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**hot cakes, went like:** were sold rapidly and in large quantities. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Hotchkiss:** Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss (1826 - 85), American inventor and ordnance maker. Invented and produced a kind of rapid-firing naval gun. These guns, which were made for one-, three- and six-pound projectiles, were first made for the US Navy and later became part of the standard armament of most of the world's navies. These so-called Hotchkiss guns were later supplanted by other guns of larger caliber. —Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Hotchkiss:** Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss (1826 - 1885), American inventor and ordnance maker. He invented a number of improvements in ammunition, rifles, machine guns, naval guns and artillery. His developments of artillery and artillery ammunition expanded to the point where, in 1882, he organized the B.B. Hotchkiss Company, armsmakers, with headquarters in the United States and branch factories in England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy, manufacturing ordnance and ammunition of many types. Even after his death, his company continued to produce high-quality guns and ammunition. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Hotchkiss:** Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss (1826 - 1885), American inventor and ordnance maker. He invented a number of improvements in ammunition, rifles, machine guns, naval guns and artillery. His developments of artillery and artillery ammunition expanded to the point where, in 1882, he organized the B.B. Hotchkiss Company, armsmakers, with headquarters in the United States and branch factories in England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy, manufacturing ordnance and ammunition of many types. Even after his death, his company continued to produce high-quality guns and ammunition. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Hotchkiss rapid firing naval guns:** a kind of naval gun invented and produced by Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss (1826 - 1885), American inventor and maker of military weapons. These guns, which were made for one-, three- and six-pound projectiles, were first made for the US Navy and later became part of the standard armament of most of the world's navies. They have since been supplanted by guns of even larger caliber. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**hotchpotch:** (British) hodgepodge; jumbled mixture; mess. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary



**hotchpotch:** **(British)** hodgepodge; jumbled mixture; mess. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hotchpotchs:** (British) hodgepodes; jumbled mixtures; messes. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**hot dope:** **(slang)** extremely exciting, interesting, sensational or scandalous information, data or news. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**hot dope:** **(slang)** extremely exciting, interesting, sensational or scandalous information, data or news. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hot dope:** (slang) extremely exciting, interesting, sensational or scandalous information, data or news. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**hot dope:** (slang) extremely exciting, interesting, sensational or scandalous information, data or news. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**hot dope:** **(slang)** extremely exciting, interesting, sensational or scandalous information, data or news. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hot dope:** (slang) extremely exciting, interesting, sensational or scandalous information, data or news. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**hot papa suit:** a suit made of asbestos or other fireproof material, which protects the wearer from fire. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**hot papa suit:** a suit made of asbestos or other fireproof material, which protects the wearer from fire. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**«hot papa» suit:** suit worn by a man equipped to rescue the crew of a burning aircraft. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**hot potato, dropped like a:** (slang) divested or gotten rid of very quickly. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**hot potato, drop (something) like a:** (slang) divest or get rid of (something) very quickly. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**hot rod:** (slang) an automobile rebuilt or modified for increased speed and power. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**hot rod:** (slang) an automobile rebuilt or modified for increased speed and power. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**hot seat:** (informal) an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hot seat:** (informal) an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**hot seat:** **(informal)** an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hot seat:** (informal) an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**hot seat:\*\*\* (informal)** an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hot spot:** a country or region where dangerous or difficult political situations exist or may erupt, especially where a war, revolution or a belligerent

attitude toward other countries exists or may develop. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hotspot:** (informal) any area or place of known danger, intrigue, dissension (disagreement or, especially, violent quarreling), or instability. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Hottentot:** a member of a south African and southwest African people. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**Hottentot:** a member of a south African and southwest African people having a yellowish, brown or brownish gray skin. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**Hottentots:** members of a south African and southwest African people having a yellowish, brown or brownish gray skin. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**hottest: \*\*\*(slang)** best; most satisfactory. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hottest: (slang)** best; most satisfactory. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hottest: (slang)** best; most satisfactory. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**hottest: (slang)** best; most satisfactory. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hottest: (slang)** best; most satisfactory. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**hot-water bottle:** a container for holding hot water, usually made of rubber. It is used in the treatment of certain ailments, chiefly to relieve pain. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**hot-water bottle:** a container for holding hot water, usually made of rubber. It is used in the treatment of certain ailments, chiefly to relieve pain. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Houdini:** Harry Houdini, the stage name of Erik Weiz (1874 - 1926), an American magician famed for his ability to escape from straitjackets, chains, handcuffs and locked chests. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Houdini:** Harry Houdini, the stage name of Erik Weiz (1874 - 1926), an American magician famed for his ability to escape from straitjackets, chains, handcuffs and locked chests. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Houdini:** reference to Harry Houdini, the stage name of Erik Weiz (1874 - 1926), an American magician famed for his ability to escape from straitjackets, chains, handcuffs and locked chests. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Houdini:** reference to Harry Houdini, the stage name of Erik Weiz (1874 - 1926), an American magician famed for his ability to escape from straitjackets, chains, handcuffs and locked chests. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**hound:** hunt or chase with or as with hounds; chase or follow continually; nag. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hound:** hunt or chase with or as with hounds; chase or follow continually; nag. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hound dogs:** (slang) fiends; very wicked or cruel persons, who cause mischief or annoyance. —Academy Level II Glossary

**houris:** beautiful virgins provided in Paradise for all faithful Muslims. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

- houris:** (Islam) beautiful virgins provided in paradise for all faithful Moslems. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- House:** short for House of Representatives, the lower branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws, which start out as bills, for the country). See also bill in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- House:** short for House of Representatives, which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- House:** short for House of Representatives, which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). See also Senate in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- House:** short for House of Representatives, which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). See also Senate in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- House:** short for House of Representatives, which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). See also Senate in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Household Finance Corporation:** a large US finance company (firm that loans money on interest, especially to finance the purchase of goods on credit or installment plans). —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- house in order, getting (one's):** making sure that (one's) affairs are under control and that there is nothing wrong. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- house in order, getting (one's):** making sure that (one's) affairs are under control and that there is nothing wrong. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- house in order, getting (one's):** making sure that (one's) affairs are under control and that there is nothing wrong. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- house of cards:** any flimsy structure, plan, etc. Derived from a game in which one uses cards to build a house. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- house of cards:** any flimsy structure, plan, etc. Derived from a game in which one uses playing cards to build a house. —Academy Level II Glossary
- house of cards:** any flimsy structure, plan, etc. From a game in which one uses playing cards to build a house. —HEV Approved Glossary
- house of cards:** any flimsy structure, plan, etc. From a game in which one uses playing cards to build a house. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- house of cards:** any flimsy structure, plan, etc. From a game in which one uses playing cards to build a house. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- House of Commons:** the lower house of the parliament of Britain. It includes representatives from England, Northern Ireland, Scotland

- and Wales, all elected by the people. The leader of the House of Commons is the Prime Minister of Britain. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- House of Commons:** the lower house of the parliament of Britain. It includes representatives from England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, all elected by the people. The leader of the House of Commons is the Prime Minister of Britain. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- House of Representatives:** a legislative (having the power to make laws) assembly which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). See also **Senate** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- house organ:** a periodical issued by a business or other establishment for its employees, customers and other interested readers, presenting news about the firm, its products and its personnel. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- Houston:**\*\*\* a city in southeast Texas state, United States. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Houston:** a city in southeast Texas, USA. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Houston, Sam:** (1793 - 1863) American general and politician. He led the Texans in their struggle to win independence from Mexico. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Houston, Texas:** a city in southeast Texas, USA. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- Howard Johnson's:** \*\*\*an American hotel and restaurant chain. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Howard Johnson's:** an American hotel and restaurant chain. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Howe:** Sir William Howe (1729 - 1814), an English army officer who commanded the British at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. See also **Bunker Hill, battle of** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Howerd, Frankie:** (1921 - ) a well-known English comedian who appeared on television and the radio at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Howes:** reference to Ron Howes, a squirrel who headed a short-lived squirrel group in the early 1950s. Howes was jailed and the group dispersed soon after it was formed. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- howl:** (slang) something amusing or funny. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- howl:** (slang) something fit for ridicule; a cause for laughter; a joke. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- howling:** (slang) great. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- How many mother-in-laws are there on the head of a pin?:** a humorous alteration of the old philosophic question (which has no answer), «How many angels can dance on the head of a pin?» —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- how's tricks:** (slang) How are you? How are things going for you? —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- How to Paint and Become a Famous Painter:** a made-up title for a book.  
—Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- Hoyle, according to:** \*\*\*according to the rules or authority; correctly. Edmond Hoyle (1672 - 1769) was an English authority and writer on card games. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Hoyle, according to:** according to the rules or authority; correctly. Edmond Hoyle (1672 - 1769) was an English authority and writer on card games. —SHSBC Binder 4, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 Approved Glossary
- Hoyle, according to:** according to the rules or authority; correctly. Edmond Hoyle (1672 - 1769) was an English authority and writer on card games. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Hoyle, according to:** according to the rules or authority; correctly. Edmond Hoyle (1672 - 1769) was an English authority and writer on card games. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Hoyle, according to our:** (colloquial) according to our rules or authority. Edmond Hoyle (1672 - 1769) was an English writer and expert on card games. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- HPA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor, a graduate of the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. See also HPA Course in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- HPA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- HPA:** abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- HPA:** \*\*\*abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- HPA:** abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Academy Level II Glossary
- HPA:** abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. See also HCA in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- HPA:** abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course.

HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**HPA:** abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**HPA:\*\*** abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**HPA Course:** short for Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**HPA Course:** short for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At the time of this lecture, this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. **See also Central Organization** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**HPA/HCA:** abbreviations for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course and Hubbard Certified Auditor Course. This course (called HPA in Great Britain and HCA, its equivalent, elsewhere) was at one time the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**HPA/HCA:** abbreviations for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course and Hubbard Certified Auditor Course. This course (called HPA in Great Britain and HCA, its equivalent, elsewhere) was at one time the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**HPAs:** graduates of the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor Course. HPA, as a title, now refers to Class III Auditors. **See also HCA** in this glossary. —**Future Org Trends** Approved 4.3.91

**HPC:** abbreviation for Hubbard Professional College, the school in which the Hubbard Professional College Certification Course was taught (an advanced level of auditor training) at the time of the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- HQS Course:** short for Hubbard Qualified Auditor Course at the time of the lecture. A graduate of this course was expected to have the ability to study Scientology or anything else, run 8-C, run repetitive processes, audit within the framework of the Auditor's Code and be able to tell someone what Scientology is all about. See also **8-C, repetitive process** and **Auditor's Code** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- HSDC:** an auditor who has done the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course, the course that taught Dianetic auditing at the time of the lecture. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- HSS:** abbreviation for Hubbard Senior Scientologist, a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- HSST:** abbreviation for Hubbard Scientist of Standard Tech, a Class VIII Case Supervisor. See also **Case Supervisor** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- HSST:** abbreviation for Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech, a Class VIII Case Supervisor. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Huang the Innovator:** reference to Chao Kuang-yin, founder of the Chinese Sung Dynasty which lasted from 960 to 1279. He established the civil service system and other governmental systems. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- huba-hubung:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist:** a graduate of the Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a course in elementary communication and control. It consists of training drills on communication and to put the student at cause over the environment. There are no prerequisites. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Hubbard Association of Scientologists, International:** the general membership group of Scientology at the time of this lecture. It was open to individuals who used Scientology procedures to improve themselves and others. It has since been replaced as a membership group by the International Association of Scientologists (IAS). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (HASI):** the general membership group of the church at the time of this book. It was open to individuals who used Scientology procedures to improve themselves and others. It has since been replaced as a membership group by the International Association Of Scientologists (IAS). At the time this book was written, the HASI also handled the publication of materials, provided professional training and processing services and additionally functioned as a research and investigation unit. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA):** a person who has completed a course of auditor training specializing in Scientology theory and application as part of the Phoenix Certification Course in late 1954. Today, an HCA is known as a Class II auditor and the course for it is available in Church of Scientology Academies. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA):** a person who has completed a course of auditor training specializing in Scientology theory and application as

part of the Phoenix Certification Course in late 1954. Today, an HCA is known as a Class II auditor. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Hubbard Communications Office:** (Division 1) the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications to their proper destinations and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of the division. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Hubbard Communications Office:\*\*\*** the division of a Scientology organization (Division 1) which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. See also ethics and justice in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Hubbard Communications Office:** the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Hubbard Communications Office:** the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Hubbard Communications Office:** the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. See also ethics and justice in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Hubbard Communications Office:** the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of this division. See also ethics and justice in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991



**Hubbard Communications Office:** the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and upholding the ethics codes of the Church among Scientologists on staff and in the area. It was originally a separate company that was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology and became incorporated into Scientology organizations in 1965. See also ethics in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin:** a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Hubbard Dianetic Auditor (HDA):** a person who has completed auditor training specializing in Dianetics theory and application in the Phoenix Certification Course in late 1954. Today, an HDA is a person who completes the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Hubbard Dianetic Foundation:** short for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation. See also Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation in this glossary. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:** the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —Editor. (compiled as a simple definition for this public from data in the Admin Dictionary. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:** the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:** the first organization of Dianetics in the United States; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:** the first organization of Dianetics in the United States; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:\*\*\*** the first organization of Dianetics in the United States; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:** the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, established in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:** the first organization of Dianetics in the US; established in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950. It was later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas as the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation:** the first organization of Dianetics in the US; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New

- Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course:** a course which, in the middle and late 1950s trained an auditor in the handling of Dianetics techniques and procedures. Today it is a basic course which trains one to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. The course is available at all Churches of Scientology. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Hubbard, Elbert:** see Elbert, Uncle in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Hubbard Foundation:** the Hubbard Foundation located in Philadelphia. This was the location in which the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures were given. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Hubbard Guidance Center:** (Division 4, Department 12) that department of a Scientology church which delivers auditing. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- Hubbard Guidance Center:** the section of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- Hubbard Key to Life Course:** a course which teaches someone to become a literate Scientologist who can express himself easily and clearly, both verbally and in writing and can fully understand the communication he receives from others. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Hubbard Professional Auditor (HPA):** the British equivalent to the Hubbard Certified Auditor. See also **Hubbard Certified Auditor** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Hubbard Professional College:** a college established by Ron in Phoenix in 1954 for the professional training of auditors. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hubbard Solo NOTs Auditing Course:** **NOTs** stands for New Era Dianetics for OTs. This course covers the materials necessary to be able to audit Solo NOTs, New OT VI. See also **Solo NOTs** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course:** a course available at the time of this lecture which taught about the human mind, mental image pictures, the time track, locks, secondaries and engrams. Its graduates gained the ability to restore or bring others to complete health and happiness. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- hubbub:** tumult; uproar. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hubby:** (colloquial) a husband. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- hubby:** (informal) husband. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Hub rink organ:** a giant Wurlitzer pipe organ located in the Hub skating rink in Chicago. See also **Wurlitzer** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Hudsmith, Phil:** an English Scientologist living near Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Hudson Bay Company:** an English company in the area of Hudson's Bay (a large inland sea in northern Canada) organized by a group of English businessmen in the seventeenth century to obtain furs in North America for the British market. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

- Hudson Bay Post 62:** a made-up designation for a post or trading station in the unsettled areas of Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company began in Canada in 1670, operating a fur trade monopoly and settlements in the then-unsettled Hudson Bay area and later extending their domain through the remote areas of Canada from Atlantic to Pacific. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- Hudson's Bay:** having to do with the Hudson Bay area, a large inland sea in northern Canada. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- hue and cry:** an excited mass protest, alarm or outcry of any kind. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- hula:** Hawaiian for dance. The hula, originally a ceremonial rite, enacts stories of romance, everyday activities and describes island scenery. Dancers sway their hips to the rhythm of the music and always keep the knees bent. Grass skirts were originally worn by the dancers but now loosely draped sarongs (long, brightly colored cloths) or skirts made of green plant leaves are worn with strapless bodices and leis (wreaths of flowers) around the necks. —Clearing Congress No. 1Ñ The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- hula skirt:** a skirt made of long stems of grass bound to a waistband, worn typically by a Hawaiian hula dancer. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- hull:** the hollow, lowermost portion of a ship, floating partially submerged and supporting the remainder of the ship. Included are the deck, the sides and the bottom of the vessel. Excluded are all masts and rigging. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- humahilatude:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- human body:** a carbon-oxygen engine built of complex electronic ridges around the genetic entity which animates it. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- humane society:** a group of persons organized to protect children or animals from cruelty.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- humanitarian:** a person concerned with human welfare and the reduction of suffering. —Oxford American Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- humanitarian:** having concern for or helping to improve the welfare and happiness of people. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- humanities:** the branches of learning concerned with human thought and relations, as distinguished from the sciences; especially literature, philosophy, history, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- humanities:** the branches of learning concerned with human thought and relations, as distinguished from the sciences; especially literature, philosophy, history, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- humanities:** the branches of learning concerned with human thought and relations, as distinguished from the sciences; especially literature, philosophy, history, etc. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- humanities:** the branches of learning concerned with human thought and relations, as distinguished from the sciences; especially literature, philosophy, history, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**humanities:** the branches of learning concerned with human thought and relations, as distinguished from the sciences; especially literature, philosophy, history, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**human mind:** the thetan plus the standard memory banks. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**human soul:** the preclear. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**human thought:** the process of perceiving and storing data, computing conclusions, posing and resolving problems. The purpose of this is survival along all of the dynamics. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Humber:** the brand name of a British car manufactured by Humber Limited, based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**humbleness:** the condition or state of having or showing a consciousness of one's defects or shortcomings. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**humble pie, eat:** (slang) admit that one is wrong or say that one is sorry for something that one has said or done. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**humble pie, eating: (slang)** admitting that one is wrong or saying that one is sorry for something that one has said or done. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**humbuggery:** pretense; sham. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**humbugs:** persons who are not what they claim to be; impostors. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**humdrum:** (informal) lacking variety; dull; monotonous; boring. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Hume:** David Hume (1711 - 76), Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Hume:** David Hume (1711 - 1776), Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. —SHSBC Binder 4, 13, 24, 27, 30, 33 Approved Glossary

**Hume:** David Hume (1711 - 1776), Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. —NED Approved Glossary

**Hume:\*\*\*** David Hume (1711 - 1776), Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**humility:** the condition or quality of being humble; modest opinion or estimate of one's own importance, rank. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**hump:** the most difficult, time-consuming or dangerous part or period. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hump, over that:** (colloquial) over the worst or most difficult part. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**hump, over the:** (colloquial) over the worst or most difficult part. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**hump, over the:** (colloquial) over the worst or most difficult part. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**hump, over the:** (colloquial) over the worst or most difficult part. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**humps:** the most difficult, time-consuming or dangerous parts or periods. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Humpty Dumpty:** an egg in an old nursery rhyme, represented by a short, squat person, who fell from a wall and broke into pieces. The entire rhyme is: / «Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall, / Humpty Dumpty had a great fall; / All the King's horses and all the King's men / Couldn't put Humpty together again.» —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Humpty Dumpty:** an egg in an old nursery rhyme, represented by a short, squat person, who fell from a wall and broke into pieces. The entire rhyme is: / «Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall, / Humpty Dumpty had a great fall; / All the King's horses and all the King's men / Couldn't put Humpty together again.» —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Hunahs:** a made-up name for a tribe. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hundred-and-eighty-degree:** completely opposite. From geometry, where the turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree. There are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. 180 degrees is half of that. [illo] —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hundredfold:** a hundred times as much or as many. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Hundred Years' War:** a war between France and England that lasted from the middle of the fourteenth century to the middle of the fifteenth. The kings of England invaded France, trying to claim the throne. Toward the end of the war, Joan of Arc ([c. 1412 - 1431] French military leader) helped rally the French, who finally drove the English out. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**hung:** \*\*\*doubtful or undecided; hesitant. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hung:** doubtful or undecided; hesitant. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**hung:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —NED Approved Glossary

**hung:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hung:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**hung:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**hung:** stuck. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Hungarian refugee quotas:** the number of Hungarian refugees allowed to enter the United States. In October of 1956, Soviet troops crushed a sudden revolt in Hungary, and at the time of the lecture (December 1956) a great many Hungarians were seeking relocation after being displaced from their home country. After fifty thousand lives had been lost and two hundred thousand refugees had fled to Austria

and the US, the revolt was subdued and Hungary was retained as a Soviet satellite. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**Hungarian refugee quotas:** the number of Hungarian refugees allowed to enter the United States. In October of 1956, Soviet troops crushed a sudden revolt in Hungary, and at the time of the lecture (December 1956) a great many Hungarians were seeking relocation after being displaced from their home country. After fifty thousand lives had been lost and two hundred thousand refugees had fled to Austria and the US, the revolt was subdued and Hungary was retained as a Soviet satellite. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**Hungarian thing:** a reference to the revolution that broke out in October 1956 in Budapest, Hungary, when bands of students and workers rebelled against the Communist government. The country was briefly controlled by the rebels until Russian tanks rolled in and crushed the revolution. A new Communist government was then set up. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**hung around:** (slang) lingered around; clustered around. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**hung fire:** delayed firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hung fire:** failed in an expected result. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hung fire:** failed in an expected result. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a «hang-fire» or delayed fire if it then goes off late. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hung-over:** of or pertaining to the disagreeable physical aftereffects of drunkenness, such as a headache or stomach disorder, usually felt several hours after cessation of drinking. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**hung-over:** suffering from a headache and nausea as an aftereffect from drinking much alcohol. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**hung up:** (slang) addicted or committed (to); obsessed (by); —Academy Level II Glossary

**hung up:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hung up:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hung up:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —SHSBC Binder 12, 13, 15, 25 Approved Glossary

**hung up:** stuck; blocked; impeded. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**hung up:** suspended in movement or action; stopped. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hung up on:** (slang) baffled, frustrated, stymied, etc., by. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hung up on:\*\*\*** (slang) baffled, frustrated, stymied, etc., by. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**hung up (on):**\*\*\* (slang) baffled, frustrated, stymied, etc. (by). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**hung with:** (informal) fixed with; left in possession of. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**hung with (something): (informal)** fixed with (something); left in possession of (something). —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**hung with (something): (informal)** fixed with (something); left in possession of (something). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Hunha Kapunah Unah Unahs:** a made-up name for a tribe. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**hunk:** (colloquial) a piece; a lump. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hunk:** (informal) a large or clumsy piece. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hunky-dory:** (slang) all right; fine. —Academy Level II Glossary

**hunt and punch: (informal)** a variation of hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21, 22, 31, 32 Approved Glossary

**hunt and punch: (informal)** a variation of hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**hunt and punch: (informal)** a variation of hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**hunt and punch: (informal)** a variation of hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**hunt and punch: (informal)** a variation of hunt and peck, to use a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 Approved

**hunt-and-punch: (informal)** do as in hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**hunt and punch: (informal)** done as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**hunt and punch: (informal)** done as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**hunt and punch: (informal)** done as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**hunt and punch:** (informal) done as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**hunt-and-punch:** (informal) done as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hunt and punch:** picking out typewriter keys by sight, usually with one or two fingers; not memorizing the keys. A variation of hunt and peck. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**hunt-and-punchy:** (informal) as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**hunter caps that have a bill**□.□.□.: reference to caps worn by some detectives, such as Sherlock Holmes, the best known of all fictional detectives, created by English author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930). Holmes's extraordinary powers of memory, observation and deduction enable him to solve mysteries and identify criminals in cases that leave all other detectives baffled. Holmes usually wears a double-bill cap and a long cape, smokes a meerschaum pipe and carries a magnifying glass. His companion is Dr. Watson, who records his exploits. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Hunter, Edward:** (1902 - 1978) American writer. Among the books he wrote were Brainwashing in Red China (1953) and Brainwashing (1956). —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**hunt horn:** a signal horn used in the chase while hunting. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**hunting and punching:** (informal) a variation of hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**hurdles, over the:** (informal) through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**hurdy-gurdy:** an early instrument played by turning a crank so that a wheel striking strings in turn caused music. Used in the lecture in reference to the automatic character of the instrument. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hurdy-gurdy:** an early instrument played by turning a crank so that a wheel striking strings in turn caused music. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to the automatic character of the instrument. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**hurdy-gurdy:** \*\*\*an obsolete musical instrument played by turning a crank so that a wheel striking strings in turn caused music. Used in the lecture in reference to the automatic character of the instrument. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hurdy-gurdy:** an obsolete musical instrument played by turning a crank so that a wheel striking strings in turn caused music. Used in the lecture in reference to the automatic character of the instrument. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90



- «**hurdy-gurdy**» **system:** a hurdy-gurdy was a musical instrument played by turning a crank so that a wheel striking strings in turn caused music. The «hurdy-gurdy» system was so called because the auditor went round and round the points of the ARC triangle (A-R-C) plus enforced and dominate, inhibit and nullify on persons the pc had known, session after session to restore his memory. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- hurgle-gurgle:** \*\*\*a made-up word for a sound. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- hurgle-gurgle:** a made-up word for a sound. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- hurrah's nest:** a confused or disorderly mass; a state of confusion or disorder. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- hurrah's nest:** state of utmost confusion; a mess. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Huskie:** a thirty-foot sea skiff (a light rowboat, especially one with a small sail) owned by LRH in the late '50s. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- husky:** a dog of any of several breeds for pulling sleds in the Arctic. —Academy Level III Glossary
- hussar:** a member of a class of light cavalry troops usually with striking or flamboyant uniforms, in European armies. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- hustlers: (slang)** people who obtain money dishonestly. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- Huxley, Aldous:** (1894 - 1963), an English author of the twentieth century best known for his novel Brave New World. See also **Brave New World** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Hwang Po:** reference to the Hwang Ho, a river in northern China, about 2,900 miles long. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Hwang Pu River:** a river of eastern China near Shanghai (major seaport on East China Sea). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- hyacinth:** a plant of the lily family, widely cultivated for its cylindrical cluster of fragrant flowers in a variety of colors. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hyacinth:\*\*\*** a plant of the lily family, widely cultivated for its cylindrical cluster of fragrant flowers in a variety of colors. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- Hyde Park:** a public park of 364 acres in London. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Hyde Park:** a public park of 364 acres in the West End district of London. In the park is a speakers' corner, where orators have complete freedom to publicly express their view on political, social and religious questions. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Hyde Park:** a public park of 364 acres in the West End district of London. In the park is a speakers' corner, where orators have complete freedom to publicly express their views on political, social and religious questions. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Hyde Park:** a public park of 364 acres in the West End district of London. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

- hydraulic press:** a machine permitting a small force applied to a small piston to produce, through fluid pressure, a large force on a large piston. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- hydraulic press:** a machine permitting a small force applied to a small piston to produce, through fluid pressure, a large force on a large piston. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- hydraulic press:** a machine permitting a small force applied to a small piston to produce, through fluid pressure, a large force on a large piston. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- hydraulic rams:** devices by which the energy of descending water is utilized to raise a part of the water to a height greater than that of the source. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hydrogen bomb:** a bomb, more powerful than an atomic bomb, that derives its explosive energy from the thermonuclear fusion reaction of certain forms of hydrogen. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- hydrogen bomb:** an immensely powerful bomb releasing energy by fusion (uniting of atomic nuclei) of hydrogen nuclei. —Academy Level II Glossary
- hydrogen bomb:** an immensely powerful bomb releasing energy by fusion (uniting of atomic nuclei) of hydrogen nuclei. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- hydrogen bomb:** an immensely powerful bomb releasing energy by the fusion (uniting of the nuclei: central parts of atoms) of hydrogen nuclei. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- hydrogen dehydrogize, make:** a coined expression in reference to removing or separating out hydrogen (a colorless, odorless, tasteless, gaseous element), which creates an explosion of vast violence. A play on the words hydrogen and dehydrogenate (to remove hydrogen from something). —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- Hydrographic Office:** at the time of this lecture, the US government office which practiced hydrography, the science of measuring, describing and charting seas, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water, with special reference to their use for navigation and commerce. This name of this office has since been changed to Oceanographic Office. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Hydrographic Office:** the US government office, at the time of this lecture, which practiced hydrography, the science of measuring, describing and charting seas, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water, with special reference to their use for navigation and commerce. The name of this office has since been changed to Oceanographic Office. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- hydrophobicated:** a made-up word meaning «suffered from hydrophobia»; hydrophobia is a symptom of rabies, consisting of an aversion to water or other liquids and difficulty in swallowing them. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hyoscine:** same as scopolamine, an alkaloid used in medicine as a sedative, hypnotic and sometimes with other drugs to relieve pain. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hyperagitated:** excessively or abnormally agitated. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**hyperbolid: (geometry)** an alteration of hyperboloid, a three-dimensional geometric solid. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**hypercritical:** too critical; hard to please. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**hypercritical:** too critical; too severe in judgment; hard to please. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**hyperdynes:** a made-up technical word. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**hypertension:** abnormally high blood pressure, or a disease of which this is the chief sign. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**hypertension:** abnormally high blood pressure, or a disease of which this is the chief sign. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**hypnoanalysis: (psychoanalysis)** the use of hypnosis or hypnotic drugs in combination with psychoanalytic techniques. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hypnosis:** a trancelike condition usually induced for the purpose of implanting suggestions. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hypnosis:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnosis reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. Also called hypnotism. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**hypnotic:** of or pertaining to hypnotism. See **hypnotism** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**hypnotic:** of or pertaining to hypnotism, the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**hypnotic:** of or pertaining to hypnotism, the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**hypnotic:** of or pertaining to hypnotism, the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**hypnotics:** agents or drugs that produce sleep; sedatives. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**hypnotism:** the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**hypnotism:** the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —Academy Level III Glossary

**hypnotism:** the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —HEV Approved Glossary

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —NED Approved Glossary

**hypnotism:** the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. See also **self-determinism** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hypnotist:** a person who practices hypnotism, the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**hypnotist:** a person who practices the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hypnotize:** subject to hypnotism. See also **hypnotism** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**hypnotized:** subjected to hypnotism: the act of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**hypnotized:** subjected to hypnotism: the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**hypnotized bird:** a reference to the state of mesmerism some animals go into when confronted by a snake. While it is sometimes believed that snakes hypnotize their prey, the state actually occurs from curiosity or fear, not hypnotism. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**hypochondria:** \*\*\*abnormal anxiety over one's health, often with imaginary illnesses and severe melancholy. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hypochondria:** abnormal anxiety over one's health, often with imaginary illnesses and severe melancholy. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**hypochondria: (psychiatry)** an excessive preoccupation with one's health, usually focused on some particular symptom. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**hypochondriac:** \*\*\*a person having hypochondria. See also **hypochondria** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**hypochondriac:** a person suffering from hypochondria, abnormal anxiety over one's health, often with imaginary illnesses and severe melancholy. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**hypochondriac:** a person who continually shows unnecessary anxiety about his health. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hypochondriac:** a person who imagines that he is ill when he is not. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**hypodermicizing:** injecting (someone) with a medicine or drug as a treatment. Coined from hypodermic, the forcing of a medicine or drug under the skin with a needle, and the suffix -ize, to treat with. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**hypothesize:** hypothesize; assume; suppose. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**hypothetical:** based on or like a hypothesis (something assumed as the basis for reasoning; theory). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**hypothetically:** based on or like a hypothesis (something assumed as the basis for reasoning; theory). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**hypothyroid:** of or relating to a disorder resulting from deficient activity of the thyroid gland, characterized by a retarded rate of metabolism

- and resulting sluggishness, puffiness, etc. —Self Analysis Glossary  
Final approval 12.3.90
- hysteria:** an uncontrollable outburst of emotion or fear, often characterized by irrationality, laughter, weeping, etc. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary  
Final approval 25.4.90
- hysteria:** any outbreak of wild, uncontrolled excitement or feeling, such as fits of laughing and crying. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- hysteria:\*\*\*** any outbreak of wild, uncontrolled excitement or feeling, such as fits of laughing and crying. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary  
Approved Oct. 90
- hysteria:** excessive emotion, such as fear or panic. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- hysteria:** excessive or uncontrollable emotion, such as fear or panic. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- hysterias:** uncontrollable outbursts of emotion or fear, often characterized by irrationality, laughter, weeping, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- hysterical: (psychiatry)** of or characteristic of hysteria, a psychiatric condition variously characterized by emotional excitability, excessive anxiety, sensory and motor disturbances, or the unconscious simulation of organic disorders, such as blindness, deafness, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- hysterical deafness, blindness:** the first, «hysterical» blindness, means the patient is afraid to see; «hysterical» deafness means he is afraid to hear. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

- "I":** the awareness of awareness center. Organisms are aware of their environment. Higher organisms are aware, also, of this very awareness. The "I" of the human being may be said to be the center or monitor of this awareness of awareness. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- "I":** the awareness of awareness center. Organisms are aware of their environment. Higher organisms are aware, also, of this very awareness. The "I" of the human being may be said to be the center or monitor of this awareness of awareness. —HEV Approved Glossary
- I:** the symbol for electric current. See also **current** in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- iatrogenic:** means illness generated by doctors. An operation during which the doctor's knife slipped and accidentally harmed the patient might cause an iatrogenic illness or injury since the fault would have been with the surgeons. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- ibis position:** a special posture in a system of yoga exercises. An ibis is a large bird with long legs and a long, curved beak. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —Academy Level III Glossary
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- IBM:** abbreviation for International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- IBM:** International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

- IBM:** International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- IBM:** International Business Machines Corporation, a leading US business machine and computer manufacturer. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- IBM card:** a type of paper card that may have information recorded on it by means of punched holes, and which may be read by a computer. IBM refers to International Business Machines Corporation, a US business machine and computer manufacturer. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- Ibsen:** Henrik Johan Ibsen (1828 - 1906), Norwegian poet and playwright. He was one of the most controversial writers in Europe and jolted European drama into a concern for the problems of contemporary life. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- "I burn my candle at both ends. Some say it isn't nice□.□.□.":** reference to a poem by Edna St. Vincent Millay entitled A Few Figs from Thistles. A part of the poem reads: "My candle burns at both ends; It will not last the night; But ah, my foes, and, oh, my friendsÑ It gives a lovely light." —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- I/C:** abbreviation for in-charge. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- I/C:\*\*** abbreviation for in-charge. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- ICBM:** abbreviation for Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- ice ages:** periods in the history of the Earth when large glaciers covered much of the surface of the continents. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- icebox:** a refrigerator. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- icebox:** a refrigerator. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- icebox:** a refrigerator. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- icebox:** a refrigerator. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- ice cream cones:** cone-shaped crisp shell of pastry holding a scoop of ice cream (a rich, sweet, creamy frozen food made from variously flavored cream and milk products churned or stirred to a smooth consistency during the freezing process). —Academy Level III Glossary
- ice cream sodas:** drinks made with soda water (water charged under pressure with carbon dioxide gas), flavoring, such as fruit or other syrups, and ice cream. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Ice Cube:** a method of transportation of beings to a new area used on the whole track. A being is packed in ice, taken to the new area and is usually dumped in the ocean. For more information, see the book Scientology: A History of Man by L. Ron Hubbard. —NED Approved Glossary
- Ice Cube:** a method of transportation of beings to a new area used on the whole track. A being is packed in ice, taken to the new area and is usually dumped in the ocean. For more information, see the book Scientology: A History of Man by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **whole**



- track** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- iceman:** \*\*\*a person who sells or delivers ice. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- icepicks:** a sharply pointed metal tool, used to chop ice into small pieces or in a transorbital leukotomy: (psychiatry) an operation which, while the patient is being electrically shocked, thrusts an ordinary dime store ice pick into each eye and reaches up to rip the brain apart. —Academy Level III Glossary
- ichthyology:** a branch of zoology dealing with fishes, their structure, classification and life history. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- ICI:** abbreviation for Imperial Chemical Industries, a major British chemical manufacturer. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- icky-dicky:** (colloquial) humorous variation of itty-bitty, very small; tiny. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- ICS:** abbreviation for International Correspondence School: a school that gives courses of instruction by mail, sending lessons and examinations to a student periodically, and correcting and grading the returned answers. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- id: (psychoanalysis)** the division of the psyche (soul) associated with instinctual impulses and demands for immediate satisfaction of primitive needs. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- id: (psychoanalysis)** the division of the psyche (soul) associated with instinctual impulses and demands for immediate satisfaction of primitive needs. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- id: (psychoanalysis)** the division of the psyche (soul) associated with instinctual impulses and demands for immediate satisfaction of primitive needs. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- id: (psychoanalysis)** the Latin word for "it." In psychoanalysis the id is regarded as the "dark, inaccessible part of the personality." See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- id:** the Latin word for "it." In psychoanalysis, "id" is the part of the psyche (soul) which is thought of as being made up of unconscious desires, instincts, drives, etc. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- id:** the Latin word for "it." In psychoanalysis, "id" is the part of the psyche (soul) which is thought of as being made up of unconscious desires, instincts, drives, etc. See also Freudian in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- id:** the Latin word for "it." In psychoanalysis, "id" is the part of the psyche (soul) which is thought of as being made up of unconscious desires, instincts, drives, etc. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- id:** the Latin word for "it." In psychoanalysis the id is regarded as the "dark, inaccessible part of the personality." —Dictionary of Psychoanalysis. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- IDB:** reference to the IDB, Ilicit Diamond Buying Act, which limited the trade of diamonds to licensed buyers and imposed severe penalties for thievery. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**ID card:** short for identification card. A card or document that serves to identify a person. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**idealistic:** based on goals of a noble character. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**ideals:** goals or principles, especially those of a noble character. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**ideal scene:** a statement or concept of how a scene (area or product) ought to be. If one doesn't know the ideal scene or situation then one is not likely to observe non-ideal points in it. Most errors in observation are made because one has no ideal for the scene or no familiarity with it. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**ideal scene:\*\*\*** a statement or concept of how a scene (area or product) ought to be. If one doesn't know the ideal scene or situation then one is not likely to observe non-ideal points in it. Most errors in observation are made because one has no ideal for the scene or no familiarity with it. Full data on ideal scenes is contained in Management Series, Volume One by L. Ron Hubbard. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**ideal scene:** how something ought to be. The entire concept of an ideal scene is a clean statement of its purpose. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**identification:** the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**identification:** the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. —Academy Level III Glossary

**identification:** the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**identification:** the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**identification:** the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**identification:** the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**identification:\*\*\*** the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. See also **differentiation** in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**identify:** be unable to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**identities:** specific persons or things. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ideologies:** systematic schemes of ideas, usually relating to politics or society or to the conduct of a class or group, and regarded as justifying actions, especially those that are held implicitly or adopted as a whole and maintained regardless of the course of events. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ideology:** a systematic scheme of ideas, usually relating to politics or society or to the conduct of a class or group, and regarded as justifying actions, especially one that is held implicitly or adopted as

- a whole and maintained regardless of the course of events. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- ideology:** the doctrines, opinions or way of thinking of an individual, class, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- ideology:** the doctrines, opinions or way of thinking of an individual, class, etc.; specifically, the ideas on which a political, economic or social system is based. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- ideology:** the doctrines, opinions or way of thinking of an individual, class, etc.; specifically, the ideas on which a political, economic or social system is based. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- idée fixe:** (French) a fixed idea; obsession. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- idée fixe:** (French) a fixed idea; obsession. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- idiom:**\*\*\* a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be understood from the ordinary meanings of the words. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- idiosyncrasy:** a characteristic, habit, mannerism or the like that is peculiar to an individual. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Idlewild:** previous name of the John F. Kennedy International Airport, located in Long Island, New York. It is one of the world's busiest airports. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- idolatry:** the worship of idols. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- idols:** images or other material objects representing a deity to which religious worship is addressed. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- "I do not like you, Dr. Fell.":** reference to a verse written by Thomas Brown (1663 - 1704) while a student at a college of Oxford University (one of the world's most prestigious universities). Brown is said to have composed these lines when John Fell (1625 - 1686), the dean of the college promised to remit a sentence of expulsion if the youth could make an impromptu translation of a Latin epigram. Translated, the epigram is: "I don't like you, Sabidus, I can't say why;/But I can say this: I don't like you, Sabidus."/Brown's version was:/"I do not love thee, Doctor Fell./The reason why I cannot tell;/But this alone I know full well,/I do not love thee, Doctor Fell." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- I do not like you, Dr Fell:** They used to say, "I do not like you, Dr. Fell. The reason why, I cannot tell." Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60) —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- ids:** (psychoanalysis) plural of id, a term in psychoanalysis meaning "the dark, inaccessible part of the personality." Id is the Latin word for "it." —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- idyllic:** pleasing and simple; pastoral (characteristic of rural life, idealized as peaceful, simple and natural) or picturesque. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- i.e.:** (Latin, id est) that is (to say). —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- "If":** a poem by Rudyard Kipling which includes the following verse: / "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster / And treat those two impostors just the same. / If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue, / Or walk with KingsÑnor lose the common touch. / Yours is

- the Earth and everything that's in it, / AndÑwhich is moreÑyou'll be a Man, my son!" See also **Kipling** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- "If":** poem by Rudyard Kipling which includes the following verse: / "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster / And treat those two impostors just the same. / If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue, / Or walk with KingsÑnor lose the common touch. / Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it, / AndÑwhich is moreÑyou'll be a Man, my son!" See also **Kipling** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- "If":** poem by Rudyard Kipling which includes the following verse: "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster / And treat those two impostors just the same. / If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue, / Or walk with KingsÑnor lose the common touch. / Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it, / AndÑwhich is moreÑyou'll be a Man, my son!" See also **Kipling** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- IFF:** abbreviation for Identification, Friend or Foe: an electronic system for recognition of friendly aircraft, ships, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- if'n:** (dialect) if. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- if'n:** (dialect) if. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Iglutes:** made-up name for a tribe. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- ignition:** the mechanism providing the spark that ignites the fuel in an internal combustion engine (an engine in which the power is built up inside the cylinders by exploding a mixture of air and fuel). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ignition system:** the system that sets fire to a mixture of gases in the cylinders of a gasoline engine. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ignominiously:** in a manner bringing contempt or disgrace, humiliatingly. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- igualdad:** (Spanish) equality. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- I HELP:** abbreviation for International Hubbard Ecclasiastical League of Pastors, a religious nonprofit corporation that ensures the standard application of L. Ron Hubbard's technology by field auditors and individual ministers in the field all over the world. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- I HELP:\*\*\*** abbreviation for International Hubbard Ecclasiastical League of Pastors. See **International Hubbard Ecclesiastical League of Pastors** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Ilford:** Ilford Photographic Corporation, a British company established in 1879. It manufactures photographic equipment and supplies. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- ilk:** class; kind; sort. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- ill effects:** harmful, bad or unfavorable consequences, developments or results. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Illinois:** a state in the Midwestern United States. —HEV Approved Glossary
- illuminate:** enlighten as with knowledge. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**illuminated:** enlightened, as with knowledge. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**illumined:** decorated (a manuscript, book, etc.) with colors and gold or silver, as was often done in the Middle Ages. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**illusion:** any idea, space, energy, object or time concept which one creates himself. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**illusion:** any idea, space, energy, object or time concept which one creates himself. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**illusion:** any idea, space, energy, object or time concept which one creates himself. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**illusion:** any idea, space, energy, object or time concept which one creates himself. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**illusions:** false perceptions, conceptions or interpretations of what one sees. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**imbibed:** taken into the mind and kept, as ideas, principles, etc. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**imbued:** impregnated or inspired, as with feelings, opinions, etc. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**imbued:** permeated or pervaded. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**imbued:** permeated or pervaded. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Immelmann:** an aerodynamic maneuver in which an aircraft changes direction and gains altitude by making a half loop and a half roll. It was developed by Max Immelmann (1890 - 1916), German aviator in World War I. He was regarded as founder of the German technique of air combat. [DIAGRAM] —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Immelmann:** an aerodynamic maneuver in which an aircraft changes direction and gains altitude by making a half loop and a half roll. It was developed by Max Immelmann (1890 - 1916), German aviator in World War I. He was regarded as founder of the German technique of air combat. [See diagram] —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**immersed:** involved deeply; absorbed. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**immersed:** involved deeply; absorbed. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**immersionism:** a humorous variation of impressionism, a style of painting associated mainly with French artists of the late nineteenth century. Impressionist painting attempts to convey the impression gained from the direct observation of nature. Concerned principally with the study of light and its refractions, short brush strokes of bright colors are used in immediate juxtaposition (put side by side or close together) to represent the effect of light on objects. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**immeshed:** enmeshed; entangled. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Immigration Office:** short for Immigration and Naturalization Service, an agency of the US Department of Justice, created in 1891. It is empowered to administer the Federal laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and to the naturalization (admitting to citizenship) of aliens lawfully residing in the United

- States. See also **aliens** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- imminent:** likely to happen without delay; impending; threatening: said of danger, evil, misfortune, etc. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- immobilized:** prevented from movement. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- immorality:** wickedness; wrongdoing. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- immortal:** not liable or subject to death; undying. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- immortality:** condition of not being liable or subject to death; undying. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- immortality:** condition of not being liable or subject to death; undying. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- IMO:** abbreviation for International Management Organization, a reorganization of the Flag Bureaux in 1980. A later reorganization changed the name back to the Flag Bureaux. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- imp:** a small demon. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- impaction:** the action of becoming, or condition of being, impacted (pressed closely into or in something) or firmly fixed in. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- impair:** make worse, less, weaker, etc.; damage; reduce. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- impala:** \*\*\*a medium-sized, reddish antelope of central and southern Africa. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- imparting:** communicating; telling. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- impasse:** a situation offering no escape; a difficulty without a solution or an argument where no agreement is possible. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- impasses:** situations offering no escape, as a difficulty without solution, an argument where no agreement is possible, etc.; deadlocks. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- impedance:** something that obstructs or hinders. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- impeded:** stood in the way of; hindered; obstructed. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- impedimenta:\*\*\*** things which impede or encumber progress; baggage. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- impedimenta:** things which impede or encumber progress; baggage. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- impeding:** hindering; resisting. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- impercption:** lack of perception. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- imperialism:** the policy and practice of forming and maintaining an empire in seeking to control raw materials and world markets by the conquest of other countries, the establishment of colonies, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**imperil:** put in danger; endanger; jeopardize. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**imperils:** puts in danger. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**impersistence:** lack of persistence. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**impervious:** incapable of being injured, damaged or made weak. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**impervium:** a made-up name for a material that is unable to be penetrated, coined from the word impervious. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**impetuous:** moving with great force or violence; having great impetus; rushing; furious. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**impinge:** make an impression; have an effect or impact. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**impinged:** driven in. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**impinged:** made an impression; had an effect or impact. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**impingement:**\*\*\* the action of making an impression; having an effect or impact. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**impingement:** the act of driving in. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —Academy Level III Glossary

**implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."

- See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
—NED Approved Glossary
- implant:\*\*\*** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
—E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- implant:** an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
—Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- implant:** install an enforced command or series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
Somebody has man down to a criminal level where he has to implant people to get anything done. See also reactive mind in this glossary.  
—2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- implantable:** capable of being used to install implants. See also **implant** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- implantation:** the act of implanting. See also **implant** in this glossary.  
—PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- implanted:** fixed firmly in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- implanted:** installed as an enforced command or a series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- implanted:** installed as an enforced command or series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
—Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- implanted:** installed as an enforced command or series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —Academy Level IV Glossary
- implanted:** installed as an enforced command or series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his



- "knowing it." See also **reactive bank** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- implanted:** installed in the reactive mind as an enforced command or series of commands below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- implanted:** installed in the reactive mind as an implant. See also **implant** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- implanted:** planted firmly or deeply; embedded. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- implanter:** a person who gives implants (enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it"). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- implanter:** one who administers an implant, an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- implanters:** those who give implants (enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it.") —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- implanters:** those who give implants (enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it.") —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- implant GPM:** an implanted Goals Problem Mass; an electronic means of overwhelming a thetan with a significance using the mechanics of the actual pattern of living to entrap the thetan and force obedience to behavior patterns. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- implanting:** installing as an enforced command or series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- implanting:** installing as an enforced command or series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- implanting:\*\*\*** installing as an enforced command or series of commands in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- implants:** enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it." —Academy Level II Glossary
- implants:** enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause

him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
 —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**implants:** enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
 See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**implants:** enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it."  
 See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**implant station:** a place or installation in which implants were administered.  
 See also **implant** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**implication:** something implied, indicated indirectly, hinted or suggested.  
 —Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**implicit:\*\*\*** contained in the nature of something although not readily apparent. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**implicit:\*\*\*** contained in the nature of something although not readily apparent. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**implicit:** involved as a necessary part or condition; contained (in).—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**implicit:** necessarily or naturally involved though not plainly apparent or expressed; essentially a part or condition; inherent. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**implicit:** without reservation or doubt; unquestioning; absolute. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**implode:** collapse a field of energy such as a sphere toward a common center point, making an inflow. It can happen with the same violence as an explosion, but does not necessarily do so. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**imploded:** burst inward. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**imponderable:\*\*\*** anything that cannot be conclusively determined or explained. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**imponderables:** things that cannot be conclusively determined or explained. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**import:** importance. —Webster's New World Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**imposed:** put. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**imposes:** inflicts; lays as a burden. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**imposes:** lays on or sets as something to be borne, endured, obeyed, fulfilled, paid, etc. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**imposing:** putting on as a duty, burden, penalty, etc. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**imposition:** a burden imposed unfairly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**imposition:** act of imposing (setting as something to be endured, obeyed, fulfilled, paid etc) by or as if by authority. A burden imposed unfairly.  
 —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**impotency:** the condition of being incapable of sexual intercourse. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**impregnable:** unshakeable; unyielding; firm. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**impregnated:** infused or permeated throughout, as with a substance; saturated. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Impressionists:**\*\*\* a group of 19th century French painters in Paris who attempted to convey in painting the impression gained from the direct observation of nature. Concerned principally with the study of light and its refractions, they used short brush strokes of bright colors in immediate juxtaposition (put side by side or close together) to represent the effect of light on objects. Their style was a rebellion against the accepted schools of painting of their day, and for an entire generation their work was generally ignored or ridiculed. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**improvident:** lacking foresight; not looking ahead; not careful in providing for the future; not thrifty. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**impudence:** lack of shame or modesty. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**impulse:** a surge of electrical current in one direction. See also **current** in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**impulse:** (physiology) a stimulus passed on by a muscle or nerve, which causes or prevents activity. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**impulse:** (physiology) a stimulus passed on by a muscle or nerve, which causes or prevents activity. —HEV Approved Glossary

**impunity:** exemption from punishment, penalty or harm. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**impunity:** exemption from punishment, penalty or harm. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**impunity:** freedom or exemption from punishment, penalty or harm. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**in:** things which should be there and are or should be done and are, are said to be "in," i.e., "His ethics are in." —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**in absentia:** (Latin) although not present. Literally it means "in absence." —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**in absentia: (Latin)** in absence. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**inaccessible:** an inaccessible case; one who is bound and determined to stay sick, who won't talk to you, will have nothing to do with being healed in any way. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**inalienable:** that may not be taken away or transferred. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inane:** lacking sense or meaning; foolish; silly. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**inane:** lacking sense or meaning; foolish; silly. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inanimate:** not alive or animate; lifeless. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary  
Final approval 30.3.90

**in bad: (colloquial)** out of favor, unpopular, in difficulty, in trouble. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**in bad:** out of favor, unpopular, in difficulty, in trouble. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**incalculably:** greatly; numerously. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**incalculably:** in ways too numerous to be counted. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**incandescent:** glowing or white with heat. —All About Radiation Glossary.  
Final approval 27.9.89

**incapacitated:** unable to act, respond or the like. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**incapacitating:** depriving of strength or ability; disabling. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**incarceration:** imprisonment; confinement. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Incas:** members of any of the dominant groups of South American Indian peoples who established an empire in Peru prior to the Spanish conquest. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**inception:** a beginning or originating. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**inception:** the act of beginning; start; conception. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**incessant:** continuing without interruption; ceaseless; unending. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —Self Analysis Glossary  
Final approval 12.3.90

**incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —Academy Level III Glossary

**incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —HEV Approved Glossary
- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- incident:** an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- incident:** likely to happen in connection with; incidental (to). —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- incident:** the recording of an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- incident:** the recording of an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that takes place in a short and finite time period such as minutes, hours or days. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- incidents:** experiences, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location, perception or people that take place in short and finite time periods such as minutes, hours or days; also, mental image pictures of such experiences. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- incisified:** a coined word from incised, which means cut into or carve. —Editor, from World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- inciting:** urging to action; stirring up; rousing. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**inclination:** leaning, slope, slant. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**inclinations:** tendencies. —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**incline screw:** a simple machine which uses a screw thread mechanism to raise or lower a load. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**in clover:** living a life of ease and luxury, as cattle in good pasture. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**incognito:** with true identity unrevealed or disguised; under an assumed name, rank, etc. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**incoherent:** without logical or meaningful connection; disjointed; rambling. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**in cold blood:** deliberately; ruthlessly. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**income tax:** a government tax on a person's income or a corporation's income above a certain amount. —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**income tax:** a government tax on a person's income or a corporation's income above a certain amount. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Income Tax Bureau:** a bureau of the government responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes. It collects most of its revenues through income tax. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**INCOMM, International Network of Computer Organized Management:** the organization that manages, operates and maintains a large computer facility, providing management with many different types of computer programs to increase effectiveness. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**incompetent:** (law) being unable or legally unqualified to perform a specified act or acts or to be held legally responsible for such action. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**inconscius:** a made-up word for a state or condition. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**inconstant:** unsteady in affections or loyalties; fickle. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**incontrovertible:** not open to question or dispute; indisputable. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**incontrovertible:** not open to question or dispute; indisputable. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**incredulity:** unwillingness or inability to believe; doubt; skepticism. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**inculcate:** to impress upon the mind by frequent repetition or persistent urging. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**inculcated:** implanted by repeated statement or admonition; taught persistently and earnestly. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**inculcating:** impressing upon the mind by frequent repetition or persistent urging. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**incumbent upon:** resting upon as a duty or obligation. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**incurs:** runs or falls into (something unpleasant or inconvenient); brings on oneself. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**incursion:** a running, bringing or entering in or into, with vigorous, forceful or determined effort. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**incursions:** hostile entrances into or invasions of a place or territory, especially sudden ones; raids. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**indebted:** owing gratitude, as for a favor received. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**indentured servants:** persons who came to America and were placed under contract to work for another over a period of time, usually seven years, especially during the 17th to 19th centuries. Generally, indentured servants included those who paid for passage to America by a stipulated period of service as an indentured servant, victims of religious or political persecution, persons kidnapped for the purpose, convicts and paupers. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Independence Day:** same as Fourth of July. See **Fourth of July** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**index:** an ordered reference list of the contents of a file or document, together with the keys or reference notations for identification, or location of those contents. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**index:** a number used to measure change; percentage. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**index:** a pointer or indicator, as the needle on a dial. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**index:** a thing that points out; indication; sign; representation. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**index:** a thing that points out; indication; sign; representation. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**index:** a thing that points out or shows; a sign, token or indication. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**index:** something that directs attention to some fact, condition, etc.; a guiding principle. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**index:** something that directs attention to some fact, condition, etc.; a guiding principle. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**index error:** the discrepancy between a true and a recorded reading, especially that of a sextant (an instrument which measures the angular distance between objects). The index error is normally given as plus or minus, according to whether the observed reading must be increased or decreased. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**indexes:** things that point out or show; signs, tokens or indications. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Index Expurgatorius:** part of the Index, the official list of books that Roman Catholics are not allowed to read. The Index includes both the Index Librorum Prohibitorum and the Index Expurgatorius. The former contains a list of such books as are absolutely forbidden to

- be read by faithful Catholics. The latter contains such books as are forbidden until certain parts are omitted or amended. Last published in 1948, the Index was declared inoperative by Roman Catholic church officials in 1966. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Concise Columbia Encyclopedia and Reader's Encyclopedia
- India:** a country in south Asia. In August and September 1965, India and neighboring Pakistan were at war with each other over Kashmir, a territory situated between the two countries which both claimed jurisdiction over. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- India:** a country in South Asia of which the main religions are Hinduism, Muslim, Christianity and Sikhism. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Indian:** of India. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- Indian clubs:** metal or wooden clubs shaped like large bottles, swung singly or in pairs for exercising the arms. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Indian hemp:** an American plant with a tough bark formerly used in ropemaking by the Indians and as a medicinal root. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Indian Ocean Summer:** one of the deepest depths possible to which a cargo ship may be loaded and its hull immersed in water. Summer is the name of the Plimsoll mark on the side of a ship indicating a legally allowed depth (one of the deepest). It is called Indian Ocean Summer as laws regulating how much cargo a ship can carry have been known to not be well enforced in the Indian Ocean and thus Plimsoll marks have been falsified in order to carry more cargo and make more money. See also Plimsoll mark in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Indian rope trick:** a magic trick in which the magician makes a rope seem to suspend in mid-air and either goes up the rope and disappears or sends other things up which disappear. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Indian rope trick:** a magic trick in which the magician makes a rope seem to suspend in mid-air and either goes up the rope and disappears or sends other things up which disappear. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Indian rope trick:** a magic trick in which the magician makes a rope seem to suspend in mid-air and either goes up the rope and disappears or sends other things up which disappear. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- Indians:** members of any of the peoples living in America when Europeans first came there. Also called American Indian. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Indian Swamp Root Oil:** made-up name for a particular brand of "snake oil," a liquid concoction of questionable medical value sold as an all-purpose curative. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Indian wrestling:** a form of wrestling in which two opponents clasp each other's right or left hand and, placing the corresponding feet side by side, attempt to unbalance each other. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89



**India paper:** a thin, tough paper, used chiefly for Bibles, prayer books, etc. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**indicator 60:** a made-up term referring to an indicator. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**indicators:** conditions or circumstances arising during an action which indicate whether the action is running well or badly. A bad condition not getting any better or not lessening, or the person having losses would be bad indicators. A bad condition getting better or becoming less present would be a good indicator. Good indicators also include such things as fast progress, person happy, having wins, etc. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**indigent:** lacking food, clothing and other necessities of life because of poverty; needy; poor; impoverished. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**indigent:** lacking food, clothing and the other necessities of life because of poverty; needy; poor. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**indigent:** people who lack food, clothing and the other necessities of life because of poverty; people who are needy. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**indigestible:** unbearable; unendurable. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Indios: (Spanish)** Indians. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**indiscriminate:** not recognizing the differences between; not making careful choices or distinctions. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**individuality:** the sum of the characteristics or qualities that set one person or thing apart from others; individual character. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**individuality:** the sum of the characteristics or qualities that set one person or thing apart from others; individual character. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Individual Track Map:** a map of the principal incidents on the time track assembled in 1952 for use with the auditing procedures Technique 80 and Technique 88. For further information see the book Individual Track Map by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **Technique 80** and **Technique 88** in this glossary. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**individuate:** become withdrawn from groups and into only self. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**individuation:** (1) formation into an individual; development as a separate organic (living) unit. (2) a withdrawal out of groups and into only self. The mechanics of individuation are first, communication into, and then refusal to communicate into. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**individuation:** a withdrawal out of groups and into only self. The mechanics of individuation are, first, communication into and, then, refusal to communicate into. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**individuation:** a withdrawal out of groups and into only self. The mechanics of individuation are, first, communication into and, then, refusal to communicate into. —Academy Level II Glossary

**individuation:** a withdrawal out of groups and into only self. The mechanics of individuation are, first, communication into and, then, refusal to communicate into. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**individuation:** a withdrawal out of groups and into only self. The mechanics of individuation are first, communication into, and then refusal to communicate into. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Indoc:** **See Upper Indoctrination** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**indoctrinated:** instructed in a doctrine, principle, ideology, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**indoctrinated:** instructed; taught. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**indoctrination course:** a course, at the time of this lecture, which gave a student a good unshakeable grasp on the procedures of auditing (i.e., the auditor's attitude and the various actual mechanics of putting a preclear in a chair and auditing him). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**indolence:** the quality or state of disliking or avoiding work; idleness; laziness. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**indomitable:** not easily discouraged, defeated or subdued; unyielding; unconquerable.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Indonesia:** a republic and archipelago (a group of many islands) in southeast Asia comprising over 13,000 islands between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Indonesians:** natives of Indonesia: a republic and archipelago (a group of many islands) in southeast Asia comprising over 13,000 islands between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. —Clearing Congress No. 1N The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**indubitably:** in such a way that cannot be doubted; unquestionably. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**induced:** reasoned in such a way as to produce general laws through known facts. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**induction:** reasoning from particular facts or individual cases to a general conclusion; as opposed to deduction which is reasoning from a known principle to an unknown, from a general to a specific. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**inductive:** of or relating to induction, a way of reasoning using known facts to produce general laws. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inductive:** of or relating to induction, a way of reasoning using known facts to produce general laws. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**inductive:** of or using induction, logical reasoning that a general law exists because particular cases that seem to be examples of it exist. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**inductive logic:** reasoning using specific instances to predict general principles. Example: You need 30 minutes to get ready for work each day; your ride leaves at 8:30 a.m., therefore you need to get up at 8:00 a.m. in order to get to work on time. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**inductive reasoning:** logic using specific instances to predict general principles. Example: You need 30 minutes to get ready for work each day; your ride leaves at 8:30 a.m., therefore you need to get up at

8:00 a.m. in order to get to work on time. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**indulge:\*\*\*** practice a forbidden or questionable act without restraint. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**indulgence:** the act of giving in to; letting oneself have, use or do. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**industry:** energetic, devoted activity at any work or task; diligence. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**inept:** awkward or clumsy; incompetent. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**inept:** lacking skill or aptitude for a particular task or assignment; awkward; clumsy. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**ineptness:** a state of being unskilled for a particular task. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ineptness:** lack of skill or aptitude for a particular task or assignment; awkwardness; clumsiness. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**inertia:** \*\*\*a fixed condition without change; disinclination to move or act. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**inertia:** a tendency to remain in a fixed condition without change; disinclination to move or act. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**inertia:** momentum. —Editor, defined from context as no other definition fit this usage. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**inertia:** (physics) the tendency of matter to remain at rest if at rest, or, if moving, to keep moving in the same direction, unless affected by some outside force. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**inertia:** (physics) the tendency of matter to stay at rest, or to keep on moving in the same direction, unless acted on by an outside force. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**inertia, law of:** the first of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also Newton in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**inertly:** without power to move or act. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**inestimable:** too large or too great to be estimated or appreciated. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**inevitable:** not to be avoided; sure to happen; certain to come. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**inexorable:** unyielding; unalterable. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inexplicably:** in a manner that cannot be explained, understood or accounted for. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**in extremis:** (Latin) in extremity; in very great difficulties. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**in extremis: (Latin)** in extremity; in very great difficulties. —Academy Level II Glossary

**in extremis: (Latin)** in extremity; in very great difficulties. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**in extremis:** (Latin) in extremity; in very great difficulties. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**in extremis: (Latin)** in extremity; in very great difficulties. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**inextricable:** hopelessly intricate, involved or perplexing. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**inextricable:\*\*\*** incapable of being disentangled or untied. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**inextricably:** in a way incapable of being disentangled, undone, loosed or solved. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**infallible:** absolutely trustworthy or sure; certain. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**infame:** very bad reputation; notoriety; disgrace; dishonor. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**infamous:** having a very bad reputation; notorious. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**infamy:** very bad reputation; disgrace or dishonor. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**infanticide:** the practice of killing newborn infants. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**infanticide:** the practice of killing newborn infants. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**Infantry, 137th:** a regiment of the United States Army organized in Kansas in 1879 as the Kansas Volunteer Militia. It evolved into the Kansas National Guard and was renamed 137th Infantry in October 1917. During World War I, this regiment fought in a number of regions of France and during World War II in France and central Europe. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**infantry:** soldiers or military units that fight on foot, in modern times typically with rifles, machine guns, grenades, etc., as weapons. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**infantry company:** military unit that fights on foot, in modern times typically with rifles, machine guns, grenades, etc., as weapons. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**infantrymen:** a group of soldiers trained and equipped to fight chiefly on foot. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**infatuation:** the condition of being inspired with foolish or shallow love or affection. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**infects:** spreads feelings, ideas, etc., of a good or bad kind to (others). —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**infer:** lead to as a conclusion; imply. When some of old made it seem that to practice virtue required a grim and dismal sort of life, they tended to infer that all pleasure came from being wicked: nothing could be further from the facts. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**inferiority complex:** (psychology) a strong and persistent feeling of inferiority; great lack of self-confidence. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**inferiority complex:** \*(psychology) a strong and persistent feeling of inferiority; great lack of self-confidence. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Infernal Ravening:** a humorous alteration of Internal Revenue, a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. (Also see the words infernal and ravening in a dictionary.) —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**infernal regions:** areas of hell or the ancient mythological world of the dead. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**inferous:** an adjective coined from the word infer, to describe something as hinting, implying or suggestive. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**inferred:**\*\*\* hinted; implied; suggested. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**infidelity:** unfaithfulness or disloyalty to another; especially, sexual unfaithfulness of a husband or wife; adultery. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**infiltrusions, capacitate without rectifying them on the:** a humorously made-up electrical phrase. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**infinity:** an indefinitely large number or amount. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**infinity:** anything infinite; endless or unlimited space, time, distance, quantity, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**infinity:** anything infinite; endless or unlimited space, time, distance, quantity, etc. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**infinity:**\*\*\* (mathematics) infinite distance or an infinitely distant part of space. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**infirm:** feeble or weak in body and in health, especially because of age; ailing. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**infirmities:** physical weaknesses or ailments. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**infirmity:** physical weakness or ailment. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**inflation:** an increase in the amount of money and credit in relation to the supply of goods and services, resulting in an increase in the general price level. An inflation exists where there is more money in circulation than there are goods. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

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**inflation:** an increase in the amount of money and credit in relation to the supply of goods and services, resulting in an increase in the general

- price level. An inflation exists where there is more money in circulation than there are goods. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- inflation:** an increase in the amount of money and credit in relation to the supply of goods and services, resulting in an increase in the general price level. An inflation exists where there is more money in circulation than there are goods. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- inflation:\*\*\*** an increase in the amount of money and credit in relation to the supply of goods and services, resulting in an increase in the general price level. An inflation exists where there is more money in circulation than there are goods. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- inflow:\*\*\*** cause (something) to proceed inward toward oneself; receive. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- inflow:** the act of flowing in or something that flows in, such as a received communication, money, etc. —Machinery of the Mind Glossary. Final approval 15/11/89
- info packets:** short for **information packet**, a packet (envelope) containing several pieces of promotion for org material or services. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- in for it:** (slang) about to suffer trouble, attack, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- in for it:** (slang) about to suffer trouble, attack, etc. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Informer, The:** 1935 movie based on the 1925 novel by Liam O'Flaherty (1896 - 1984, Irish author). It takes place during the Irish Rebellion from Great Britain in 1922. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- Informer, The:** a 1935 movie based on the 1925 novel by Liam O'Flaherty (1896 - 1984, Irish author). It takes place during the Irish Rebellion from Great Britain in 1922. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Informer, The:** a 1935 movie based on the 1925 novel by Liam O'Flaherty (1896 - 1984, Irish author). It takes place during the Irish Rebellion from Great Britain in 1922. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- infra:** short for infrared, rays of light that are just beyond red in the color spectrum. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- infrared:** designating or of those invisible rays just beyond the red of the visible spectrum. Their waves are longer than those of the spectrum colors and they can go deep inside an object to produce heat. Used in cooking, photography, etc. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- infused:** filled (with a quality, feeling, etc.); imbued; inspired. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- ingenuity:** the quality of being cleverly inventive or resourceful; inventiveness. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- ingenuity:** the quality of being cleverly inventive or resourceful; inventiveness. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- Ingersoll:** Robert Green Ingersoll (1833 - 1899), American lawyer and writer. He was well known as an orator, lecturer, and religious

controversialist, being best known for his attacks on the Bible.  
 —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**ingress:** the act of entering. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**ingress:** the act of going in or entering. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**ingression:** the action of going in or entering; entrance; invasion.  
 —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**ingression:** the act of going in or entering. —The Hope of Man Glossary.  
 Final approval circa 16/9/89

**in hand:** under control. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**inherent:** existing in something as a natural or permanent characteristic or quality. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**inherent:** existing in something as a natural or permanent characteristic or quality. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**inherently:** in itself or oneself; by its or one's nature. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inhibited:** held back or kept from some action, feeling, etc.; checked or repressed. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Inhibit Scale:** same as CDEI Scale. See also **CDEI Scale** in this glossary.  
 —Academy Level III Glossary

**inimitable:** that cannot be imitated or matched; too good to be equaled or copied. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**initiate:\*\*** a person who has been admitted into some society, office or position; one who is instructed in some secret knowledge. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**initiated:** brought into practice or use; introduced; started. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**initiates:\*\*** those admitted into some society, office or position; those instructed in some secret knowledge. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**initiative:** the characteristic of originating new ideas or methods; ability to think and act without being urged; enterprise. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**injectors:** contrivances (mechanical devices) for injecting (forcing or driving [something] into some passage, cavity or chamber). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**injunction:** command; order; admonition. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**injunctions:** commands; orders. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**injunctions: (Law)** judicial processes or orders requiring the person or persons to whom it is directed to do a particular act or to refrain from doing a particular act. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**injunctions:** orders or commands that something must or must not be done. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Injuns:** (US colloquial) Indians (inhabitants of North America and South America before the arrival of white settlers from Europe). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**inkblots:** any of a group of irregular patterns made by blots of ink and used in psychological testing. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**in kind:** in proper or good condition. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**inkling:** hint; slight knowledge or suspicion. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**inkling:** hint; slight knowledge or suspicion. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**inkling:** hint; slight knowledge or suspicion. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**ink-stone:** a green crystalline compound used in dyeing, the making of ink, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**inkstone:** a stone containing iron sulphate used in making ink. When lampblack (a fine soot) is mixed with gum on the inkstone, iron sulphate is imparted into the mixture. The more iron sulphate contained in the ink the less it fades. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Inland Revenue:** (British) the department of the government dealing with the collection of taxes on domestic goods and incomes. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Inland Revenue:** (British) the department of the government dealing with the collection of taxes on domestic goods and incomes. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Inland Revenue:** (British) the department of the government dealing with the collection of taxes on domestic goods and incomes. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Inland Revenue:** (British) the department of the government dealing with the collection of taxes on domestic goods and incomes. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Inland Revenue:** (British) the department of the government dealing with the collection of taxes on domestic goods and incomes. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**in lieu of:** in place of; instead of. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**inmates:** persons kept in a prison, hospital, etc. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**innate:** existing naturally rather than acquired; that seems to have been in one from birth. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**inner sanctum:** an inviolably private place or retreat. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**inning:** (baseball) a division of a game, during which each team has an opportunity to score until three outs have been made against it. See also **outs** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**innocuous:** not controversial or offensive; dull and uninspiring. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**innocuous:** that does not injure or harm; harmless. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**innovation:**\*\*\* the action of bringing in (something new) the first time; the introduction of novelties; the alteration of what is established by the introduction of new elements or forms. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**innuendoes:** indirect remarks, gestures or references usually implying something derogatory. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)



**innumerable:** too many to count; very many; countless. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**innumerable:\*\*\*** too many to count; very many; countless. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**inorganic:** designating or composed of matter that is not animal or vegetable; designating or of any chemical compound not classified as organic: most inorganic compounds do not contain carbon and are derived from mineral sources. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inorganic:** not containing organic matter. Chemical compounds without hydrocarbons (hydrogen and carbon) are usually inorganic. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**inositol:** a vitamin found in high concentrations in the human brain, stomach, kidney, spleen and liver; related to control of cholesterol level; reported to have mild inhibitory effect on cancer. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**inpost:** a humorously coined word from outpost with no particular meaning in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**in power:** in authority; in office. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**input:** the power or energy supplied to a machine or other system. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**Inquisition:** a court appointed by the Roman Catholic Church about 1221 - 31 to discover and suppress heresy (religious beliefs that the Church considered to be false) and to punish heretics (those who practiced heresy). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Inquisition:** a court appointed by the Roman Catholic church about 1221 - 1231 to discover and suppress heresy (religious beliefs that the church considered to be false) and to punish heretics (those who practiced heresy). —Academy Level II Glossary

**Inquisition:** a court appointed by the Roman Catholic Church about 1221 - 1231 to discover and suppress heresy (religious beliefs that the Church considered to be false) and to punish heretics (those who practiced heresy). —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Inquisition:** a court appointed by the Roman Catholic church about 1221 - 1231 to discover and suppress heresy (religious beliefs that the church considered to be false) and to punish heretics (those who practiced heresy). —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Inquisition:** a court appointed by the Roman Catholic Church about 1221 - 1231 to discover and suppress heresy (religious beliefs that the church considered to be false) and to punish heretics (those who practiced heresy). —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Inquisition of Spain:** a court established by the Roman Catholic Church in the thirteenth century to try cases of heresy and other offenses against the church. Persons convicted could be handed over to the civil authorities for punishment, including execution. It was most active in Spain, especially under Tomás de Torquemada; its officials sometimes gained confessions through torture. It did not cease operation in the Spanish Empire until the nineteenth century. See

also **Torquemada** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**in re:** in regard to. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**inroads, making:** beginning to have an effect upon something. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**insane asylum:** an institution for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**insane asylum:** an institution for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**insane asylum:** an institution for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**insane asylum:** an institution for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**insane asylum:** an institution for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**insane asylum:** a place for the care of the mentally ill. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**insane asylum:** institution for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**insane asylum:** institution for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**insane asylums:** institutions for the support and care of the insane (mentally deranged; crazy). —Academy Level II Glossary

**inscan:** a step of Lock Scanning wherein the auditor has the preclear scan his feeling of things coming into him from the environment, the environment putting in things to him. It addresses the energy manifestations that were in the incident as they flowed in toward the preclear. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**insentient:** not sentient; without sensation or feeling; inanimate. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**in-session:** in the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as "interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor." —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**in-session:** the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as preclear "interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor." —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**in session:** the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as preclear "willing to talk to the auditor and is interested in his own case." —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**in-sessionness:** the act or fact of the preclear being "interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor," a condition necessary for successful auditing. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Insh'allah: (Arabic) If it should please God, or If God will.** It is a very common expression among Moslems, indicating a dependence on divine will. —HSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Insh'allah: \*\*\*(Arabic) If it should please God, or If God will.** It is a very common expression among Moslems, indicating a dependence on divine will. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**inshallah:** if Allah (God) wills it. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**insidious:** operating in a slow or not easily apparent manner; more dangerous than seems evident. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**insidious:** operating or proceeding in an inconspicuous or seemingly harmless way but actually with grave effect. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**insidious:** spreading or developing or acting inconspicuously but with harmful effect. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**insidious:** treacherous in a sly, tricky way. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**insidiously:** in a slow or not easily apparent manner; in a manner more dangerous than seems evident. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**insidiously:** in a slow or not easily apparent manner; in a manner more dangerous than seems evident. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**insouciance:** lack of care or concern; indifference. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**insouciant:** indifferent; calm and untroubled; free from concern. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**inspection:\*\*\*** careful examination. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**inspection arms:** a position in military drill in which the missile chamber of a weapon is open for inspection. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**inspection arms:** a position in military drill in which the missile chamber of a weapon is open for inspection. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Inspector General Network:** the network within Religious Technology Center that has the purpose to police in and get held the correct form of the organization internationally, insist that proper command channels exist and are used and police them in as a necessity to oversee correct use of Dianetics and Scientology trademarks and service marks (thus preventing outside interference from damaging their value). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Inspector General Network:\*\*\*** the network within Religious Technology Center that has the purpose to police in and get held the correct form of the organization internationally, insist that proper command channels exist and are used and police them in as a necessity to oversee correct use of Dianetics and Scientology trademarks and service marks (thus preventing outside interference from damaging their value). See also **Religious Technology Center (RTC)** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**inspiration:** a sudden brilliant idea. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**in spite of:** despite; in disregard of. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**in spite of:** regardless of. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**installments:** portions of something furnished or issued in parts at successive times. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**instanter:** immediately; at once. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**instigating:** urging, provoking or inciting to some action or course. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**instilled:** pervaded or inspired (with opinions, feelings, habits, etc.). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**instinct:** an inborn impulse or tendency to perform certain acts or behave in certain ways. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**institutional cases:** people who have been committed to a public or private institution for the insane. —Editor, from Technical Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**institutionalized:** committed to a public or private institution for the insane. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**institutions:** established laws, customs or practices. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**institutions:** places of confinement, as mental asylums. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Instructor:** a post title previously used interchangeably with Supervisor. See **Supervisor** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Instructor:** a post title previously used interchangeably with Supervisor. See **Supervisor** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Instructor:\*\*\*** a post title previously used interchangeably with Supervisor. See **Supervisor** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Instructor:** a post title used interchangeably with Course Supervisor at the time of this lecture. A Course Supervisor, or Supervisor for short, is the person in charge of a course and its students whose job it is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Instructor's Code:** the set of principles, or rules, for the conduct of an Instructor. Now known as the Supervisor's Code. This code is given in the book Scientology 0-8 by L. Ron Hubbard. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Instructor's Code:\*\*\*** the set of principles, or rules, for the conduct of an Instructor. Now known as the Supervisor's Code. This code is given in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **Supervisor** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**insubordination:** resistance to or defiance of authority; refusal to obey orders; disobedience. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**insularity:** state or condition of being like an island; detachment; isolation. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**insulated:** in an isolated condition or situation; segregated. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**insulator:** a material that prevents or reduces the passage, transfer or leakage of heat, electricity or sound. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**insulin:** short for insulin shock, a state of coma resulting from reduced blood sugar when insulin (a substance which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates) is present in excessive amounts.

- Insulin shock is used by psychiatrists as one form of shock therapy in "treating" mental illness. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- insulin shock:** a state of coma resulting from reduced blood sugar when insulin (a substance which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates) is present in excessive amounts. Insulin shock is used by psychiatrists as one form of shock therapy in "treating" mental illness. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- insurgent:** a person who rises in revolt; rebel.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- Int:** short for interiorization: the action of going in; a thetan becoming interiorized in a body. An analogy would be stepping through a doorway into a room or getting into an automobile. To correct a preclear's Int would be to correct the preclear's ability to be further audited after he has gone exterior. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- intact:** not changed or diminished. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- integral:** necessary for completeness; essential. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- integral:** necessary for completeness; essential. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- integral calculus: (mathematics)** a type of calculus in which the whole of something is calculated from all the parts it is made up of. For example, with integral calculus one could measure the distance that a moving object has covered from the sum of its small individual motions. See also calculus in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- integrating:** putting or bringing (parts) together into a whole; unifying. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- integration:\*\*\*** the making up or composition of a whole by adding together or combining the separate parts or elements; combination into an integral whole made up of component parts which together constitute a unity. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- integration:** the organization of various traits, feelings, attitudes, etc., into one harmonious personality. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- integrity:** adherence to moral and ethical principles; soundness of moral character; honesty. It comes from the Latin word integritas, meaning untouched, undivided, whole. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- integrity:** adherence to moral and ethical principles; soundness of moral character; honesty. It comes from the Latin word integritas, meaning untouched, undivided, whole. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- integrity:** honesty or sincerity; uprightness. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- intelligence:** of or pertaining to the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

- intelligence:** of or pertaining to the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Intelligence:** referring to the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. where L. Ron Hubbard had previously worked when in the service. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- intelligence:** the ability to perceive, pose and resolve problems. Intelligence and the urge to survive (the dynamic) are both necessary to continued. The quantity of each varies from individual to individual and group to group. The dynamics are inhibited by engrams which block their flow of theta, or life force, and disperse it. Intelligence is also inhibited by engrams, which enter false or improperly graded data into the analytical mind. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Intelligence, Office of Naval:** Bureau of Naval Intelligence, where L. Ron Hubbard had previously worked when in the service. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- intelligence officer:** a military officer responsible for collecting and processing data on hostile forces, weather and terrain. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- intelligence quotient:** a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- intelligentsia:** the people regarded as, or regarding themselves as, the educated and enlightened class; intellectuals collectively. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- intensive:** any one single period of twelve and a half hours or twenty-five hours of auditing delivered all within one single week or weekends on a set schedule. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- intensive:** any one single period of twelve and a half hours or twenty-five hours of auditing delivered all within one single week or weekends on a set schedule. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- intensive:** any one single period of twelve and a half hours or twenty-five hours of auditing delivered all within one single week or weekends on a set schedule. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- intensive:** any one single period of twelve and a half hours or twenty-five hours of auditing delivered all within one single week or weekends on a set schedule. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- intensive:** a specific number of hours of auditing given to a preclear over a short period of time, as a series of successive sessions at regularly scheduled intervals. **See also preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- intensive:** a specific number of hours of auditing given to a preclear over a short period of time, as a series of successive sessions at regularly

- scheduled intervals. **See also preclear** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)
- intensive:** a specific number of hours of auditing given to a preclear over a short period of time, as a series of successive sessions at regularly scheduled intervals. **See also preclear** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Intensive Procedure:** standard operating procedure of 1954, being a sequence of steps to be taken by an auditor for the resolution of all cases. The goal of Intensive Procedure is to bring about a complete tolerance and comfort on the part of the preclear for the physical universe, his exteriorization and general rehabilitation. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- intention:** something that one wishes to do. It is an impulse toward something, an idea that one is going to accomplish something. It is intentional, which means one means to do it. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- intention:** something that one wishes to do. It is an impulse toward something, an idea that one is going to accomplish something. It is intentional, which means one means to do it. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- interchange:** a giving and taking; exchanging. —World Book Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- intercontinental ballistic missile:** a missile that is propelled to a high speed and may be guided for a part of its flight, but is a free-falling object as it approaches its target. It is able to travel from one continent to another. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- interdependent:** dependent on each other. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- interesante:** (Spanish) interesting. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- interest:** of or having to do with a sum paid or charged for the use of money or for borrowing money. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- interested party:** a person, plaintiff or defendant, called before a Committee of Evidence for whom penalties may be recommended or decisions awarded by the Committee. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- interference:** static, unwanted signals, etc., producing a distortion of sounds or images and preventing good reception. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition
- Intergalactic Empire:** a made-up name for an empire. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Intergalactic Empire:** a made-up name for an empire. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- interim:** an interval of time between one event, process or period, and another. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- interim:\*\*\*** occurring in an interval of time between one event, process or period and another. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- interim:** occurring in an interval of time between one event, process or period and another. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- interiorization:** the action of going in; a thetan becoming interiorized in a body. An analogy would be stepping through a doorway into a room

or getting into an automobile. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**interiorization:** the action of going into something too fixedly and becoming part of it too fixedly. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Interiorization Rundown:** a remedy designed to permit the pc to be further audited after he has gone exterior. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Interiorization Rundown:** a remedy designed to permit the pc to be further audited after he has gone exterior. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Interiorization Rundown:** a remedy designed to permit the pc to be further audited after he has gone exterior. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**interiorize:** go into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**interiorize:** opposite of exteriorize. In this context, interiorize means to be in valence while running incidents; be in the valence he was in when the engram occurred and get a view of the scene as he saw it at the time. See also **exteriorization** and **valence** in this glossary. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**interiorized:** having gone into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**interiorized:** having gone into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**interiorized:** having gone into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**interiorized:** in a condition of having gone into something and become a part of it too fixedly. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**interiorized:\*\*\*** in a condition of having gone into something and become a part of it too fixedly. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**interiorized:** in a condition of having gone into something and become a part of it too fixedly. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**interiorized:** went into something too fixedly, and became part of it too fixedly. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**interlard:** diversify by mixing in or interjecting something unique, striking or contrasting. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**interlard:\*\*\*** diversify by mixing in or interjecting something unique, striking or contrasting. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**interlock:** the condition of being interwoven or interlaced with something. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**interloping:** intruding into some region or field of trade without a proper license. —Random House Dictionary of the English Lanaguage (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**intermediate:** being, situated or acting between two points. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**interminably:** without, or apparently without, end; endlessly. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90



**Internal Ravening:** a humorous alteration of Internal Revenue, a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**internal revenue:** the revenue of a government from any domestic source, including income and excise taxes. —NED Approved Glossary

**Internal Revenue Bureau:** former name of the Internal Revenue Service, the division of the US Department of the Treasury that collects internal revenue, including income taxes, and that enforces revenue laws. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**International Board:\*\*\*** the board that controlled Scientology in the mid 1960s. The functions performed by this board are now handled by Church of Scientology International. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**International City:** \*\*\*a project conceived by LRH having to do with world peace. All of the capitals of the world would be located in one city so as to not be likely to bomb each other out. They would be close enough to discuss most of their problems with no great difficulties of interchange. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**International City:** a project conceived by LRH having to do with world peace. All of the capitals of the world would be located in one city so as to not be likely to bomb each other out. They would be close enough to discuss most of their problems with no great difficulties of interchange. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**international code:** a system of communicating at sea using differently colored flags and pendants. The code was first used in 1817 and was based on Captain F. Marryat's fifteen-flag system. It has been revised and augmented numerous times since, but has now largely given way to radio communication. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**International Harvester:** a tractor manufactured by International Harvester, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world, best known for farm implements. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**International Harvester:** a tractor manufactured by International Harvester, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world, best known for farm implements. —HEV Approved Glossary

**International Harvesters:** tractors manufactured by International Harvester, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world, best known for farm implements. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**International Hubbard Ecclesiastical League of Pastors (I HELP):\*\*\*** a religious nonprofit corporation. It ensures the standard application of L. Ron Hubbard's technology by field auditors and individual

- ministers in the field all over the world. See also field auditors in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- International Justice Chief:** the Scientology executive responsible for the standard application of Scientology justice policies in all areas. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- International Justice Chief:** the Scientology executive responsible for the standard application of Scientology justice policies in all areas. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- International Justice Chief:** the Scientology executive responsible for the standard application of Scientology justice policies in all areas. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary
- International Justice Chief:\*\*\*** the Scientology executive responsible for the standard application of Scientology justice policies in all areas. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- International Morse:** an international system of signaling in which letters, numbers, punctuation and other signs are expressed by dots, dashes and spaces, long and short sounds, or flashes of light. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- International Semaphore:** an international system of signaling which indicates the letters of the alphabet by the positions in which flags are held by the transmitter. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- International Tel and Tel:** International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT), a huge international company headquartered in the US which deals with communications services. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- intern course:** an internship, which is a period served as an intern after the completion of a theory course. It is how a course graduate becomes a professional in the subject of the theory course he has just completed. The word intern or interne means "an advanced graduate or a recent graduate in a professional field who is getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker." —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- intern course:** an internship, which is a period served as an intern after the completion of a theory course. It is how a course graduate becomes a professional in the subject of the theory course he has just completed. The word intern or interne means "an advanced graduate or a recent graduate in a professional field who is getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker." —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- interns:** advanced graduates or recent graduates in a professional field who are getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker. A course graduate becomes a professional in the subject of the theory course he has just completed by interning. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- internship:** a period served as an intern after the completion of a theory course. It is how a course graduate becomes a professional in the subject of the theory course he has just completed. The word intern or interne means "an advanced graduate or a recent graduate in a professional field who is getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker." —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**internship:\*\*\*** a period served as an intern after the completion of a theory course. It is how a course graduate becomes a professional in the subject of the theory course he has just completed. The word intern or interne means "an advanced graduate or a recent graduate in a professional field who is getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker." —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**interpersonal:** between persons. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Interpol:** abbreviation for International Criminal Police Organization; a private, quasi-police organization that is not subject to direction, review or authority of any government. Located in Lyon, France, it has over 150 member countries (with Interpol offices within the governments of each member country). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Interpol:** abbreviation for International Criminal Police Organization; a private, quasi-police organization that is not subject to direction, review or authority of any government. Located in Lyon, France, it has over 150 member countries (with Interpol offices within the governments of each member country). —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**interpolation:** the act or process of introducing (something additional or extraneous) between other things or parts; interjection; interposition. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**interpolations:** insertions of statements, remarks, etc. between or among others. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**interpose:** be or come between. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**interpose:** place or put between; insert. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**interposes:** puts in as an interruption. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**intersperse:** to diversify with something placed or scattered at intervals. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**interspersed:** scattered among other things; put here and there or at intervals. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Interstate Commerce:** short for the Interstate Commerce Commission, a Federal commission created in 1887 to regulate commerce among the States. It has eleven members, appointed by the President. —NED Approved Glossary

**Interstate Commerce:** short for the Interstate Commerce Commission. A Federal commission created in 1887 to regulate commerce among the States. It has eleven members, appointed by the President. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**intervene:** come between as an influencing force, as in order to modify, settle or hinder some action, argument, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Int - Ext Correction List:** HCOB 29 Oct. 71RA, INT RUNDOWN CORRECTION LIST, REVISED. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**in that:\*\*\*** since; because. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**in the face of:** when confronted with. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**in the name of common sense:** (colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**in the name of common sense:** (colloquial) a phrase used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**in the name of God:** (colloquial) an expression of surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**intimately:** fundamentally; essentially. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**intimation:** hint; indirect suggestion. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**intimidated:** made timid or afraid. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**into session:** into the condition of being in-session, which is defined as willing to talk to the auditor and interested in his own case. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**into the teeth of:** (informal) so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**in toto:** as a whole; in its entirety; totally; altogether. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**intricacies:**\*\*\* elaborate details; involved matters, proceedings, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**intricacies:** elaborate details; involved matters, proceedings, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**intricate:** hard to follow or understand because complicated and full of details. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**intriguing:** exciting interest or curiosity; fascinating. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**introduction of an "arbitrary":** an arbitrary may be considered as a factor introduced into a problem's solution when that factor does not derive from a known natural law but only from an opinion or authoritarian command. A problem resolved by data derived from known natural laws resolves well and smoothly and has a useful solution. When a problem is resolved by introducing arbitraries (factors based on opinion or command but not natural law) then that solution, when used, will ordinarily require more arbitraries to make the solution applicable. The harder one tries to apply the solution corrupted by arbitraries to any situation, the more arbitraries have to be introduced. Thus in government, laws passed which contain arbitraries create new problems which cannot be solved without more new arbitraries and thus, rapidly, a top heavy and unworkable structure of government comes into being which would be workable only if wholly redesigned in the light of known natural laws about government. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**introversion:** a looking in too closely; having one's attention and interest directed upon oneself. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**introversion:** a looking in too closely; having one's attention and interest directed upon oneself. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**introvert:** look in on oneself. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**introverted:** directed (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself.  
 —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**introverted:** directed (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself.  
 —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**introverted:** directed (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself.  
 —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**introverted:\*\*\*** directing (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself.  
 —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**introverted:** directing (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself.  
 —Academy Level IV Glossary

**introverted:** directing (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself.  
 —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**introverted:** looking in on oneself. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**introverts:** directs (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself.  
 —Academy Level III Glossary

**intuitive:** perceived by, resulting from or involving intuition: direct perception of the truth, fact, etc., independent of any reasoning process; immediate apprehension. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**intuitively:** in a way that is perceived by, resulting from or involving intuition: direct perception of the truth, fact, etc., independent of any reasoning process; immediate apprehension. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**invader:** of or pertaining to an invader force: an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by thought people (people who do things by thought rather than electronics), and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control this area. There are five invader forces active and one aborning (being born or created). —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**invader:** of or pertaining to an invader force: an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by thought people (people who do things by thought rather than electronics), and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control this area. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**invader force:** of an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by thought people (people who do things by thought rather than electronics), and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control this area. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**invader groups:** an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by thought people (people who do things by thought rather than electronics), and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control this area. There are five invader forces active and one aborning (being born or created). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**invaders:** members of an invader force. See invader force in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**invalidate:** make (someone) feel worthless as a result of refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something he considers to be fact. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**invalidate:** refute, degrade, discredit or deny something someone else considers to be fact. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**invalidate:** refute, degrade, discredit or deny something someone else considers to be fact. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**invalidate:** refute, degrade, discredit or deny something someone else considers to be fact. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**invalidate:** refute, degrade, discredit or deny something someone else considers to be fact. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**invalidate:\*\*\*** refute, degrade, discredit or deny something someone else considers to be fact. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**invalidate:** refute or degrade or discredit or deny. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**invalidated:** made to feel worthless as a result of someone refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something one considers to be fact. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**invalidated:** made to feel worthless as a result of someone refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something one considers to be fact. Used humorously in this lecture. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**invalidated:** made to feel worthless as a result of someone refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something one considers to be fact. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**invalidated:** refuted, degraded, discredited or denied. —Academy Level III Glossary

**invalidated:\*\*\*** refuted, degraded, discredited or denied. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**invalidation:** a refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be a fact. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**invalidation:** refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**invalidation:** refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**invalidation:** refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact. —HEV Approved Glossary

**invalidations:** acts of refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact. —Academy Level II Glossary

**inveigled:** enticed, lured or ensnared by flattery or artful talk or inducements. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Inventing Problems:** a process used to help a preclear handle problems. Problems are processed by giving the preclear the command "Invent a problem of comparable magnitude to (the problem)" until the preclear can tolerate and confront problems. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**inventory:** the gathering of data for the auditor's use in resolving the case, during which he establishes affinity with the preclear. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**inventory:** the step in Standard Procedure in which data is gathered by the auditor about incidents which may contain grief, as in deaths, or about engrams of physical pain, as in accidents, illnesses or operations. See also **Standard Procedure** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**inverse:** inverted; reversed in order or relation; directly opposite. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**inverse:** (of a proportion) containing quantities of which an increase in one results in a decrease in another. A quantity is said to be in inverse proportion to another quantity if it increases as the other decreases, or vice versa. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**inverse square law: (physics, optics)** one of several laws relating two quantities such that one quantity varies inversely as the square of the other. There are laws using this basic principle which apply to magnetism, sound and light. An example of this would be that of the illumination produced on a screen by a point source of light: if the distance between the light source and screen were doubled, the illumination on the screen would be reduced to a quarter of its original intensity; if the distance were trebled, the illumination would be reduced to one-ninth; if the distance were quadrupled, the illumination would be reduced to one-sixteenth, etc. Likewise, the intensity of sound decreases as the distance from its source increases: a bell 10 feet away sounds one-fourth as loud as the same bell 5 feet away; and if 15 feet away, it sounds one-ninth as loud as when 5 feet away. Applied to radiation, the inverse square law states that the intensity of radiation decreases in proportion to the square of the distance from its source. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**inversion:** a change to the direct opposite; a reverse in the order, position, direction, etc., of. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**inversion:** acute awareness of self. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**inversion:** a situation in which something should go one way but it goes the other. A backward situation. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inversion:** a switch to an opposite obsessive consideration such as from compulsion to inhibition. There may be many inversions on any consideration, each leading further from self-determinism. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**inversion:** a switch to an opposite obsessive consideration such as from compulsion to inhibition. There may be many inversions on any consideration, each leading further from self-determinism. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**invert:** turn or change to the opposite or the contrary, as in nature, bearing, or effect. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**invertibrate:** of or pertaining to creatures without a backbone. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inverted:** turned around or reversed in position, direction, order, etc. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89



**inverted:** turned upside down; in reverse position, direction or order. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inverts:** turns or changes to the opposite or the contrary, as in nature, bearing, or effect. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**invested:** surrounded with military forces so as to prevent approach or escape; besieged. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**investing:** surrounding with military forces so as to prevent approach or escape; besieging. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**investment:** a devoting, using or giving of time, talent, emotional energy, etc. as for a purpose or to achieve something. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**invigilator: (British)** one who watches students during an examination. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**inviolability:** the quality or fact of being inviolable (not to be treated without proper respect or regard; not liable or allowed to suffer violence). —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**inviolate:** not violated; kept sacred or unbroken. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**inviolate:** unviolated; sacred or unbroken. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**invisible cases:** persons who cannot see mock-ups, have no mental image pictures when they close their eyes; everything is invisible. See also case in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**invisible field:** some part of a mental image picture where the preclear is looking at blackness or invisibility. It is part of some lock, secondary or engram that is black or invisible. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**invisible-picture goals:** goals implanted from 5.9 trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. Called invisible picture goals as they include an invisible picture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**invoke:** call for the help or protection of. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**involved:** intricate, complicated. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Inyokern:** a town in eastern California. Location of a naval ordnance (military weapons of all kinds with their equipment, ammunition, etc.) research station. —HEV Approved Glossary

**iodine 131:** a radioactive form of iodine, used especially in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid function, in internal radiation therapy and as a tracer. See also tracer in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**iodine:** a chemical element found in seawater and certain seaweeds, used in solution as an antiseptic; iodine is used by the thyroid gland (a large gland at the front of the neck, secreting a hormone that regulates the body's growth and development) to help regulate metabolism, and a shortage of iodine can cause goiter (enlargement of the thyroid gland). —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**ion:** an electrically charged atom or group of atoms formed by the loss or gain of one or more electrons. A positive ion is created by electron

- loss, and a negative ion is created by electron gain. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- ion:** an electrically charged atom or group of atoms formed by the loss or gain of one or more electrons. A positive ion is created by electron loss, and a negative ion is created by electron gain. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ion:** an electrically charged atom or group of atoms formed by the loss or gain of one or more electrons. A positive ion is created by electron loss, and a negative ion is created by electron gain. See also **electron** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- ionosphere:** the outer part of the Earth's atmosphere, beginning at an altitude of about 25 miles and extending to the highest parts of the atmosphere. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- iota:** a very small part or quantity; bit. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- IOU:** a written acknowledgment of a debt, especially an informal one consisting only of the letters IOU, the sum owed, and the debtor's signature. IOU is representative of "I owe you." —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Iowa:** a north central state of the US; its chief products are agricultural. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- ips:** a made-up suffix. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Academy Level II Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —HEV Approved Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient: a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient, a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; the degree that a person can observe and understand actions. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- IQ:** abbreviation for Intelligence Quotient. A number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they

are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**IQ: Intelligence Quotient:** a number intended to indicate a person's level of intelligence. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**IQ: Intelligence Quotient.** IQ ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new. The degree that a person can observe and understand actions. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**IRA:** abbreviation for Irish Republican Army, a secret organization in Ireland that originally fought for Irish independence from Britain. After the 1921 division of Ireland into Northern Ireland, which remained united with Britain, and the Irish Free State, now called the Republic of Ireland, the IRA took as its goal the uniting of the entire island under the Republic. The IRA continues to pursue this goal; membership, however, is illegal in the Republic. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**irascible:** easily provoked to anger; very irritable. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**ire:** anger; wrath. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Irish mail:** a three-wheeled or four-wheeled toy vehicle activated by a hand lever somewhat on the principle of a manually operated railway handcar.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Irish Republican Army:** an underground Irish nationalist organization founded to work for Irish independence from Great Britain; declared illegal by the Irish government in 1936. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Irish Republican Army:** an underground Irish nationalist organization founded to work for Irish independence from Great Britain; declared illegal by the Irish government in 1936. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Irish Republican Army:** a secret organization in Ireland that originally fought for Irish independence from Britain. After the 1921 division of Ireland into Northern Ireland, which remained united with Britain, and the Irish Free State, now called the Republic of Ireland, the IRA took as its goal the uniting of the entire island under the Republic. The IRA continues to pursue this goal; membership, however, is illegal in the Republic. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**iron:** (golf) any one of a set of numbered clubs with metal heads having various lofts (slopes of the faces); specifically, the number 2 iron with little loft for hitting the ball relatively long distances, the number 5 iron with medium loft and the number 9 iron with much loft for hitting the ball relatively short distances. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**ironbound:** hard; rigid; unyielding; inflexible. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**iron curtain:** a barrier of secrecy and censorship regarded as isolating the Soviet Union and other countries in its sphere. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**iron curtainism:** a state or condition like the iron curtain: the division between the communist nations of eastern Europe (the Eastern Bloc) and the noncommunist nations of western Europe. The term refers to the isolation that the Soviet Union imposes on its satellites in the Eastern Bloc, and to the repressive measures of many Eastern Bloc governments. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**iron curtains:** barriers of secrecy and censorship regarded as isolating the Soviet Union and other countries in its sphere, or a similar barrier to information in other regions. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**ironed out:** (informal) smoothed out; eliminated. —NED Approved Glossary

**ironic:** containing or exemplifying irony: a technique of indicating, as through character or plot development, an intention or attitude opposite to that which is actually or ostensibly (apparently) stated. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**iron maiden:** a medieval torture instrument, fashioned as a box in the shape of a woman, large enough to hold a human being, and studded with sharp spikes on the inside. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**iron maiden:** a medieval torture instrument, fashioned as a box in the shape of a woman, large enough to hold a human being, and studded with sharp spikes on the inside. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**iron maiden:** a medieval torture instrument, fashioned as a box in the shape of a woman, large enough to hold a human being, and studded with sharp spikes on the inside. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**ironmonger:** (British) a dealer in hardware. —NED Approved Glossary

**iron plate:** the heavy sheets or plates of iron which make up the side of a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**irons:**\*\*\* (golf) a set of numbered clubs with metal heads having various lofts (slopes of the faces); specifically, the number 2 iron with little loft for hitting the ball relatively long distances, the number 5 iron with medium loft and the number 9 iron with much loft for hitting the ball relatively short distances. See also golf in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**ironsides:** a strong person with great power of endurance or resistance. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**iron steed: (figurative)** a motorcycle. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**irradiation:** exposure or the process of exposure to x-rays or other radiation. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**irradiation:** exposure to radiation such as x-rays, ultraviolet rays, etc. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**irrationally:** in a manner characterized by the inability to get right answers from data. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**irregular:** a soldier or combatant not of a regular military force, such as a guerrilla or "freedom fighter." —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

- irregular verb:** a verb whose past form is made by adding some other ending than -ed or d (as in regular verbs). For example the irregular form of sing is sang. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- irregular verbs:** verbs which change their form to show tenses in different ways than usual. For instance, the past tense is usually shown by adding d or ed to a word, so that the past form of "stay" is "stayed." An irregular verb, however, shows the past by changing in some other way. For example, the past form of "sing" is "sang." Other languages have similar situations, and German is noted for its numerous and unpatterned irregular verbs. —Editor, from Instant English Handbook and the German Translation I/C. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- irrelevant:\*\*\*** not to the point; off the subject. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- irreligion:** an indifference or hostility to religion. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- irresolute:** wavering in decision, purpose or opinion; indecisive. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Irrevelancia:** a made-up name for a location, coined from the word irrelevant meaning not to the point; off the subject. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- irrevocable:** final; unalterable; irreversible. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- irrevocable:** unable to be revoked; final and unalterable. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- IRS:** abbreviation for Internal Revenue Service, a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- IRS:** abbreviation for Internal Revenue Service. See also **Internal Revenue** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- 'is:** (dialect) his. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Isis:** (Egyptian religion) the goddess of fertility and motherhood. She was represented as human in form though frequently described as wearing the horns of a cow. Horus, the god of day, was her son. See also **Horus** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Iskander the Great of the Two Horns:** the Persian name for Alexander the Great (356 - 323 b.c.). The "two horns" referred to his headdress, as worn during the fourth century b.c., consisting of a helmet with two horn-shaped protrusions coming out of the top. See also **Alexander** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- island universe:** any galaxy beyond our own galaxy. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Ism:** a doctrine, theory, system, etc., especially one whose name ends in -ism. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Ismailian Shiites:** a fanatical sect of Muslims who are in disagreement with many of the accepted doctrines of the main group of Muslim believers. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

- isms:** doctrines, theories, systems, etc., especially those whose names end in *-ism*. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- isness:** an apparency of existence brought about by the continuous alteration of an *as-isness* (the condition of immediate creation without persistence). This is called, when agreed upon, reality. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- isness:** an apparency of existence brought about by the continuous alteration of an *as-isness* (the condition of immediate creation without persistence). This is called, when agreed upon, reality. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- isness:** an apparency of existence brought about by the continuous alteration of an *as-isness* (the condition of immediate creation without persistence). This is called, when agreed upon, reality. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- isolationism:** the policy or doctrine that peace and economic advancement can best be achieved by isolating one's country from alliances and commitments with other countries. The United States practiced a policy of isolationism until World War I and did not pursue an active international policy until after World War II. See also **World War I** and **war, last** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Israel:** a republic in the Middle East proclaimed in 1948. It is considered a homeland for Jews world-wide. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- issue:** food or rations distributed to a number of officers or enlisted soldiers, or to a military unit. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- 'it:** (dialect) hit. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Italian Renaissance:** the revival of art, literature and learning in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, beginning in Italy and gradually spreading to other countries in Europe. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- Italian Somaliland:** a former Italian colony and territory located on the coast of East Africa. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- italics:** \*\*\*a style of printing where the letters lean to the right, used variously, as to emphasize words, indicate foreign words, set off book titles, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- italics:** a style of printing where the letters lean to the right, used variously, as to emphasize words, indicate foreign words, set off book titles, etc. This is an example of italics. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- italics:** a style of printing where the letters lean to the right, used variously, as to emphasize words, indicate foreign words, set off book titles, etc. This is an example of italics. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- italics:**\*\*\* letters that slant to the right. These are italics. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- Italy:** a country in southern Europe which in 1922 came under the control of fascism. Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), as the fascist dictator of Italy from 1922 - 1945 received backing and support from Nazi

- Germany and participated with Germany and Japan in the large-scale war which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). See also fascist, Germany and Nazi Germany in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- itchy-fingered:** (colloquial) made eager (to do something) especially when prevented from doing it. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- item:** any one of a list of things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing; any separate thing or article; in particular, one placed on a list by a pc. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- item:** any one of a list of things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing; any separate thing or article, in particular, one placed on a list by a pc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- item:** any one of a list of things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing; any separate thing or article; in particular, one placed on a list by a pc. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- item:\*\*\*** any one of a list of things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing; any separate thing or article; in particular, one placed on a list by a pc. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- items:** things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- items:** things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing. —Academy Level III Glossary
- items:** things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing. See also listing in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- items:** things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing. See also listing in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- 'its: (dialect)** hits. —NED Approved Glossary
- 'its: (dialect)** hits. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- itsa:** a coined term, which is the action of a preclear saying "It is a..." in answer to an auditor. In auditing an auditor guides. He gives the preclear something to answer. When the preclear answers, the preclear has said "It is a..." and that is itsa. The preclear is saying what is, what is there, who is there, where it is, what it looks like, ideas about, decisions about, solutions to, things in his environment. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- itsa:** a coined term, which is the action of a preclear saying "It is a□.□.□." in answer to an auditor. In auditing an auditor guides. He gives the preclear something to answer. When the preclear answers, the preclear has said "It is a□.□.□." and that is itsa. The preclear is saying what is, what is there, who is there, where it is, what it looks like, ideas about, decisions about, solutions to, things in his environment. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- itsa:** a coined word, coming from the phrase "It is a□.□.□." —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary



- itsa:\*\*\*** a coined word, coming from the phrase "It is a □.□.□." —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- itsa:\*\*\*** the action of saying "It's a this" or "It's a that." —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- itsa: \*\*\***the action of saying "It's a this" or "it's a that." —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- itsa:** the action of saying "It's a this" or "It's a that." —Academy Level II Glossary
- itsa:** the action of saying "It's a this" or "It's a that." —Academy Level IV Glossary
- itsa-ing:** saying in session "It's a this" or "It's a that" (by the preclear). See also itsa in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- itsa line:\*\*\*** the communication line from the pc to the auditor. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- itsa line:** the communication line from the pc to the auditor. —Academy Level III Glossary
- itsa line:** the communication line from the pc to the auditor. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- IT&T:** abbreviation for International Telephone and Telegraph. A conglomerate of many different companies founded in 1920 with the purpose of being an ideal telecommunications company. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- ITV:** abbreviation for Independent Television, an alliance of 15 independently owned and operated British television stations that was founded in 1956 as a rival operation to the British Broadcasting Corporation. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- ITV:** abbreviation for Independent Television, an alliance of 15 independently owned and operated British television stations that was founded in 1956 as a rival operation to the British Broadcasting Corporation. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- ITV:** abbreviation for Independent Television, an alliance of 15 independently owned and operated British television stations that was founded in 1956 as a rival operation to the British Broadcasting Corporation. —NED Approved Glossary
- IU:** abbreviation for international unit, an internationally agreed-upon standard to which samples of a substance, as a drug or hormone, are compared to ascertain their relative potency. IU also stands for the particular quantity of such a substance which causes a specific biological effect. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- "I up and done it with my little hatchet":** humorous reference to a statement attributed to George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). According to a biographer, the young George Washington received a new hatchet and used it to chop down his father's prized cherry tree. His father demanded to know how the tree had fallen. George was tempted to deny his misdeed, but then, "looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, 'I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.'" —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**"I up and done it with my little hatchet":** humorous reference to a statement attributed to George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). According to a biographer, the young George Washington received a new hatchet and used it to chop down his father's prized cherry tree. His father demanded to know how the tree had fallen. George was tempted to deny his misdeed, but then, "looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, 'I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.'" —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Ivanhoe:** the main character of the novel Ivanhoe by Scottish author Sir Walter Scott (1771 - 1832). The book, published in 1819, is about a Saxon knight, Ivanhoe, who is in love with his father's ward, Rowena, although she is supposed to marry another man. The story is further emblazoned with a colorful entourage of honorable knights and fair ladies. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Ivan the Terrible:** Ivan IV (1530 - 1584), first czar of Russia (1547 - 1584). He struggled constantly with the nobles of Russia and became famous for his brutality toward his enemies. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Ivory soap:** a popular brand of soap manufactured in the United States which promotes itself as being "99 and 44/100 percent pure." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Ivory soap:** a popular brand of soap manufactured in the United States which promotes itself as being "99 and 44/100 percent pure." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Ivory soap:** a popular brand of soap manufactured in the US by the Procter and Gamble company which promotes itself as being "99 and 44/100 % pure". See also **Procter and Gamble**. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**ivory tower:** a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. A term coined by a French literary critic of the early nineteenth century who thought of it as applicable to the aerie of a poet, a place where he could retire from a world, a retreat. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**ivory tower:** a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. A term coined by a French literary critic of the early nineteenth century who thought of it as applicable to the aerie (a house, castle or the like, placed high on a rock or mountainside) of a poet, a place where he could retire from a world, a retreat. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**ivory tower:** a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**ivory tower:** a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**ivory tower:** a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**ivory tower:** a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ivory-tower:** remote from worldly or practical affairs. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**ivory-towered:** characteristic of a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ivory-towered:** of or pertaining to a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**ivory-towered:** remotely placed or situated from worldly or practical affairs. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**"I Will Arise":** a made-up name. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**"I Will Arise":** a made-up name for a group. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**I Will Arise:** a made-up name for a member of a group. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**I Will Arise:** a made-up name for a movement or group. You'd still find a file clerk or a Mr. Bonkers someplace or another, would have started up an "I Will Arise," which has as its sole goal the slaughter of Scientologists or something. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**"I Will Arise" Burial Society:** a made-up name for a group. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**"I Will Arise" Burial Society:** a made-up name for a society. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**"I Will Arise" Burial Society:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**I-Will-Arise Church:** a made-up name for a church. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**I Will Arise Communist Association of Northern Sacramento:** a made-up name for an association. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**I-Will-Arise Holy Rollers:** a made-up name for a religious sect. Holy Rollers are members of a religious sect that express religious emotion by shouting and moving about during services of worship. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**I Will Arisers:** a made-up name for a group. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**I Will Arise Societies:** a made-up name for societies. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**I Will Arise Society:** a made up name for a society. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**I Will Arise Society:** a made-up name for a society. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**I Will Arise Society:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**ixnay:** pig Latin for nix, an interjection meaning no. Pig Latin is a jargon code following one simple rule: each pig Latin word is formed by moving the first letter to the end of the word and adding the letters ay. Examples: dog becomes ogday and catcher becomes atchercay. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**izzard:** a made-up designation for a year. Izzard is an archaic word for the letter Z. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**izzard, from A to:** from beginning to end. Izzard is an archaic word for the letter Z. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**izzard, from A to:** from beginning to end. Izzard is an archaic word meaning the letter z. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91  
**Izzybelle:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**ja: (German)** yes. —German/English Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**Jabberwocky:** a nonsense poem by Lewis Carroll. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**jack:** a playing card with the picture of a page or servant on it. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**jack: (electricity)** a device into which a plug is inserted to make electric contact. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**Jack:** reference to John F. Kennedy (“Jack” is a nickname for “John”). See **Kennedy** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**jack:** tool or machine for lifting or pushing up heavy weights a short distance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**jack:** tool or machine for lifting or pushing up heavy weights a short distance. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**jack:** tool or machine for lifting or pushing up heavy weights a short distance. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**jack:** tool or machine for lifting or pushing up heavy weights a short distance. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**jackal:** any of several nocturnal wild dogs of Asia and Africa, that scavenge or hunt in packs. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**jackass: (slang)** a foolish or stupid person; blockhead. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**jack box:** an enclosing, protective case or housing for a jack, a connecting device in an electrical circuit for the insertion of plugs. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**jacked up: (informal)** increased, raised or accelerated. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**jack-in-a-box:** a toy consisting of a box from which a little figure on a spring jumps up when the lid is lifted. —Academy Level II Glossary

**jack-in-the-box:** a toy consisting of a box from which a little figure on a spring jumps up when the lid is lifted. —NED Approved Glossary

**jackleg:** makeshift; temporary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**jackleg:** makeshift; temporary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**jacklegged: (informal)** lacking professional scruples; unethical. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**jackpot:** the highest success or reward. Figurative reference to the action of hitting the jackpot, receiving money from a slot machine (a gambling device having a lever that is pulled to spin disks and turn up symbols, various combinations of which determine the results). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**jackpot, hit a: (informal)** achieved sensational success; had sudden luck. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**jackpot, hit a: (informal)** achieve sensational success; have sudden luck. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**jackpot, hit the: (slang)** attained the highest success or reward. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**jackpots:** highest successes or rewards. From the phrase hit the jackpot: attain the highest success or reward. Often referred to when one has received money from a slot machine (a gambling device having a lever that is pulled to spin disks and turn up symbols, various

- combinations of which determine the results). —Academy Level II Glossary
- jackpot, strike the: (informal)** experience great success or sudden good fortune. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- jackpot, wins the: (slang)** achieves a sensational success. —Secrets of the Most Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- jack rabbit:** any of various large hares of western North America, having very long hind legs and long ears. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Jackson: (slang)** a term of direct address signifying that the addressee is aware, informed, modern, etc. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Jackson, Andy:** \*\*\*Andrew Jackson (1767 - 1845), US general; 7th president of the US (1829 - 1837). While president, he vetoed the bill to recharter the bank of the United States, a demonstration of his opposition to monopoly and the centralization of governmental power. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Jackson, Andy:** Andrew Jackson (1767 - 1845), US general; 7th president of the US (1829 - 1837). While president, he vetoed the bill to recharter the bank of the United States, a demonstration of his opposition to monopoly and the centralization of governmental power. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Jackson boiler:** a small tank which supplied hot water for making tea and coffee in the galley on the Flag Ship Apollo, at the time of this lecture. Jackson was the brand name of the boiler. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- Jackson, "Stonewall":** Thomas J. Jackson (1812 - 1863), a general in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He got his nickname at the Battle of Bull Run (the first battle of the American Civil War), where he and his men "stood like a stone wall." —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Jack the Ripper:** nickname of an unknown criminal, to whom is attributed a series of gruesome murders in the east end of London (1888 - 89). —Webster's Biographical Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89
- JACK THE RIPPER - DATA: Look for data on Jack the Ripper in HCOB 15/9/81, "The Criminal Mind".
- jack up:** lift or move (something) with or as if with a jack. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Jag:** short for Jaguar, the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Jag:** short for Jaguar, the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- jags:** periods of unrestrained indulgence in an activity; sprees; binges.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- Jaguar:** a car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, a British car manufacturer based in Coventry, England. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Jaguar:** the brand name of a British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Jaguar:** the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Jaguar:** the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Jaguar:** the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Jaguar:** the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Jaguar, E-type:** reference to the Jaguar XKE, a model of sports car first produced in 1960 by Jaguar Limited, a British car manufacturer based in Coventry, England. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Jaguar Limited:** the name of a British car manufacturer based in Coventry, England. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Jaguar Limited:** the name of a British car manufacturer based in Coventry, England.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**jailbird:** a person who is or has been confined in jail; convict or ex-convict. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**jailbird:** a person who is or has been confined in jail; convict or ex-convict. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**jailird:** \*\*\*a person who is or has been confined in jail; convict or ex-convict. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Jainism:** a Hindu religion founded in the 6th century b.c.; it teaches that all life is sacred and that one can gain salvation by knowledge, faith and right living. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**jalopy:** (slang) an old, ramshackle automobile. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**jam:** (colloquial) a difficult situation; predicament. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**jam:** (colloquial) a difficult situation; predicament. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**James, Jesse:** (1847 - 1882) an American outlaw. Jesse, his brother Frank and their gang committed many daring robberies of banks and trains, especially in the 1870s. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**James, Jesse:** (1847 - 1882) an American outlaw who, with his brother Frank and their gang, committed many daring robberies of banks and trains, especially in the 1870s. After a reward had been offered for James's capture, one of his own gang shot him in the back and collected the money. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**James, William:** (1842 - 1910) American philosopher and psychologist. He taught first psychology and then philosophy at Harvard University and wrote the book Principles of Psychology in 1890. —Concise Columbia Encyclopedia, 5th ACC Glossary Part 1 (Final approval 2.12.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**James, William:** (1842 - 1910) American philosopher and psychologist. He taught first psychology and then philosophy at Harvard University and wrote the book Principles of Psychology in 1890. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**jam session:** a meeting of a group of musicians, especially jazz musicians, to play for their own enjoyment. —Academy Level II Glossary

**jam-up:** a mass of things crowded together so that they cannot move freely. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Jan:** a student at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Jan:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Jan:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**jangle:** irritate very much. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**janglesome:** argumentative or quarrelsome. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**jann:** (Moslem Legend) a supernatural being that can take human or animal form and either help or harm people. Also called a jinni. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Jan Smuts Airport:** the largest airport in and the international airport of South Africa, located about 30 minutes from Johannesburg. It is named after Jan Smuts (1870 - 1950), prime minister of South Africa (1919 - 1924, 1939 - 1948). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Jan Smuts Airport:** the largest airport in and the international airport of South Africa, located about 30 minutes from Johannesburg. It is named after Jan Smuts (1870 - 1950), prime minister of South Africa (1919 - 1924, 1939 - 1948). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Jap:** short for Japanese. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Jap:** short for Japanese. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Japanesed:** lacquered with a hard glossy varnish. From japanning, the Japanese art of heavily lacquering wooden or metal articles to make them more durable and less easily affected by heat, moisture or other influences. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Japanese sign pens:** felt tipped marking pens. The first commercial marking pens were made by the Japanese in the mid 1960s. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Japanese sign pens:** felt tipped marking pens. The first commercial marking pens were made by the Japanese in the mid 1960s. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Japanese war:** the war fought between Japan and China (1894 - 1895) in which Japan was victorious. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Japs:** short for Japanese. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Japs:** short for Japanese. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**jarring:**\*\*\* discordant; conflicting; clashing. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Jasper, Uncle:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**jaundosis-lumbosis of the limburger:** a made-up name for a disease of a made-up body part. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**jauntings:** trips; excursions. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)



**Java:** the main island of Indonesia, under consistent Dutch rule from 1816 until the Japanese occupation in 1942, during World War II. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**jaw-cracking:** hard to pronounce. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**jaw, drop (one's):\*\*\* (informal)** have (one's) mouth fall wide open with surprise. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**jawing:** (slang) reproving; talking repeatedly in a way which expresses disapproval of someone or something. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**jawohl: (German)** yes, indeed. —German/English Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**jawohl: (German)** yes. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**jawohl: (German)** yes. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**jaywalking:** walking in or across a street carelessly, without obeying traffic rules and signals. —HEV Approved Glossary

**jazaboos:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**jazz:** a kind of American music that originated with Southern blacks in the late 19th century. It is characterized by free improvising, strong rhythms and unusual tonal effects on the saxophone, clarinet, trumpet, trombone, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**jazz chat: (slang)** insincere, exaggerated or pretentious talk. —Academy Level II Glossary

**jazz chat: (slang)** insincere, exaggerated or pretentious talk. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**jazz chat: (slang)** insincere, exaggerated or pretentious talk. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Jeans, Sir James:** (1877 - 1946) British astrophysicist. His work on radiation, stellar formation, the solar system and theory of gases constitutes a major contribution to the advancement of scientific knowledge. He combined pure research, however, with speculation on questions of an ultimate nature, once asserting that the universe consisted of pure thought and gave evidence of having been designed by a mathematical thinker. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Jeans, Sir James:** (1877 - 1946) British astrophysicist. His work on radiation, stellar formation, the solar system and theory of gases constitutes a major contribution to the advancement of scientific knowledge. He combined pure research, however, with speculation on questions of an ultimate nature, once asserting that the universe consisted of pure thought and gave evidence of having been designed by a mathematical thinker. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Collier's Encyclopedia

**Jeans, Sir James:** (1877 - 1946) English astrophysicist and author. He combined pure research with speculation on questions of an ultimate nature, once asserting that the universe consisted of pure thought and gave evidence of it having been designed by a mathematical thinker. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**J. Edgar:** J. Edgar Hoover (1895 - 1972), director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924 - 1972), a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. —HEV Approved Glossary

- J. Edgar:** J. Edgar Hoover (1895 - 1972), director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924 - 1972). See also FBI in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- jeers:** mocking cries or remarks; sarcastic or derisive comments. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- jeez:** a mild exclamation of surprise, disappointment, astonishment, etc. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- jeez:** an exclamation of surprise, dismay, emphasis, etc. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- jeez:** an exclamation of surprise, dismay, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- jeez:** an exclamation of surprise, dismay, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- jeez:** \*\*\*(slang) an exclamation of surprise, dismay, emphasis, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- jeez:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, dismay, emphasis, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary
- jeez:** (slang) an exclamation of surprise, dismay, emphasis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Jeff:** a C/S at the time of this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Jefferson:** Thomas Jefferson (1743 - 1826), third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Jefferson:** Thomas Jefferson (1743 - 1826), third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He made many statements about the equality of man. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- Jeffersonian:** pertaining to or advocating the political principles and doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, especially those stressing minimum control by the central government, the inalienable rights of the individual and the superiority of an agrarian economy and rural society. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Jefferson, Thomas:** (1743 - 1826) third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Jefferson, Thomas:** (1743 - 1826) third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He made many statements about the equality of man. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Jefferson, Thomas:** (1743 - 1826), third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He made many statements about the equality of man. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Jefferson, Thomas:** (1743 - 1826) third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He believed that the federal government should be concerned mainly with foreign affairs, leaving local matters to the states and local authorities. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Jefferson, Tom:** Thomas Jefferson (1743 - 1826), third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Jefferson, Tom:** Thomas Jefferson (1743 - 1826), third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Jefferson, Tom:** Thomas Jefferson (1743 - 1826), third president of the United States. Jefferson wrote and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Jellinek, George:** a public Scientologist at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Jenks versus the King, 1602:** a made-up name for a legal suit. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Jenner:** Mr. Jenner, the estate bricklayer at Saint Hill Manor at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Jenner:** Mr. Jenner, the estate bricklayer at Saint Hill Manor at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Jenner, Mr.:** the estate bricklayer at Saint Hill Manor at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Jenny:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**jeopardized:** put in great danger or peril; risked loss, damage or failure of; endangered. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Jeremiah:** a prophet who preached (ca. 628 - 586 b.c.) in Jerusalem. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Jericho, the gates of:** a figurative reference to Jericho, a city in west Jordan, whose impenetrable walls, according to the Bible, tumbled down miraculously when trumpets were sounded. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**jerk:** **(slang)** a person regarded as disagreeable or contemptible, especially as the result of foolish or mean behavior. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**jerk:** **(slang)** a person regarded as disagreeable or contemptible, especially as the result of foolish or mean behavior. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**jerks:** **(slang)** persons regarded as disagreeable or contemptible, especially as the result of foolish or mean behavior. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**jerks:** **(slang)** persons regarded as disagreeable or contemptible, especially as the result of foolish or mean behavior. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**jerkwater:** **(informal)** a small or unimportant town. Originally a term for a small train on a branch railway. In such out of the way situations, water was "jerked" (i.e., drawn) by the bucketful into steam trains in need of replenishing their supply. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**jerkwater:** insignificant and out-of-the-way. An early American term for a small train on a branch railway; also a small township of little consequence, something of trifling importance. In such out of the way situations, water was "jerked" (i.e., drawn) by the bucketful into steam trains in need of replenishing their supply. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**jerry-built:** built cheaply and flimsily. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**jerry-rig:** (colloquial) something contrived or developed in a haphazard, insubstantial fashion. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**jerry-rig-built:** built cheaply and flimsily. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**jerry-rig-built:** built cheaply and flimsily. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**jerry-rigged:** (colloquial) careless; not neat. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**jerry-rigged:** (colloquial) contrived or developed in a haphazard, insubstantial fashion. —NED Approved Glossary

**jerry-rigged:** (colloquial) contrived or developed in a haphazard, insubstantial fashion. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Jerry, Uncle:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Jersey:** one of the islands in the English Channel. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Jersey:** one of the islands in the English Channel.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Jersey:** the largest of the Channel Islands. It is the southernmost island of the group and lies off the west coast of the Normandy peninsula in the British Channel. Jersey has an area of 43 square miles. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Jerusalem:** the capital of Israel and largest city in the country, located on a ridge west of the Dead Sea and the Jordan River. It was the capital of the ancient Hebrew kingdom under the kings David and Solomon. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Jerusalem:** the capital of Israel and largest city in the country, located on a ridge west of the Dead Sea and the Jordan River. It was one of the major cities in ancient Palestine. Jesus Christ is said to have been crucified and buried there. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Jervis Crack:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Jervis Crack:** a made-up name. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Jervis Crack:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Jesuit:** a member of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as its primary means of propagating their beliefs. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Jesuit:** a member of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as the primary means of propagating their beliefs. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Jesuit:** a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as its primary means of propagating their beliefs. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Jesuit:\*\*\*** of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as its primary means of propagating their beliefs. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Jesuits:** members of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as its primary means of propagating their beliefs.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Jesuits:** members of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as their primary means of propagating their beliefs —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**jet fighters:** small, fast, highly maneuverable jet airplanes for aerial combat that may be equipped with bombs, rockets, etc. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**jet propulsion:** propulsion by engines that give forward thrust by sending out a high-speed jet (a stream of water, gas, etc., shot out from a small opening) of gasses, etc., at the back. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**jettison:** throw off (something) as an obstacle or burden; discard. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**jettison:** throw off (something) as an obstacle or burden; discard. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**jettisoned:** thrown off as an obstacle or burden; discarded. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**jettisoned:** thrown off as an obstacle or burden; discarded. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**jib:** a small, triangular sail located in the forward part of a sailboat ahead of the mainsail. See also **mainsail** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**jibbering:** speaking rapidly and inarticulately; chattering unintelligibly. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**jibe:** [NOTE: this did not make it into the final printed copy of this transcript for whatever reason. Uncertain if it was approved. ML, JJ] (informal) be in harmony; fit; agree. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**jibe:** to change the sail from one side of the boat to the other when changing course with the wind coming from behind the sailboat. When this is done under control it is a routine and safe maneuver. However, due to careless steering or inattention to wind shifts a sail can accidentally jibe and swing the sail over with such force that the mast may snap off or the vessel be capsized. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**jig:** a lively jumping dance. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**jig:\*\*\*** a lively jumping dance. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**jigsaw puzzle:**\*\*\* a puzzle consisting of a picture that has been cut up into irregularly shaped pieces, which must be put together again to reform the picture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**jillion:** a made-up word for a large number. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Jim:** **See Elliot** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy:**\*\*\* a person or thing that is remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**jim-dandy: (informal)** of superior quality; excellent. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (informal)** of superior quality; excellent. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (informal)** of superior quality; excellent. —Secrets of the Most Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**jim-dandy: (informal)** of superior quality; excellent. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** a person or thing that is remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**jim-dandy: (slang)** remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Jiminy God:** a mild exclamation or oath. Jiminy is believed to be a form of the exclamation "Jesus Christ." —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**jimmied:** forced open by using a jimmy (crowbar). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Jimmie the Cob:** a made-up name for a criminal. Cob is British dialect for "leader; chief." —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**jingles:** verses or tunes that have obvious, easy rhythm, simple rhymes, etc. The "Dianetics Jingles" have been published in Technical Bulletins Volume I and as an appendix to The Route to Infinity lecture series transcripts. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**jingles:**\*\*\* verses or tunes that have obvious, easy rhythm, simple rhymes, etc. The "Dianetics Jingles" have been published as an appendix to The Route to Infinity lecture series transcripts. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Jingo:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Jinx, Joe:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Joan of Arc:** Jeanne d'Arc (c. 1412 - 1431), a French military leader of the fifteenth century, a national heroine who at the age of seventeen took up arms to establish the rightful king on the French throne. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Joan of Arc:** Jeanne d'Arc (c. 1412 - 1431), French military leader of and national heroine who at the age of seventeen took up arms to establish the rightful king on the French throne. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Joan of Arc:** Jeanne d'Arc (ca. 1412 - 1431), French military leader and national heroine who at the age of seventeen took up arms to establish the rightful king on the French throne. —NED Approved Glossary

**Job:** the central character in the Book of Job, an ancient Indian work, later incorporated into the Bible. In this story, Job endures much suffering but does not lose his faith in God. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Joburg:** a Confessional list in Scientology. It is called the "Joburg" because it was developed in Johannesburg, South Africa. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Joburg:\*\*\*** a Confessional list in Scientology. It is called the "Joburg" because it was developed in Johannesburg, South Africa. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Joburg:** short for Johannesburg, South Africa. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Joburg:** short for Johannesburg, South Africa. See also **Johannesburg** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Joburg:** short for Johannesburg, South Africa. See also **Johannesburg** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Joburg:** short for Johannesburg, South Africa. See also **Johannesburg** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Joburg:** short for Johannesburg; the Scientology organization in the city of Johannesburg in the Transvaal (province in the northeastern part of South Africa). —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**jockey:** direct or maneuver by cleverness or skill. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**jockey:** direct or maneuver by cleverness or skill. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**jockey:** direct or maneuver by cleverness or skill. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**jockeying:** playing tricks with; managing or manipulating in a tricky way. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**jocular:** given to, characterized by, intended for or suited to joking or jesting. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**jocular:** joking; humorous; full of fun. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**jocularly:** in a manner given to, characterized by, intended for or suited to joking or jesting. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Joe:** fellow; guy. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Joe:** reference to Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Joe:** (slang) a man; a fellow. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Joe:** (slang) a man; a fellow. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Joe:** (slang) man; fellow. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Joe Aloysius Suppressive:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Joe Blow:** (slang) an average citizen; man in the street. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Joe Jinx:** made-up name. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Joe Miller joke book:** a book of old or worn-out jokes, erroneously attributed to Joe Miller (1684 - 1738), an English actor and comedian. The book was actually published a year after his death and went through many printings. Time-worn jests are sometimes called "a Joe Miller." —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Joers:** (slang) men; fellows. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Joers:** (slang) men; fellows. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Joey:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**jog:** stir or jolt into activity or alertness, as by a hint or reminder. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**jogged:** gave a slight push or shake to; nudged. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Johannesburg:** a city in South Africa. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Johannesburg:** a city in the Transvaal (province in the northeastern part of South Africa). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Johannesburg:\*\*** a city in the Transvaal (province in the northeastern part of South Africa). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Johannesburg:** a city in the Transvaal (province in the northeastern part of South Africa). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Johannesburg:** a city in the Transvaal (province in the northeastern part of South Africa). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Johannesburg:\*\*** city in South Africa. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Johannesburg:** the largest city in South Africa, in the northeastern part of the country. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Johannesburg:** the largest city in South Africa, located in the northeastern part of the country. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Johannesburg:** the largest city in South Africa, located in the northeastern part of the country. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Johannesburg:** the largest city of the Republic of South Africa, near which is a major gold mining area known as Witwatersrand. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)



**Johannesburg:** the Scientology organization in Johannesburg, a city in the Transvaal (province in the northeastern part of South Africa). —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Johannesburg:** the Scientology organization in Johannesburg, South Africa. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Johannesburg:** the Scientology organization in the city of Johannesburg, South Africa. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**John:** a staff member at the Philadelphia foundation at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**John:** a staff member at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**John:** a staff member in Washington, DC at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**John and Mary of life, the:** a coined expression meaning usual, ordinary, day-to-day matters; John and Mary being among the most common of names in English speaking countries. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**John and Mary of life, the:** a coined expression meaning “usual, ordinary, day-to-day matters”; John and Mary being among the most common of names in English-speaking countries. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**John and Mary of life, the:\*\*\*** a coined expression meaning “usual, ordinary, day-to-day matters”; John and Mary being among the most common of names in English-speaking countries. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**John, King:** (1167 - 1216) King of England (1199 - 1216) who was forced to sign the Magna Carta, a list of rights and privileges for the English people. It established the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature or parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Johnny:** a staff member in Washington, DC at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** a late arrival or participant; newcomer. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Johnny-come-lately:** a late arrival or participant; newcomer. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Johnny Come Lately:** a made-up name for a play. A Johnny-come-lately is a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Johnny-come-lately:** a newcomer or latecomer, especially a recent adherent to a cause or fashion. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** a newcomer or latecomer, especially a recent adherent to a cause or fashion. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** late arrival or participant; newcomer. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** like a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** like a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-come-lately:** like a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Johnny-on-the-spot:** (informal) a person who is on hand to perform a service, seize an opportunity, deal with an emergency, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-on-the-spot:** (**informal**) a person who is on hand to perform a service, seize an opportunity, deal with an emergency, etc. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Johnny-on-the-spot:** (informal) a person who is on hand to perform a service, seize an opportunity, deal with an emergency, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Johnny-on-the-spot:** (informal) like a person who is on hand to perform a service, seize an opportunity, deal with an emergency, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Johnny-out-of-step:** (informal) a person who is out of harmony, not keeping up. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Johnny to the root:** (colloquial) a variation of puppy to the root. See **puppy to the root** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**John Paul Jones:** (1747 - 92) original full name John Paul, Scottish-born American naval officer in the American Revolution. Defeated the British warship Serapis when he was in command of the American flagship Bonhomme Richard. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's Biographical Dictionary

**John Q. Jones:** a made-up name for an auditor. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Johns Hopkins:** short for Johns Hopkins University: a university in Baltimore, Maryland, established in 1876. It offers degrees in engineering and medicine. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Johns Hopkins University:** a university in Baltimore, Maryland, US, established in 1876. It offers degrees in engineering and medicine. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

- Johnson:** reference to Albert Sidney Johnston (1803 - 1862), a Confederate general in the US Civil War. Johnston was killed during an attack against General Grant. See also Grant in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Johnson, Artie:** Arthur F. Johnson, a professor of engineering at George Washington University under whom L. Ron Hubbard studied in the early 1930s. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Johnson, Lyndon:** (1908 - 1973) United States senator from Texas (1949 - 1960) who had been sworn in as vice-president of the United States in January 1961. Johnson often tried to project an image of a blustery, sometimes coarse, rancher. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Johnson, Lyndon:** Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908 - 1973), United States president from 1963 to 1969. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Johnson, Martin:** (1884 - 1937) American motion-picture photographer of wild life, especially in Africa. He made an extensive film of vanishing wild life in Africa for the American Museum of Natural History (1924 - 29). —Webster's Biographical Dictionary (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- Johnson, Mr.:** Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908 - 1973), United States president from 1963 to 1969. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Johnson office:** reference to the Johnston office, a former name of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.; an organization formed in 1922 and headed by Will H. Hays until 1945. During Hays' presidency it was called the Hays office. The name changed to the Johnston office in 1945 when motion-picture executive Eric Johnston (1885 - 1963) became its president. The organization regulated the moral content of motion pictures by taking such action as banning "repellent subjects," e.g., actual hangings or electrocutions, the branding of people or animals, and surgical operations. See also Hays office in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Johnson, President:** Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908 - 1973), United States president from 1963 to 1969. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Johnson's poverty programs:** a reference to the actions of Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908 - 1973), thirty-sixth president of the United States (1963 - 1969) and member of the Democratic Party. During his presidency he started several domestic programs, including one known as the War on Poverty. It was a set of government programs designed to help poor Americans which consisted mainly of measures for job training and improvement of housing. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Johnson Temperament Analysis Profile:** a personality analysis test which gives a profile of nine categories, graded on a scale of Excellent, Satisfactory, Fair and Poor. The categories cover characteristics such as an individual's energy, relaxation, warm-heartedness, objectivity, and self-direction. —Editor, from validation data section of old SOS. Health and Certainty (Final approval 4/11/89)
- Johnson Temperament Analysis Profile:** a personality analysis test which gives a profile of nine categories, graded on a scale of Excellent, Satisfactory, Fair and Poor. The categories cover characteristics such

as an individual's energy, relaxation, congeniality, buoyancy, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Johnston:** Albert Sidney Johnston (1803 - 1862), American Confederate general. See also **Confederate** and **Union** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**joie de vivre:** (French) joy of living. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**joie de vivre:** (French) joy of living. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**joint: (slang)** any house, building, etc. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**joint: (slang)** any house, building, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Joint Chiefs of Staff:** a high-level military advisory board in the Department of Defense, composed of high-ranking representatives of the army, navy, air force and marines. The Joint Chiefs are responsible for formulating military policy and recommending action regarding issues of national security and international relations. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**joint position:** the recall of bodily attitudes. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**joker: (informal)** a man; fellow; chap. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**joker in the deck:** (slang) a hidden cost, qualification, defeat, nasty result, etc. A joker is a playing card, usually imprinted with the figure of a jester. In some card games the joker is used as a wild card, which could create an unsuspected defeat if it were drawn and used by one's opponent. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**joker in the deck:** (slang) a hidden cost, qualification, defeat, nasty result, etc. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**jokers:** (slang) persons, fellows, etc., especially ones deserving contempt, as because of being foolish, inept, disagreeable, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Joliet:** nickname for Stateville Prison, near the town of Joliet, Illinois. —Editor, from Collier's Encyclopedia. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Joliet:** nickname for Stateville Prison, near the town of Joliet, in the state of Illinois, United States. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Joliet:** nickname for Stateville Prison, near the town of Joliet, in the state of Illinois, United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**jolly: (British informal)** extremely; very. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**jolly: (British informal)** extremely; very: He'll jolly well do as he's told. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**jolly:\*\*\*** (British informal) extremely; very. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**jolly:** (British informal) extremely; very. —Academy Level II Glossary

**jolly: (British informal)** extremely; very. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**jolly: (British informal)** extremely; very. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**jolly: (British informal)** extremely; very. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**jolly:** (British informal) extremely; very. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

- jolly:** (British informal) extremely; very. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- jolly:** (British informal) extremely; very. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- jolly:** (British informal) very. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- jolly:** (colloquial) enjoyable; pleasant. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91
- jolly-o:** (British colloquial) short for jollification; a thrill of enjoyment or excitement. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- jolly-o:** (colloquial) short for jollification, a thrill of enjoyment or excitement. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- jolly well:** (informal) a variation of damn well. See **damn well** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- jolly well:** (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- jolly well:** (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- jolt:** an abrupt sharp jerky blow or movement knocking or shaking violently and tending to unsettle or dislodge. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Jonah:** a person or thing whose presence is supposed to bring bad luck. From Jonah, an Israelite whom God had called to be a prophet but who refused to accept his mission and left on a sea voyage instead. Per the Old Testament God then raised a great storm as a sign of his anger with Jonah. The sailors, realizing that Jonah's disobedience had caused the storm, threw him overboard in an attempt to save their ship. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Jones:** Farmer Jones, a farmer who lived next door to Saint Hill on an adjacent property at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Jones:** Farmer Jones, a farmer who lived next door to Saint Hill on an adjacent property at the time of this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Jones, Dr.:** made-up name. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Jones, Farmer:** a farmer who lived next door to Saint Hill on an adjacent property at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Jones, Farmer:** a farmer who lived next door to Saint Hill on an adjacent property at the time of these lectures. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Jones, George:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Jones, John:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Jones, John:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Jones, John Paul:** (1747 - 1792) American naval officer of the Revolutionary War (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 - 1781). —Academy Level III Glossary
- Jones, John Paul:** (1747 - 1792), American naval officer of the Revolutionary War (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 - 1781). In a naval battle off the coast of England (1779),

- Jones captured the British warship Serapis although his own vessel, the Bon Homme Richard was sunk. In response to a British demand for surrender during the battle, Jones is said to have replied: "I have not yet begun to fight!" —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Jones, John Paul:** (1747 - 1792), a naval leader of the Revolutionary War, known for his attacks on British ships off the coast of England. When a British commander asked him to surrender his badly crippled ship during a battle, he replied, "I have not yet begun to fight" and compelled the British ship to surrender as his own ship sank. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Jones, Mr.:** a farmer who lived next door to Saint Hill on an adjacent property, at the time of these lectures. Mr. Jones had cattle on his farm that often invaded the Saint Hill grounds and ruined the grass. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Jones, Mr.:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- joppabulus:** made-up name for an illness. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Jordan, crossed the:** gone into a dangerous and hard-to-handle area. A reference to crossing the River Jordan, a river in northern Israel, flowing south through the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea. It has been the site of much conflict over territorial boundaries and religious beliefs from biblical times to the present. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- josh:** (colloquial) banter; joke. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Josibelle:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- joss:** short for joss stick, a thin stick of a dried, fragrant paste which is burned as incense before a joss (a figure of a Chinese god). —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- joss:** thin sticks of dried paste made of fragrant wood dust (usually called joss sticks), burned by the Chinese as incense before a joss (a figure of a Chinese god; Chinese idol). —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- jostles:** bumps, pushes, shoves, brushes against or elbows roughly or rudely. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- journal:** a periodical or magazine, especially one published for a special group, learned society or profession. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Journal of Scientology:** publication of the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International, Phoenix, Arizona, from 1952 to 1955. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Journal of Scientology:** publication of the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International, Phoenix, Arizona, from 1952 to 1955. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Journal of Scientology:** the magazine of the Hubbard Association of Scientologists, published between August 1952 and January 1955, in which Ron released much technical material as he was developing it, thus making it quickly and broadly available to Scientologists around the world. —Editor, from data attached. 5th ACC Glossary Part 1 (Final approval 2.12.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**Jove, full-armed (we will) spring from the brain of:** a reference to the fable from Roman mythology of the origin of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, arts, industries and prudent warfare, who was said to have sprung, full-grown and dressed in armor, from the forehead of Jove, her father. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Jow Clinic:** a made-up name. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Joyce, James:** (1882 - 1941) Irish-born author who spent most of his adult life in France. He developed to its greatest extreme the "stream of consciousness" style of writing which uses such devices as characters speaking to themselves, free association (any process of mental association in which spontaneous or nonlogical linking takes place) and lists of words. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Joyce, James:** (1882 - 1941) Irish-born author who spent most of his adult life in France. He developed to its greatest extreme the "stream of consciousness" style of writing which uses such devices as characters speaking to themselves, free association (any process of mental association in which spontaneous or nonlogical linking takes place) and lists of words. Although Ulysses (one of Joyce's best-known novels) is praised for its vivid characterization and breadth of humor, its complex stream of consciousness technique and remote symbology make it difficult for the average reader to understand. Its sequel, Finnegan's Wake, is even more obscure, often to the point of becoming nearly indecipherable. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**joy ride: (colloquial)** an automobile ride merely for pleasure, often with reckless speed and, sometimes, in a stolen car. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Jubba-Jubba Pangawonga, Mr.:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Jub-bub:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**jub-jub bird:** imaginary creature from the poem "Jabberwocky" by Lewis Carroll. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**jub-jub monster:** the made-up name of a monster. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Judaism:** the Jewish religion, based on a belief in one God and on the laws and teachings of the Bible and the writings which form the Jewish civil and religious law. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Judas Iscariot:** (Bible) the disciple who betrayed Jesus to the authorities for thirty pieces of silver. When soldiers came to arrest Jesus, Judas identified their victim by kissing him. The next day, driven by guilt, Judas hanged himself. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Judicial Dianetics:** covers the field of judgment within the society and amongst the societies of man. Of necessity it embraces jurisprudence (science or philosophy of law) and its codes and establishes precision definitions and equations for the establishment of equity. It is the science of judgment. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**judo:** a Japanese system of self-defense in which special holds or maneuvers are used to turn an opponent's strength and weight against him. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

- judoism:** a coined word having no particular meaning, from judo, a Japanese system of wrestling in which the strength and weight of an opponent are used against him, and -ism, the doctrine, school or theory of. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Judy O'Grady, the colonel's lady:** an allusion to the lines: / "For the Colonel's Lady an' Judy O'Grady / Are sisters under their skins!" / from a poem The Ladies by English writer Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Jugblug:** a made-up name for a witch doctor. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Juggernaut:** a Hindu deity, considered to be a deliverer from sin. His image is carried on a large wagon in an annual procession in India. According to legend the wagon crushed worshipers who threw themselves under its wheels. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- juggernaut:** any large, overpowering force. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- juggle:** a state or condition of things being kept moving or tossed back and forth. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- juggle:** use trickery on to deceive or cheat. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- juggling:** altering or manipulating in order to deceive. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- juice:** (colloquial) energy; vitality. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- juice:** (slang) electricity. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- juice:** (slang) electricity; current and voltage. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- juice:** (slang) electricity. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- juice:** (slang) electricity. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- juice:** (slang) electricity. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- juice:** (slang) electricity. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- juice:** (slang) power; electricity; current and voltage. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- juice, turned on the:** (slang) increased the effort, pressure, activity, etc. A variation of the phrase turned on the heat. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- juice, turned on the:** (slang) increased the effort, pressure, activity, etc. A variation of the phrase turned on the heat. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- juicy:** very profitable, appealing, interesting or satisfying. —Academy Level II Glossary
- juicy:** very profitable, appealing, interesting or satisfying. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- juju:** a spirit or god worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- juju:** a spirit or god worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the



- spirits or gods who dwelt in them. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- juju:** a spirit or god, worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- juju:** a spirit or god, worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- juju:** a spirit or god, worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- juju:** a spirit or god, worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- jukebox:** a machine that automatically plays a selected record when a coin is inserted. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- jukebox:** (slang) a variation of juke house, a brothel. From juke, music, especially the style played in brothels, cheap roadhouses and the like; an early nonprofessional form of jazz music. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Julia:** a staff member in the United States at the time of the lecture. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Julia:** a staff member in the United States at the time of the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Julia:** a staff member in the United States at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Julia:** a staff member in the United States at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- jump:** an abrupt change of level either upward or downward. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- jump:\*\*\*** an abrupt change of level either upward or downward. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- jump down (someone's) throat:** suddenly become very angry at someone; scold severely or angrily. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- jump down (someone's) throat:** suddenly become very angry at someone; scold severely or angrily. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- jump down (someone's) throat:\*\*\*** suddenly become very angry at someone; scold severely or angrily. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- jumped off:** started a campaign, program, military attack, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

- jumping:** undergoing a sudden and pronounced increase. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- jumping the gun:** starting ahead of time, as a nervous competitor in a race who starts before the gun is fired. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- jump off:** start a campaign, program, military attack, etc. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- jumps, over the:** through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- jumps, over the:** through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- jumps, over the:** through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- jumps, over the:** through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- jumps, over the:** through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- jumps, over the:** through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- jumps, over the:** through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- jumps, put (one) over the:** put (one) through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- jumps, the way it:** the way it is going to happen. A variation of see how the cat jumps, see what is going to happen before you support a course of action. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- jumwims:** a made-up word. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- jumwims:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- junctions:** places or points where two or more things meet or converge. —Random House College Dictionary. (used definition of junction.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- Jung:** Carl Gustav (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. He differed with Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and holding that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the

patient's present problem and inadequate "adjustment" than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. See also **complex; Freud; libido theory; neurosis** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. Jung differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed with Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and holding that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate "adjustment" than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He laid tremendous stress on Druidism and wrote a great deal about it. See also **Druids** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed with Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and holding that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate "adjustment" than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He laid tremendous stress on druidism and wrote a great

- deal about it. See also **druidism** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26  
Approved Glossary
- Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. See also **Freud** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary
- Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Jung:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed with Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and holding that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate “adjustment” than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He laid tremendous stress on Druidism and wrote a great deal about it. See also **druidism** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33  
Approved Glossary
- Jung, Carl Gustav:** (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Jungian:** of or characterized by the theories of Carl Gustav Jung. See also **Jung, Professor** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Jungian:** of or like Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Jungianism:** referring to the theories of Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. These include in part a theory of the unconscious and the theory of two attitude types (extroversion and introversion). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Jung, Professor:** Carl Gustav Jung (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed with Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and holding that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate “adjustment” than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He laid tremendous stress on druidism and

- wrote a great deal about it. See also Freud and Druid in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Jungvolk:** the German youth organization of the National Socialist German Workers Party under Adolf Hitler, established in 1933, to train and educate youth 10 - 14 years old, mentally and bodily, in preparation for the military. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Junio: (Spanish)** the month of June. Well, what is this? This is Junio the 12th? Sesanta y uno. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Junior cases:** cases which have the characteristic of sharing the same name as a parent. Let's say the father's name was George and the preclear's name was George; the engram bank takes George to mean George and that is identity thought deluxe. Mother says, "I hate George!" "That means Junior," says the engram, though Mother meant Father.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- junior high school:** a school attended after elementary school and usually consisting of grades seven through nine. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- junk: (verb)** to cast aside as junk; discard as no longer of use; scrap. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- junked:** cast aside as junk; discarded as no longer of use; scrapped. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Junker:** a member of a class of German landowning aristocrats who formerly provided most of the officer class of the military of Germany; noted for its harsh, militaristic attitudes. Bismarck, the German chancellor, came from the Prussian junker class. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- junking: (slang)** throwing away as worthless; discarding. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- junk shop:** a shop in which miscellaneous second-hand or discarded articles are sold. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Jupiter:** the largest planet in the solar system. It is eleven times the size of Earth's diameter. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- jurisprudence:** a system of laws. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- jurisprudence:** a system or body of law; a legal system. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- jurisprudence:** the science or philosophy of law. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- jurisprudence:** the study of law or of a particular part of law. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- jurors:** those in a group of people sworn to hear the evidence and inquire into the facts in a law case, and to give a decision in accordance with their findings. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- just:** that is right or fair. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- justice:** the action taken on an individual by the group when he fails to take appropriate ethics actions himself. See also ethics in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- justice:** the action taken on an individual by the group when he fails to take appropriate ethics actions himself. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**justice:** the action taken on an individual by the group when he fails to take appropriate ethics actions himself. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**justice:** the action taken on an individual by the group when he fails to take appropriate ethics actions himself. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**justice:\*\*\*** the action taken on an individual by the group when he fails to take appropriate ethics actions himself. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**justice cog slips, where the:** where justice errs. From the phrase slip a cog, meaning "make a mistake."—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**justice cog slips, where the:** where justice errs. From the phrase slip a cog, meaning to make a mistake. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Justice of the Peace:** in some states in the US, a magistrate with jurisdiction over a small district or part of a county, authorized to decide minor cases, commit persons to trial in a higher court, perform marriages, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**justification:** a social mechanism a person uses when he has committed an overt act and withheld it. It is a means by which a person can relieve himself of consciousness of having done an overt act by trying to lessen the overt. This is done by finding fault or displacing blame. See also **overt** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**justification:** a social mechanism a person uses when he has committed an overt act and withheld it. It is a means by which a person can relieve himself of consciousness of having done an overt act by trying to lessen the overt. This is done by finding fault or displacing blame. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**justification:** a social mechanism a person uses when he has committed an overt act and withheld it. It is a means by which a person can relieve himself of consciousness of having done an overt act by trying to lessen the overt. This is done by finding fault or displacing blame. See also **overt act** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**justifications:\*\*\*** social mechanisms a person uses when he has committed an overt and withheld it. It is a means by which a person can relieve himself of consciousness of having done an overt by trying to lessen the overt. This is done by finding fault or displacing blame. See also **overts** and **withholds** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**justifies:\*\*\*** shows to be just or right; gives a good reason for; defends. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**justifying:** showing to be just or right; giving a good reason for; defending. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Justinian:** (a.d. 483 - 565) emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire (a surviving portion of the earlier Roman Empire) from 527 until his death. He was known chiefly for his codification of Roman law and construction of many churches, one of which, St. Sophia at Constantinople, is considered one of the wonders of the world. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Justinian:** (a.d. 483 - 565) Roman emperor from 527 until his death. He was known chiefly for his codification of Roman law and construction of many churches, one of which, St. Sophia at Constantinople, is considered one of the wonders of the world. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Justinian I:** (483 - 565 a.d.) Roman emperor from 527 until his death. He was known chiefly for his codification of Roman law and construction of many churches, one of which, St. Sophia at Constantinople, is considered one of the wonders of the world. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**justly:** in a way that is deserved; rightly. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Jutes:** members of any of several early Germanic tribes in Jutland (peninsula in Northern Europe, forming the mainland of Denmark). They were involved in the conquest of Britain during the 5th century a.d. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Jutland, Battle of:** the largest naval engagement of World War I, fought between the British and German main fleets about seventy-five miles off the Danish coast of Jutland (peninsula in northern Europe, forming the mainland of Denmark) on 31 May and 1 June 1916. The result was a decisive victory for the British. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**juvenile delinquency:** behavior by minors (juveniles) of not more than a specified age, usually eighteen years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**juvenile delinquency:** behavior by minors (juveniles) of not more than a specified age, usually eighteen years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**juvenile delinquency:** behavior by minors (juveniles) of not more than a specified age, usually eighteen years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**juvenile delinquency:** behavior by minors (juveniles) of not more than a specified age, usually eighteen years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**juvenile delinquency:** behavior by minors (juveniles) of not more than a specified age, usually eighteen years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**juvenile delinquent:** a boy or girl under eighteen (sixteen in some areas) years of age who cannot be controlled by parental authority and commits antisocial or criminal acts, as vandalism or violence. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**juvenile delinquents:** boys or girls under eighteen (sixteen in some areas) years of age who cannot be controlled by parental authority and commit antisocial or criminal acts, as vandalism or violence. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**juxtaposition:** a condition of being side by side or close together. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**juxtaposition:** a condition of being side by side or close together. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**juxtaposition:** condition of being side by side or close together. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Ka-bob civilization:** a made-up name for a civilization. —NED Approved Glossary

**Ka-bob civilization:** a made-up name for a civilization. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**kabub:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Kabum, Roslinko:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**kabutniks:** a made-up word for a currency. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**kadi:** a minor Moslem magistrate or judge. A Moslem is a believer in the religion of Islam, in which God is called Allah and the founder and chief prophet is Mohammed. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Kahoona Kapuna Kapunas:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Kaiser:** (German) emperor. Reference to Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859 - 1941), German emperor (1888 - 1918). On the outbreak of the first Russian Revolution (March 1917) the Germans, with the object of weakening Russian war efforts, smuggled one of the key revolutionaries (Vladimir Lenin) into St. Petersburg. Lenin set about overthrowing the provisional government and seized power in a second revolution in November, ultimately becoming virtual dictator in Russia. In November of 1918, Wilhelm abdicated and fled to Holland after Germany was defeated in World War I. See also Lenin in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Kaiser:** German for emperor. In this lecture, LRH is referring to Wilhelm Kaiser (1859 - 1941), Emperor of Germany from 1888 to 1918. Through inept handling of his power and authority as emperor, he helped cause the circumstances leading to World War I and thereby the deaths of millions of men on the battlefields. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Kaiser:** one of the largest aluminum-making companies in the United States (founded in 1946). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Kaiser Bill:** a humorous reference to William II (1859 - 1941), Emperor of Germany (1888 - 1918). (Kaiser is German for "emperor.") Through inept handling of his power and authority as emperor, he helped cause the circumstances leading to World War I and thereby the deaths of millions of men on the battlefields. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Kaiser Bill:** William II (1859 - 1941). Emperor of Germany (1888 - 1918). (Kaiser is German for "emperor.") Through inept handling of his power and authority as emperor, he helped cause the circumstances leading to World War I and thereby the deaths of millions of men on the battlefields. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89 also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**Kaiser, Henry J.:** Henry John Kaiser (1882 - 1967), American industrialist and founder of a number of industrial corporations including Kaiser Aluminum, one of the largest aluminum-processing organizations in the world. He sat on the board of directors of Bank of America. Its president, Amadeo Giannini, was one of the few bankers to contribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt's (1882 - 1945) election as US president. During World War II, Kaiser was introduced to President Roosevelt by Giannini. Although Kaiser's company had never built a



ship before he met Roosevelt, his industries received contracts for building 35% of US ship tonnage during World War II. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Kaiser Wilhelm:** William II (1859 - 1941), emperor of Germany from 1888 to 1918. (Kaiser is German for "emperor.") Through inept handling of his power and authority as emperor, he helped cause the circumstances leading to World War I and thereby the deaths of millions of men on the battlefields. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Kali:** the Hindu goddess of death and destruction. Her idol is black, besmeared with blood; she has red eyes, four arms, matted hair, huge fang-like teeth and a protruding tongue that drips with blood. She wears a necklace of skulls, earrings of corpses and is girdled with serpents. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Kali:** the Hindu goddess of death and destruction. Her idol is black, besmeared with blood; she has red eyes, four arms, matted hair, huge fang-like teeth and a protruding tongue that drips with blood. She wears a necklace of skulls, earrings of corpses and is girdled with serpents. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Kali:** the Hindu goddess of death and destruction. She is depicted as being black and four-armed with red palms and eyes. She has matted hair and fanglike teeth. Her tongue, face and breasts are blood-stained. She wears a necklace of skulls, earrings of corpses and is girdled with serpents. The thugs, who terrorized many parts of India until they were suppressed by the British in the nineteenth century, practiced a ritual of robbery by deceit and strangulation in the name of Kali. In India, on the darkest night of November, goats are slain as sacrifices to her. See also thuggee in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Kangarooland:** a humorous reference to Australia. Kangaroos are native to Australia. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Kansas:\*\*\*** a state in central United States. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Kansas:** a state in the central part of the United States. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Kansas:** a state in the central United States, a large part of which is prairie (a large area of level or slightly rolling grasslands). —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Kansas:** a state in the central United States, a large part of which is prairie (a large area of level or slightly rolling grasslands). It is the United States' leading producer of wheat and also produces corn. Its climate is characterized by seasonal extremes in temperatures, blizzards, tornadoes and severe thunderstorms. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Kansas:** a state in the central United States, a large part of which is prairie (a large area of level or slightly rolling grasslands). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Kansas:** a state in the central United States. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Kansas City:** a city in Kansas, with a large meatpacking industry. A horsehide glue factory was also located there at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

- Kansas City:** a city in western Missouri in the central United States. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Kansas City:** a city in west Missouri (a state in the central United States). Used humorously in this lecture to show how off course the ship had become. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Kansas City:** a city in west Missouri (a state of the United States). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Kansas, Middle East:** a made-up name for a location. Kansas is a state in the central United States known for its many small towns. See also Middle East in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge

- and "truth beyond human experience." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Kant:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." He believed that one discovered the nature of reality by investigating the process of thought rather than the objects of sense experience. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Kantian:** of or having to do with Immanuel Kant. See also Kant in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Kant, Immanuel:** (1724 - 1804) German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." He believed that one discovered the nature of reality by investigating the process of thought rather than the objects of sense experience. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Kant, Immanuel:** (1724 - 1804) German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Kant, Immanuel:** (1724 - 1804) German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Kant, Immanuel:** (1724 - 1804) German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Kant, Immanuel:** (1724 - 1804) German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)
- Kant, Immanuel:** (1724 - 1804) German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Kant, Immanuel:** Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common

- knowledge and "truth beyond human experience." —SHSBC Binder 19  
Approved Glossary
- Kanzarkansas:** a humorously made-up name for a state, coined from two American states, Kansas and Arkansas. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- kapluskov:** a made-up word which rhymes with "Nov." (a shortened form of "November"). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- kapok tree:** a small tropical tree from whose seeds kapok (a silky fiber) is taken; silk cotton tree. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- kaputniks:** made-up name for a currency. —Welcome to the SO Glossary  
Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Karloff, Boris: (William Henry Pratt)** (1887 - 1969) British actor in the US. Most known for his part as the monster in the movie Frankenstein, he played in many roles in American science-fiction and horror films. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- karma:** (Buddhism) the name given to the results of action, especially the cumulative results of a person's deeds in one stage of his existence as controlling his destiny in the next. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- karma:** in Buddhist philosophy, the name given to the results of action, especially the cumulative results of a person's deeds in one stage of his existence as controlling his destiny in the next. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- karma:** in Buddhist philosophy, the name given to the results of action, especially the cumulative results of a person's deeds in one stage of his existence as controlling his destiny in the next. —Academy Level II Glossary
- karma:** in Buddhist philosophy, the name given to the results of action, especially the cumulative results of a person's deeds in one stage of his existence as controlling his destiny in the next. —Ability Congress  
Approved Glossary
- Karoi:** a town in the middle of Rhodesia, near Lake Kariba. See also **Lake Kariba** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- karo tree:** a shrub or small tree of New Zealand. —Academy Level II Glossary
- karo tree:** a tall (30 ft) tree-like shrub grown in California, US, where it is drought resistant. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- katakana:** a set of written symbols, each of which represents a syllable in the Japanese language. These symbols are used along with Chinese characters (which the Japanese write their language in) to show how the Japanese pronounce the characters. Katakana are square-shaped and look rather like English letters. —Perception of Truth  
Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- katakana:** the simplest type of characters used in Japanese writing. Katakana are square-shaped and look rather like printed English letters. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Katanga:** the former name of Shaba, a province of south Zaire. See also **Congo** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Katanga:** the former name of Shaba, a province of south Zaire. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Katanga:** the former name of Shaba, a province of the Congo. After the Congo was granted independence, the Katanga province seceded

- and proclaimed itself a republic, then civil war ensued. See also Congo in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Katanga:** the former name of Shaba, a province of the Congo. After the Congo was granted independence, the Katanga province seceded and proclaimed itself a republic, then civil war ensued. See also Congo in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Kayan:** referring to the Kayan River region of Borneo. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- Kaye, Sammy:** (1913 - 1987) the leader of a famous American jazz band. He hosted his own TV show in the 50s called "Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye." —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- KC:** abbreviation for Kansas City. See Kansas City in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- kcs:** abbreviation for kilocycles per second. A kilocycle is a former name for kilohertz, 1000 hertz: the unit that the frequency of radio waves is measured in. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Keaton:** a pressman for the American Medical Association at the time of this lecture. Along with Oliver Field he created bad publicity for Scientology. See also Field and **AMA** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Keaton:** a pressman for the American Medical Association at the time of this lecture. Along with Oliver Field he created bad publicity for Scientology. See also Field and **American Medical Association** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Keaton, Buster:** (1895 - 1966) American film actor. He worked mainly in silent comedies and is considered one of the greatest comedians of the American silent films. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Keats:** John Keats (1795 - 1821), English poet, considered one of the greatest English poets. His poems are unequalled for dignity, melody and richness of imagery. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- keel:** a strong piece or beam of wood or metal center of the bottom of a ship or boat. The keel is the main support of a ship and the whole frame or hull is attached to it. Also, a fin or flat-shaped piece that is attached lengthwise to the bottom of a sailboat and hangs down into the water. The keel keeps the sailboat upright so it will not tip over and prevents it from being blown sideways by the wind. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- keel:\*\*\*** literally, the chief timber or steel piece along the entire length of the bottom of a ship or boat; figuratively, anything like a ship's keel in position, appearance, etc. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- keel:** the chief timber or steel piece extending along the entire length of the bottom of a boat or ship and supporting the frame: it sometimes protrudes beneath the hull. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Keeler:** Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949), American criminologist. Invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

- Keeler:** Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949), American criminologist. Invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Keeler:** Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949), American criminologist. Invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Keeler:** Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949), American criminologist. Invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Keeler:** Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949), American criminologist. Invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Keeler:** reference to Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949), American criminologist who invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Keeler:** reference to Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949), American criminologist who invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Keeler:** reference to the lie detector, invented and marketed by American criminologist, Leonarde Keeler (1903 - 1949) in the 1930s. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Keeley:** Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), American physician; originator of Keeley treatment for alcoholics and drug addicts. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Keeley:** Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), an American physician who held the view that alcoholism is a disease and not a vice. He was the originator of "Keeley treatment" for alcoholics and drug addicts which involved the injection of a gold compound into the body. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Keeley:** Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), an American physician who held the view that alcoholism is a disease and not a vice. He was the originator of "Keeley treatment" for alcoholics and drug addicts which involved the injection of a gold compound into the body. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Keeley:** Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), an American physician who held the view that alcoholism is a disease and not a vice. He was the originator of "Keeley treatment" for alcoholics and drug addicts which involved the injection of a gold compound into the body. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Keeley:** Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), an American physician who held the view that alcoholism is a disease and not a vice. He was the originator of "Keeley treatment" for alcoholics and drug addicts which involved the injection of a gold compound into the body. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Keeley Institute:** a company founded by Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), an American physician who held the view that alcoholism is a disease and not a vice. He was the originator of "Keeley treatment" for alcoholics and drug addicts which involved the injection of a gold compound into the body. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Keeley Institute:** a company founded by Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), an American physician who held the view that alcoholism is a disease

and not a vice. He was the originator of "Keeley treatment" for alcoholics and drug addicts which involved the injection of a gold compound into the body. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**keen:**\*\*\* strong or intense. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**keep:** the strongest, innermost part or central tower of a medieval castle. —Academy Level II Glossary

**keep:** the strongest, innermost part or central tower of a medieval castle. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Keeper of Tech:** short for Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge: a post in a Scientology organization whose purpose is to help LRH establish tech and policy in orgs fully and accurately and in full use and keep it there. This post also has the responsibility of preventing refunds and repayments and ensuring requests for refunds and repayments are handled standardly and promptly when they do occur. See also refund and repayment in this glossary. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**keeping, in:** continuing; going on; persevering or persisting. —Academy Level III Glossary

**keeping their noses clean:** behaving themselves; avoiding trouble or scandal. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**keep (one's) own nose clean:** (slang) stay out of trouble; do only what (one) should do. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**keep one's weather eye out:** be on the alert, stay on guard. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**keeps, for:** seriously and permanently. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**keep tabs on:** (colloquial) keep a check on; follow or watch every move of. —Academy Level III Glossary

**kee-ripes:** (colloquial) a humorous variation of cripes, a mild oath or an exclamation of astonishment. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**kee-ripes:** (slang) an emphasizing of the word cripes (an exclamation of annoyance, disgust). —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Kelvin:** of the Kelvin scale, the standard temperature scale in scientific work proposed by English physicist William Thomson, 1st Baron, Kelvin (1824 - 1907). A degree on the Kelvin scale is the same size as a degree on the Celsius scale, but the Kelvin scale starts at absolute zero instead of at the freezing point of water. Thus on the Kelvin scale, absolute zero is zero degrees, ice melts at about 273 degrees and water boils at about 373 degrees. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Kelvin:** of the Kelvin scale, the standard temperature scale in scientific work proposed by English physicist William Thomson, 1st Baron, Kelvin (1824 - 1907). A degree on the Kelvin scale is the same size as a degree on the Celsius scale, but the Kelvin scale starts at absolute zero instead of at the freezing point of water. Thus on the Kelvin scale, absolute zero is zero degrees, ice melts at about 273 degrees and water boils at about 373 degrees. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Kelvinator: (trademark)** a brand of refrigerator. —Editor, from Natalie Fisher who remembers them. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Ken:** a student on the Saint Hill Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Ken:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**ken:** mental perception; range of knowledge; understanding. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**ken:** range of sight or vision. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**ken:** range of sight or vision. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**ken:** (slang) a house or place of business. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** (1) John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. (2) Robert Francis Kennedy (1925 - 1968), a younger brother of President John F. Kennedy, who served as Attorney General during his presidency. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 63), president of the US from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Kennedy:\*\*\*** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his



- assassination on November 22, 1963. —Academy Level 0 Glossary  
Approved 3-12-90
- Kennedy:** John F. Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. In 1961 he approved the Bay of Pigs operation, an invasion of Cuba by US-backed Cuban exiles with the aim of ousting the communist regime of Fidel Castro (1927 - ). Most of the exiles were killed or taken prisoner and the operation was a disaster. Kennedy's presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Kennedy:** John F. Kennedy (1917 - 1963), thirty-fifth president of the United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Kennedy:** John F. Kennedy (1917 - 1963), thirty-fifth president of the United States. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Kennedyite:** one who believed in or supported John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Kennedy, Mr.:** an auditor at the time of this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Kennedy, Nikita:** a humorous variation of the name John F. (Jack) Kennedy, interchanged with the name Nikita Khrushchev. Kennedy (1917 - 1963) was president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. In 1961 he approved the Bay of Pigs operation, an invasion of Cuba by US-backed Cuban exiles with the aim of ousting the communist regime of Fidel Castro (1927 - ). Most of the exiles were killed or taken prisoner and the operation was a disaster. Kennedy's presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. See also Khrushchev, Jack in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Kenny, Sister:** Elizabeth Kenny (1886 - 1952), Australian nurse who developed the "Kenny method" of treating infantile paralysis (polio). —Academy Level III Glossary
- Kenny treatment:** a treatment for infantile paralysis (polio) developed by Australian nurse and research worker Elizabeth ("Sister") Kenny (1886 - 1952). In this treatment hot, moist packs are applied to affected muscles to relieve spasms and pain, and a regimen of exercises is prescribed to prevent deformities and to strengthen the muscles. —5th ACC Glossary Part 1 Final approval 2.12.89
- Kensington highroad:** High Street, in Kensington, a borough of London. The area is chiefly residential, though it contains numerous museums and institutions of learning. It has been considered the most fashionable part of London. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Kent:** a county in southeastern England. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Kent Clear-View Screen:** a type of circular disc of plate glass, which is revolved at high speed by an electric motor, incorporated in the glass screen of the navigating bridge on a ship. The spinning motion throws off all rain, sleet or snow and gives the navigating officer a clear view ahead. "Kent" is a brand name. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- Kentucky rifles:** muzzleloading rifles developed near Lancaster, Pennsylvania in the early 18th century. The name "Kentucky" was taken from the fact that the vast territory between the Cumberland

Mountains (plateau largely in Kentucky and Tennessee) and the Mississippi River was then called "Kentucky" and most of the settlers and hunters who roamed that area were outfitted in Pennsylvania. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Kenya:** a republic in eastern Africa; formerly a British crown colony. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. Used in the lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used in the lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the Midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000

- people. Used in the lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town.  
—Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used in the lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town.  
—OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used in the lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town.  
—OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. At the time of the lecture it had a population of about 14,000 people. Used here to mean a small out-of-the-way town. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. At the time of the lecture it had a population of about 14,000 people. Used in the lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Keokuk:** a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used in the lectures to mean a small out-of-the-way town.  
—NVRD Approved Glossary
- Keokuk Central Office:** a made-up name for an organization. Keokuk is a city located on the Mississippi River, in the Midwestern United States and has a population of about 13,000 people. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Keokuk Day:** a made-up name for an org. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Kepler:** Johann Kepler (1571 - 1630), a German astronomer. He formulated three laws which describe the motions of the planets around the sun.  
—World Book Dictionary (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- Keplin-Spreplin law:** a made-up name for a law. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Keplin-Spreplin Law:** a made-up name for a "scientific" law. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- kerbango:** an interjection used to represent a sudden sound, as of an explosion. However, as you're going through with a third-of-a-dial drop setting, the needle does a twitch, kerbango. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- kerflip:** a coined word from ker-, an unstressed syllable prefixed to words formed by imitation of the sound associated with the object or action

(for example, kerflop, kerplunk, ker-splosh) and flip, to turn over quickly. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**kerfluffle: (informal)** a situation of disorder, flurry or agitation. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**kerfuffle:** (informal) a situation of disorder, flurry or agitation. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**kernel:** the central, most important part of something; core; essence. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Kettlebottom, Betty:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Kettlebottom, Betty:** a made-up name. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**key:\*\*\*** a thing that explains or solves something else, as a book of answers or a set of symbols for pronouncing words. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**keyed in:** became active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**keyed in:** became active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. **See also reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**keyed in:** became restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. **See also engram** and **restimulation** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**keyed in:** made active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**keyed in:** made active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake individual is itself similar to a dormant engram at which moment the engram becomes active and can be dramatized. **See also dramatization** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**keyed in:** restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. **See also engram** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**keyed in:** restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**keyed in:** restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the

- engram becomes active. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- keyed in:** restimulated. The environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- keyed out:** dropped away without being erased. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- keyed out:\*\*\*** dropped away without being erased. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- keyed out:** released or separated from the reactive mind or some portion of it. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- keyed out:** released or separated from the reactive mind or some portion of it. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- keyed-out Clear:** a state of Release where the person has been released from his reactive mind. He still has that reactive mind but he's not in it. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- key him in:** reactivate his earlier upsets or painful incidents. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- key-in:** a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- key-in:** a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- key-in:** a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also **engram** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- key in:** become active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- key in:** become active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- key in:\*\*\*** become active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- key in:** become restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself

- similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- key in:** make active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- key in:** make active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- key in:** restimulate. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also restimulates and engram in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- keying in:** becoming active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- keying in:** becoming restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- keying in:** restimulating. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- keying out:** dropping away without being erased. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Key Ingredients: The Key Ingredients** is the title of a policy letter by L. Ron Hubbard, dated 14 September 1969. It includes the key ingredients or most basic steps that comprise administration. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- key (it) out:** cause (it) to drop away without being erased. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Keynes:** John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- Keynes:** John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His economic theories, Keynesian economics, advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through vast government spending in times of recession. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Keynes:** John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His economic theories, Keynesian economics, advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through vast government spending in times of recession. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- Keynes:** John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His economic theories, Keynesian economics, advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through

vast government spending in times of recession. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Keynes:** John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His economic theories, Keynesian economics, advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through vast government spending in times of recession. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Keynes:** John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. —OECC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Keynesian economics:** the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His theories advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through vast government spending in times of recession. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Keynes, Lord:** John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His economic theories, Keynesian economics, advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through vast government spending in times of recession. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**keynote:** the basic idea or ruling principle, as of a speech, policy, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**keynote:** the basic idea or ruling principle, as of a speech, policy, etc. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**keynote:** the basic idea or ruling principle, as of a speech, policy, etc. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**keynote:** the basic idea or ruling principle, as of a speech, policy, etc. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**keynote:** the basic idea or ruling principle, as of a speech, policy, etc. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**keynote:** the basic idea or ruling principle. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**keynotes:** basic ideas or ruling principles. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**key off:** cause to release or separate from the reactive mind or some portion of it. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**key-out:** a release or separateness from the reactive mind or some portion of it. —Academy Level II Glossary

**key out:** cause an engram (or engrams) to drop away without being erased. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**key out:** cause to drop away without erasing. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**key out:** drop away without erasing. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**key out:** release or separate from the reactive mind or some portion of it. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**key out:** release or separate from the reactive mind or some portion of it. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**key out:** release or separate from the reactive mind or some portion of it. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**key-out:** release or separateness (from the reactive mind or some portion of it). —Academy Level III Glossary

- keys: (figurative)** things compared to a key, with its power of locking or unlocking; that which opens up, or closes, the way to something; that which gives opportunity for or precludes an action, state of things, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- keys:** regulates or adjusts (actions, thoughts, speech, etc.) to a particular state or activity. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- keys in:** restimulates; reactivates the past memory of. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- key (something) in:** restimulate (something). A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- keys out:** causes (something in the reactive mind) to drop away without being erased. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- keys out:** releases or separates from the reactive mind or some portion of it. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- keystone:** that one of a number of associated parts or things that supports or holds together the others; main part or principle. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- Key to the Unconscious, A:** a book published by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952. It contained processes derived from the basic axioms of Dianetics and aimed to rehabilitate the individual's ability to differentiate in general. It can now be found in Technical Bulletin Volume 1. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- KGB:** the intelligence and internal-security agency of the Soviet Union, organized in 1954 and responsible for enforcement of security regulations, protection of political leaders, the guarding of borders and secret or underhanded operations abroad. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- KGO-TV:** a television station in San Francisco, California. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Kha-Khan:** a title which signifies a person who is a consistently producing, high-statistic staff or crew member or executive. The term comes from a practice in an ancient army where a particularly brave deed was recognized by an award of the title of Kha-Khan. The person remained what he was, but was entitled to be forgiven the death penalty ten times in case in the future he did anything wrong. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Khan:** a title given to Genghis Khan and his successors, who ruled the tribes of central Asia and dominated most of Asia during the Middle Ages. The title khan means "lord" or "prince." See also **Genghis Khan**. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition
- khan:** a title of sovereignty given to the successors of Genghis Khan, who ruled the tribes of central Asia and dominated most of Asia during the Middle Ages. The title khan means "lord" or "prince." See also **Genghis Khan** and **Middle Ages** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary



**khan:** a title of sovereignty given to the successors of Genghis Khan, who ruled the tribes of central Asia and dominated most of Asia during the Middle Ages (the period of European history between ancient and modern times, a.d. 476 - ca. 1450). The title khan means "lord" or "prince." See also **Genghis Khan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7  
Approved Glossary

**khatinkas:** humorous reference to khat plants, evergreen shrubs whose twigs and leaves are sold in Arabian markets. A beverage is made from the twigs and leaves which has been used for centuries, with qualities similar to those of coffee and tea. —SHSBC Binder 4  
Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 64); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 64). —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 64); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 64). —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964) and premier of the Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations. Within the Soviet bloc, however, Khrushchev sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. He also aided the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba and had Soviet military missiles installed there but removed them at the insistence of the United States. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964) and premier of the Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations while boasting about Soviet success in rocketry and missiles. Within the Soviet bloc he sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. In 1960, he gave support to Cuban revolutionary, Fidel Castro (1926 - ), who had overthrown the Cuban dictator in 1959 and transformed that country into a communist state. Khrushchev warned that Russia would support the Cuban people if the United States took aggressive actions against Cuba. —LCDH  
Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964) and premier of the Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations. Within the Soviet bloc, however, Khrushchev sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. —NED  
Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 64); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 64). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 64); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 64). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He led a campaign called de-Stalinization, to remove the influence of the late premier Joseph Stalin from Soviet society. He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and western nations. Within the Soviet Bloc, however, Khrushchev sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. He also aided the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba. He had Soviet military missiles installed there but removed them at the insistence of the United States. He was suddenly removed from power in October, 1964. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Khrushchev:** Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations while boasting about Soviet success in rocketry and missiles. In September, 1959, Khrushchev made a 13-day tour of the United States which included a dinner in Washington, DC with American businessmen. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Khrushchev, Jack:** a humorous variation of the name Nikita Khrushchev, interchanged with the name John F. (Jack) Kennedy. Khrushchev (1894 - 1971) was a Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964) and premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations. Within the Soviet bloc, however, Khrushchev sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. He also aided the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba and had Soviet military missiles installed there but removed them at the insistence of the United States. See also Kennedy, Nikita in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Khrushki:** a humorous reference to Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**kick:** (1) a strong but temporary interest, often an activity. (2) (colloquial) a thrill; pleasurable excitement. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**kick:** (1) (colloquial) an intense, personal, usually temporary preference, habit or passion; a fad. (2) a jerk or jolt. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**kick:** a jerk or jolt. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**kick:** an intense, personal, usually temporary, preference, habit or passion; a fad. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**kick:** an intense, personal, usually temporary, preference, habit or passion; a fad. —NED Approved Glossary

**kick:** a recoil, as of a gun. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**kick:** a strong but temporary interest, often an activity. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**kick:** (colloquial) an intense, personal, usually temporary, preference, habit or passion; a fad. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**kick:** (colloquial) an intense, personal, usually temporary, preference, habit or passion; a fad. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**kick:** (colloquial) an intense, personal, usually temporary, preference, habit or passion; a fad. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**kick:** (colloquial) a thrill; pleasurable excitement. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**kick:** (colloquial) pleasure; especially pleasurable excitement. —HEV Approved Glossary

**kick:** (slang) an interest or enthusiasm. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**kickback:** a sharp, violent reaction. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**kickback:** a variation of throwback, an instance of a return to an earlier or more primitive type or condition. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**kickback:** (colloquial) a sharp, violent reaction. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**kickback:** (colloquial) a sharp, violent reaction. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**kickback:** (colloquial) a sharp, violent reaction. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**kickback:** (colloquial) a sharp, violent reaction. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**kickback:** (colloquial) sharp, violent. —HEV Approved Glossary

**kicked in:** operational; activated; in effect. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**kicked in the teeth: (colloquial)** discouraged or disappointed very much. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**kicked in the teeth:** given an abrupt, often humiliating setback. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**kicked in the teeth:** given an abrupt, often humiliating setback. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**kicked off:** (slang) died. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**kicked (something) off:** (informal) began, launched or started (something). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**kicked (something) off:** (informal) began, launched or started (something). —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**kicked the stuffings out of:** gave a bad beating to. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**kick in:** cause to become active. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**kicking around: (colloquial)** being thought about or discussed informally. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**kicking around: (colloquial)** being thought about or discussed informally. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**kicking around: (colloquial)** lying about, unnoticed or forgotten. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**kicking around: (colloquial)** lying scattered around, especially in a casual or untidy fashion; being available, unused or unwanted. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**kicking around: (informal)** passing time idly; wandering from place to place aimlessly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**kicking around: (informal)** passing time idly; wandering from place to place aimlessly. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**kicking around: (informal)** passing time idly; wandering from place to place aimlessly. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**kicking around:** thought about or discussed informally. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**kicking back: (colloquial)** recoiling suddenly and in an unexpected way. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**kicking back: (colloquial)** recoiling suddenly and in an unexpected way. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**kicking (back):** resistance, objection or complaint. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**kicking in the head: (informal)** giving unexpected scorn or insult when praise is expected. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**kicking in the head: (informal)** giving unexpected scorn or insult when praise is expected. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**kicking off: (slang)** dying. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**kicking off: (slang)** getting started. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**kicking off: (slang)** getting started. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**kicking (one's) head in: (informal)** giving (one) unexpected scorn or insult when praise is expected. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**kicking up: (informal)** showing signs of not working right. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**kickoff:** a start, beginning. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**kick off: (slang)** die. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**kick, off (one's) own: (colloquial)** without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A variation of off (one's) own

bat. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**kick over:** (colloquial) a variation of kick up, cause trouble, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**kick over:** (colloquial) a variation of kick up, cause trouble, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**kicks:** (colloquial) thrills; pleasurable excitement. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**kicks:** thrills; pleasurable excitement. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**kicks:** thrills; pleasurable excitement. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**kicks, for:** (colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**kicks in:** makes active. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**kicks off:** (slang) dies. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**kicks off:** (slang) dies. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**kick (someone) in the teeth:** (informal) give (someone) unexpected scorn or insult when praise was expected; reject (someone). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**kick (someone) out:** (colloquial) get rid of (someone); expel or dismiss (someone). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**kick (something) off:** (informal) begin, launch or start (something). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**kick starter:** a starter that operates by a downward kick on a pedal. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**kicks the bucket:** (slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the word bucket. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**kid:** (1) (colloquial) a child or young person. (2) (informal) deceive or fool in a playful way. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**kid:\*\*\*** (colloquial) a child or young person. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**kid:** (colloquial) a child or young person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**kid:** deceive or fool in a playful way. —Academy Level II Glossary

**kid:** deceive or fool in a playful way. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**kid:** (informal) deceive or fool in a playful way. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**kid:** (informal) deceive or fool in a playful way. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**kid:\*\*\*** talk or deal jokingly with; banter; jest with. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**kiddie car:** a toy vehicle for a small child, having three wheels and pushed with the feet. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**kiddie car:** a toy vehicle for a small child, having three wheels and pushed with the feet. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**kiddie-car:** a toy vehicle for a small child, having three wheels and pushed with the feet. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**kiddies:** **(colloquial)** children. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I  
Approved Glossary

**kiddies:** **(colloquial)** children. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**kidding:** **(colloquial)** deceiving or fooling in a playful way. —9th ACC Volume  
2 Approved Glossary

**kidding:** **(colloquial)** deceiving or fooling in a playful way. —Academy Level  
III Glossary

**kidding:** **(colloquial)** deceiving or fooling in a playful way. —PDC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary

**kidding:** **(colloquial)** deceiving or fooling in a playful way. —PDC Volume 6  
Approved Glossary

**kidding:** deceiving, fooling or teasing playfully. —The Anatomy of the  
Human Mind Glossary

**kidding:** **(informal)** deceiving or fooling in a playful way. —Melbourne  
Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**kidding:** talking or dealing jokingly with; bantering; jesting with. —NVRD  
Approved Glossary

**kidding, no:** **(colloquial)** an exclamation of doubt or surprise meaning I can  
hardly believe it. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**kidding, no:** **(colloquial)** an exclamation of doubt or surprise meaning I can  
hardly believe it. —Academy Level III Glossary

**kiddy car:** **(colloquial)** a toy vehicle for a small child, having three wheels  
and pushed with the feet. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved  
Glossary

**kids:** **(colloquial)** children or young persons. —Academy Level II Glossary

**kids:** **(colloquial)** children or young persons. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**kid's stuff:** **(informal)** something appropriate only for children. —PDC  
Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**kid's stuff:** **(informal)** something appropriate only for children. —SHSBC  
Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**kid stuff:** **(informal)** something appropriate only for children. —Academy  
Level II Glossary

**Kilauea:** the crater on the east side of Mauna Loa, a volcano in the Hawaii  
Volcanoes National Park in south central Hawaii. It is two miles wide  
and the largest active crater in the world. —SHSBC Binder 13  
Approved Glossary

**killer:** **(slang)** an extremely successful, impressive, exciting, etc. person or  
thing. —Academy Level II Glossary

**killer:** **(slang)** an extremely successful, impressive, exciting, etc., person or  
thing. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning  
Approved Glossary

**killer:** **(slang)** an extremely successful, impressive, exciting, etc., person or  
thing. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**killer:** **(slang)** an extremely successful, impressive, exciting, etc., person or  
thing. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**killer:** **(slang)** an extremely successful, impressive, exciting, etc., person or  
thing. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**killer:** **(slang)** something devastating, difficult, hard to cope with, etc.  
—PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**killer-diller:** (slang) remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**killer-diller:** (slang) remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**killeroo:** a coined word from killer (slang for something or someone having a formidable impact, devastating effect, etc.) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**killers:** (slang) things that are remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**kills:** stops; turns off. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**kill two birds with one pc:** a variation of the expression kill two birds with one stone, meaning to accomplish two objectives with a single action. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**kiloton:** an explosive force equal to that of 1,000 tons of TNT. See also TNT in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**kilotons:** measurements of explosive force equal to that of 1,000 tons of TNT. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**kilowatt:** a unit measuring electrical power which is equal to 1000 watts or 1.34 horsepower. —HEV Approved Glossary

**kilowatt:** a unit of power equal to 1000 watts. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**kilowatts:** units of power equal to 1000 watts. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Kilroy:** from the phrase "Kilroy was here," which, during World War II was found written up wherever the Americans had been. Its origin is unknown, but one suggestion is that a certain shipyard inspector at Quincy, Massachusetts chalked up the words on material he had inspected. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable

**kimonos:** loose, wide-sleeved robes, fastened at the waist with a wide sash. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**kindled:** aroused or excited (interest, feelings, etc.) —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**kinesthesia:** the sensation of position, movement, tension, etc., of parts of the body. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**kinetic:** something which has motion. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**kinetic:** the sense of motion. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**kinetic:** the sense of motion. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**kinetics:** (physics) the branch of mechanics that deals with the actions of forces in producing or changing the motion of masses. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**kinetics:** (physics) the branch of mechanics that deals with the actions of forces in producing or changing the motion of masses. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**kinetics:** (physics) the branch of mechanics that deals with the actions of forces in producing or changing the motion of masses. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**kinetics:** the branch of physics that deals with the effects of forces in causing or changing the motion of objects. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**kinetics:** things which have motion. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**king:** a playing card with a picture of a king on it. —**9th ACC Volume 1** Approved Glossary

**kingbolt:** same as kingpin: a main or large bolt in a mechanical structure. In an automobile steering system it is the pivot point to which is attached the axle on which the wheel rotates. —HEV Approved Glossary

**King Carlos:** Juan Carlos I (1938 - ), king of Spain from November 1975. He became Spain's first king in forty-four years after it had been run by Francisco Franco as the dictator from 1939 to 1975. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**King, Cecil:** Cecil Harmsworth King (1901 - 1987). He, along with Sir William Carr, were both directors of the UK National Association of Mental Health, the Bank of England and major UK newspaper chains. Both were ousted from their Bank of England and newspaper directorships in 1969. See also Carr, Sir William and **Bank of England** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**"kingdom of heaven is at hand, the":** reference to a statement made by Jesus Christ when he first began to preach: "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**kingdoms:** the three great divisions into which all natural objects have been classified (the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms). —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**King Henry VIII:** (1491 - 1547) a king of England in the early sixteenth century who was known for having six wives. With the support of his parliament he established himself as the head of the Christian Church in England. Though often headstrong and cruel, Henry made England an important power. He rebuilt the English Navy and fought several successful land battles with France and Scotland. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**King John:** (1167 - 1216) King of England (1199 - 1216) who was forced to sign the Magna Carta. See also Magna Carta in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**King of the Wood:** see Frazer's Golden Bough in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**King of the Wood:** See Frazer's Golden Bough in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**King of the Wood:** see Frazer's Golden Bough in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**King of the Wood at Nemi:** See Frazer's Golden Bough in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**kingpin:** (colloquial) the main or essential person or thing. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**kingpin:** (colloquial) the main or essential person or thing. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91



**King's Mountain:** a mountainous ridge in North and South Carolina. An area of this ridge just on the South Carolina side was the site of a battle in which British troops and American colonists loyal to Britain fought American revolutionary forces. The revolutionary forces were victorious. —Editor, from Encyclopaedia Britannica. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Kingville:** a made-up name for a city. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**kink:** (slang) a defect or flaw, especially a minor one. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Kinsey:** Alfred Charles Kinsey (1894 - 1956), American scientist who investigated the sexual behavior of men and women. In 1947 and 1948, he published books on his findings—Sexual Behavior in the Human Male and Sexual Behavior in the Human Female—popularly known as the Kinsey Reports, which shattered existing conceptions of the nature and extent of American sexual practices. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Kipling:** Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936), English writer. He lived in and wrote popular tales about British India for many years. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Kipling:** Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936), English writer. He lived in and wrote popular tales about British India for many years. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Kipling:** Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936), English writer. He lived in and wrote popular tales about British India for many years. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Kipling:** Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936), English writer. He was a prolific author of short stories, poems and novels about British India, most of which attained wide popularity. In 1907 he received the Nobel Prize for literature. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Kipling:** Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), English writer. See also "If" in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Kipling:** Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), English writer. See also "If" in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Kipling:** Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), English writer. See also "If" in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Kish:** the name of a Scientologist at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**kismet:** fate; destiny. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**kiss (something) goodbye:** (slang) accept or infer the fact that (something) is irrevocably gone. —HEV Approved Glossary

**kit and caboodle, the whole:** (informal) the whole lot of persons or things; all of something. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**kit and caboodle, the whole: (informal)** the whole lot of persons or things; all of something. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**kitchen sink:** the final item imaginable on any extensive list of usually disparate items. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**kitchen sink:** the final item imaginable on any extensive list of usually disparate items. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**kitchen sink, the:** the final item imaginable on any extensive list of usually disparate items. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**kite, go fly a:** (slang) go away at once. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary  
**kite, go fly a:** (slang) go away; leave. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**“Kit-Kat”:** a made-up name for a nightclub, an establishment for evening entertainment, generally open until the early morning, that serves liquor and usually food and offers patrons music, comedy acts, a floor show or dancing; nightspot. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**kitterwigit:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Kiwanis:** an international group of clubs of business and professional men, organized in Detroit in 1915 to promote civic service and higher ideals in business and professional life. The name is thought to derive from an American Indian word meaning “to make oneself known.” —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Kiwanis:** an organization of business and professional men, founded in Detroit in 1915 to promote civic service and higher ideals in business and professional life. The name is thought to derive from an American Indian word meaning “to make oneself known.” —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Kiwanis Club:** an international group of clubs of business and professional men, organized in Detroit, Michigan (US) in 1915 to promote civic service and higher ideals in business and professional life. Kiwanis is said to be from the American Indian word keewanis, to make (oneself) known. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a brand name for a soft, disposable paper tissue, used especially as a handkerchief. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**Kleenex:\*\*\* (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Kleenex: (trademark)** a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**kleptomania: (psychology)** an irresistible impulse to steal, stemming from emotional disturbance rather than economic need. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**kleptomania: (psychology)** an irresistible impulse to steal, stemming from emotional disturbance rather than economic need. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**kleptomania: (psychology)** an irresistible impulse to steal, stemming from emotional disturbance rather than economic need. —Academy Level II Glossary

**kleptomania:** (psychology) an irresistible impulse to steal, stemming from emotional disturbance rather than economic need. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**kleptomaniac:** a person suffering from an uncontrollable tendency to steal things, with no desire to use or profit by them. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**kleptomaniacs:** a term used in psychoanalysis to describe persons with an irresistible urge to steal, stemming from emotional disturbance rather than economic need. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Klipinger:** humorous variation of Kiplinger, a publisher in Washington, DC. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**klughflat:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**knack:** special skill, talent or aptitude. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**knight:** a chess piece shaped like a horse's head, moved one square vertically and then two squares horizontally or one square horizontally and then two squares vertically. See also chess in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**knock:** a hard stroke or thump. Used figuratively in the lectures in reference to a read on the E-Meter. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**knock:** a hard stroke or thump. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to a read on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**knockdown-drag-out:** (slang) characterized by great violence, especially hand-to-hand; rough; violent; raging. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**knockdown-drag-out:** (slang) characterized by great violence, especially hand-to-hand; rough; violent; raging. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**knockdown-drag-out:** (US slang) a fight characterized by great violence, especially hand-to-hand; a rough, violent or raging fight. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**knockdown-drag-out: (US slang)** characterized by great violence, especially hand-to-hand; rough; violent; raging. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**knockdown-drag-out: (US slang)** characterized by great violence, especially hand-to-hand; rough; violent; raging. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**knockdown-drag-out: (US slang)** characterized by great violence, especially hand-to-hand; rough; violent; raging. —Academy Level II Glossary

**knockdown-drag-out:\*\*\* (US slang)** characterized by great violence, especially hand-to-hand; rough; violent; raging. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**knocked around:** (colloquial) treated roughly. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**knocked around: (colloquial)** treated roughly. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**knocked hell out of:** (colloquial) hit or treated very violently. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**knocked (him) off:** murdered (him). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**knocked off:** (colloquial) accomplished. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**knocked off:** murdered. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**knocked off:** (slang) killed, overcome, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**knocked out:** defeated, destroyed, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**knocked out:** made unconscious. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**knocked (someone) off:** (slang) murdered (someone). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**knocked (someone) out:** (colloquial) eliminated or got rid of (someone). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**knocked (something) out:** (colloquial) eliminated or got rid of (something). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**knocking:** stroking or thumping hard. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to reads on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**knocking around:** (colloquial) wandering about; roaming. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**knocking (it) out:** rendering (it) useless or inoperative. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**knocking off:** (colloquial) accomplishing. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**knocking off:** (slang) killing or overcoming. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**knocking off:** (slang) killing, overcoming, etc. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**knocking (oneself) off:** (slang) killing (oneself). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**knocking on wood:** (colloquial) an expression used to show hope that the good fortune one has just mentioned will not stop or that something unpleasant will not happen. The speaker often touches an article made of wood for luck. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**knocking out:** (informal) putting out of operation; diminishing. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**knocking out:** (US colloquial) eliminating; getting rid of; destroying. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**knocking (somebody's) block off:** (slang) hitting (somebody) very hard; beating (somebody) up. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**knocking (somebody's) block off:** (slang) hitting (somebody) very hard; beating (somebody) up. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**knocking (somebody's) head off:** (slang) hitting (somebody) very hard; beating (somebody) up. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**knocking (something) home:** a variation of bringing (something) home, making (something) clearly evident. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**knocking (something) in the head:** (slang) criticizing (something) severely; dispraising (something). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**knock (it) in the head:** (slang) criticize (it) severely; dispraise (it). —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**knock (it) off:** (slang) kill (it); stop (it) from working. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**knock it off:** (slang) stop doing or saying something. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**knock it off:\*\*\*** (slang) stop doing or saying something. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**knock it off:** (slang) stop doing or saying something. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**knock me down with a feather:** an expression of surprise. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**knock needles down:** same as shake a meter down. See **shaking a meter down** in this glossary. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**knock off:** (1) (informal) stop doing something; quit. (2) (slang) kill, overcome, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**knock off:** cease an activity. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**knock off:** (informal) stop doing something; quit. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**knock off:** kill. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**knock off:** (slang) kill. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**knock off:** (slang) kill. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**knock off:** (slang) kill. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**knock off:** (slang) stop doing something. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**knock (one) colder than ice:** (colloquial) render (one) completely unconscious with a blow or strike. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**knock (one) in the head:** (slang) criticize (one) severely; dispraise (one). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**knock (one's) block off:** (slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**knock (oneself) off:** (slang) kill (oneself). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**knock (oneself) out:** render (oneself) useless or inoperative. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**knock (one's) head off:** (slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**knock (one's) own block off:** (slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up. Used figuratively. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**knockout:** (boxing) a victory won when the opponent is knocked unconscious. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**knockout:\*\*\*** (informal) a person or thing overwhelmingly attractive, appealing or successful. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**knock out: (informal)** put out of operation; diminish. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**knock out: (informal)** render useless or inoperative; eliminate; get rid of. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**knock out:** render useless or inoperative. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**knockout drops: (slang)** a drug put into a drink to cause the drinker to become stupefied or unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**knock right off:** die. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**knock (somebody) off:** murder (somebody). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**knock somebody's block off: (slang)** hit or strike somebody hard; beat somebody. Referring to striking someone so hard that his head (block) is knocked off. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**knock (somebody's) block off: (slang)** hit or strike (somebody) hard; beat (somebody). Referring to striking someone so hard that his head (block) is knocked off. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**knock (somebody's) block off: (slang)** hit or strike (somebody) hard; beat (somebody). Referring to striking someone so hard that his head (block) is knocked off. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**knock somebody's block off: (slang)** to hit or strike someone hard; beat someone. Referring to striking someone so hard that his head (block) is knocked off. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**knock (someone) colder than ice: (informal)** knock (someone) completely unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**knock (someone) off: (slang)** kill or overcome (someone). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**knock (someone or something) off: (slang)** kill (someone or something). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**knock (something) in the head: (informal)** put an end to (something). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**knock (something) off: (slang)** stop doing or saying (something). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**knock (something) out: (colloquial)** eliminate or get rid of (something). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**knock (something) together:** make or compose (something) hastily or crudely. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**knocks out:** makes unworkable or unusable. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**knock (that) flat:** bring an end to (that); bring (that) to nothing. —Academy Level III Glossary

**knock (your) head off on:** make a considerable effort on; apply (oneself) energetically (to the point of exhaustion) to. A variation of knock oneself out. —Academy Level III Glossary

**knots, making: (colloquial)** going very fast. A variation of at a rate of knots, very fast. From knots, the speed of boats and ships which was formerly measured by counting how many knots tied at regular

points along a rope ran out in a particular length of time. —NED Approved Glossary

**knots, tie (oneself) into:** (informal) cause (oneself) to become confused and uncertain. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**knots, tie (someone) up in:** (informal) cause (someone) to become confused and uncertain. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**knots, tying (one) up in: (informal)** causing (one) to become confused and uncertain. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**know-how: (colloquial)** knowledge of how to do something well; technical skill. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**know-how: (colloquial)** knowledge of how to do something well; technical skill. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**know-how: (colloquial)** knowledge of how to do something well; technical skill. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**knowingness: 1.** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live.  
**2.** Knowingness depends upon certainty. —NLRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Academy Level II Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Academy Level III Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**knowingness:\*\*\*** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**knowingness:\*\*\*** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. Knowingness depends upon certainty. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**knowingness:\*\*\*** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live.—Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**knowingness:** awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. For example, you do not have to get a perception



or picture of where you are living to know where you live. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**know, in the: (informal)** possessing inside, secret or special information. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Knowledge Reports:** reports written by persons who have knowledge of some out-ethics, off-policy or destructive action or omission. Knowledge reports are sent to Ethics for investigation and handling. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Eat, Sex, Mystery. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Know to Mystery Scale:** a scale which includes: Not-Know, Know, Look, Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Sex, Eat, Mystery, Wait, Unconsciousness. Everything on the Know to Mystery Scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. For further information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Know to Secret Scale:** see **Know to Mystery Scale**. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Know to Sex Scale:** a scale of behavior, patterned on the Tone Scale, which starts at the top with Know and goes downscale to Sex. This is an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Know to Sex Scale:** a scale of behavior, patterned on the Tone Scale, which starts at the top with Know and goes down scale to Sex. This is an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Know to Sex Scale:** a scale of behavior, patterned on the Tone Scale, which starts at the top with Know and goes down scale to Sex. This is an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**knucklebones and feathers:** reference to instruments used in ancient times to foretell the future, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**knuckle down:** apply oneself vigorously and earnestly; become serious. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**knuckled under:**\*\*\* in a state or condition of submission. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**knuckle-duster:** (slang) a person who fights well, frequently, with enthusiasm, or unfairly. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**knuckle-dusters:** a knuckle-guard that, made of metal, both protects the hand and gives brutal force to a blow. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**knucklehead:** (slang) a stupid person. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**knucklehead:**\*\*\* (slang) a stupid person. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**knucklehead:\*\*\* (slang)** a stupid person. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —Academy Level II Glossary

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —Academy Level III Glossary

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —NED Approved Glossary

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**knucklehead: (slang)** a stupid person. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. Only, don't be knuckleheaded and try to get an AÑa high TA down with an ARC break. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheaded: (slang)** stupid. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**knuckleheaded: stupid.** —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**knuckleheadedly: (informal)** stupidly; in a bumbling, inept fashion. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**knuckleheadedly: (slang)** stupidly. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheadedly: (slang)** stupidly. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheadedness: (slang)** stupidity. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**knuckleheadedness: (slang)** stupidness. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**knuckle under:** submit, yield. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Koenig photometer:** a sound impulse measuring device. It has a small flame and a spinning mirror. By channeling sound impulses at the flame and spinning the mirror, one gets a pattern or graph of reaction of the sound. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Koenig photometer:** a sound impulse measuring device. It has a small flame and a spinning mirror. By channeling sound impulses at the flame and spinning the mirror, one gets a pattern or graph of reaction of the sound. —Dianetics Cassette Glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Koenig photometer:** a sound impulse measuring device. It has a small flame and a spinning mirror. By channeling sound impulses at the flame and spinning the mirror, one gets a pattern or graph of reaction of the sound. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Koenig photometer:** a sound impulse measuring device. It has a small flame and a spinning mirror. By channeling sound impulses at the flame and spinning the mirror, one gets a pattern or graph of reaction of the sound. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Koenig photometer:** a sound impulse measuring device. It has a small flame and a spinning mirror. By channeling sound impulses at the flame and spinning the mirror, one gets a pattern or graph of reaction of the sound. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Kohinoor diamond:** a very large and famous diamond that is now one of the British crown jewels. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Kohinoor diamond:** a very large and famous diamond that is now one of the British crown jewels. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Kokokomo:** a made-up name for a small town, coined from Kokomo, a small city in north central Indiana, US. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Kokono County:** a made-up name for a county. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Komodo dragon:** a large, flesh-eating lizard of certain Indonesian islands east of Java, that grows to a length of 10 feet; the largest lizard in the world. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Komroff, Manuel:** (1890 - 1974) American writer born in New York City. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Konigsberg:** the German name of Kaliningrad, an industrial and commercial seaport in Russia, connected with the Gulf of Danzig (a wide inlet of the South Baltic Sea, North Poland). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**kooks:** (slang) persons regarded as silly, eccentric, crazy, etc. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**kooky:** (slang) strange or foolish. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**kooky:** (slang) strange or foolish. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**Kool:** (trademark) brand name of a type of menthol cigarettes. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

- Kootenay:** a reference to the land through which the Kootenay River runs in Montana. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Koran:** the sacred book of Islam. In Muslim belief, it contains revelations made to Mohammed by Allah. See also **Allah** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Koran:** the sacred book of Islam. Moslems believe that the teachings of the Koran were revealed by God to the prophet Mohammed. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Koran:** the sacred book of Islam. Moslems believe that the teachings of the Koran were revealed by God to the prophet Mohammed. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Koran:** the sacred book of Islam. Moslems believe that the teachings of the Koran were revealed by God to the prophet Mohammed. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Korean War:** a war, also called the Korean conflict, fought between the United Nations and Communist North Korea. In 1950, after North Korea invaded South Korea, the United Nations declared North Korea the aggressor and sent troops, mostly from United States forces, to aid the South Korean army. In 1953, with neither side having a prospect of victory, a truce was signed. After the war, it was discovered that captured American soldiers had been brainwashed by the communists during the war. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Korean War:** a war, also called the Korean conflict, fought in the early 1950s between the United Nations and Communist North Korea. The war began in 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations declared North Korea the aggressor and sent troops, mostly from United States forces, to aid the South Korean army. In 1953, with neither side having a prospect of victory, a truce was signed. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Korean War:** the war 1950-53, between North Korea, aided by Communist China, and South Korea, aided by the US and other United Nations members forming a United Nations armed force. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- Korean War:** the war 1950 - 1953, between North Korea, aided by Communist China, and South Korea, aided by the US and other United Nations members forming a United Nations armed force. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Korean War:** the war 1950 - 1953, between North Korea, aided by Communist China, and South Korea, aided by the US and other United Nations members forming a United Nations armed force. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Korean War:** the war (1950 - 1953) between North Korea, aided by Communist China, and South Korea, aided by the US and other United Nations members forming a United Nations armed force. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that

- attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski:** Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski, Alfred:** (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; president and director of the Institute of General Semantics, Chicago, 1938 - 50. See also **general semantics** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Korzybski, Count:** Alfred Korzybski (1879-1950), Polish-born American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Korzybski, Count Alfred:** (1879 - 1950) American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Korzybski, Count Alfred:** (1879 - 1950) Polish-born American scientist and writer who developed the subject of general semantics. See also **general semantics** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- kosher:** (informal) proper, legitimate. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- kosher:** (informal) proper; legitimate. —NED Approved Glossary
- kosher:** (informal) proper; legitimate. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- kowtow:** be very humble in showing obedience and respect. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist; divided mental disturbances into various classifications. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Kraepelin:** Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- Krafft-Ebing:** Baron Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1840 - 1902), German neurologist and author of works on sexual pathology. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Krag-Jørgensen:** Norwegian-designed rifle used by US forces at the turn of the century. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Krakatoa:** an active volcano in west Indonesia, forming an island between Java and Sumatra. The volcano is famous for its 1883 eruption, one of the most violent of modern times, which darkened skies and scattered debris over a very wide area. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Krakatoa:** an active volcano in west Indonesia, forming an island between Java and Sumatra. The volcano is famous for its 1883 eruption, one of the most violent of modern times, which darkened skies over vast areas and scattered debris over a very wide area. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Concise Columbia Encyclopedia

**Krapunkin:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**K rations:** an emergency field ration for US armed forces when other food or rations are not available. The “K” stands for Ancel Keys (born 1904), American physiologist. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Kremlin:** a fortress in central Moscow that contained the central offices of the government of the Soviet Union. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Kremlin:** a fortress in central Moscow that contains the central offices of the government of the Soviet Union. The term Kremlin is also used figuratively to mean the Soviet government. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Kremlin:** a fortress in central Moscow that contains the central offices of the government of the Soviet Union. The term Kremlin is also used figuratively to mean the Soviet government. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Kremlin:** a fortress in central Moscow that contains the central offices of the government of the Soviet Union. The term Kremlin is also used figuratively to mean the Soviet government. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Kremlin:** the chief office of the government of the Soviet Union, in Moscow. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Kremlin:** the chief office of the government of the Soviet Union, in Moscow. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Kremlin:** the chief office of the government of the Soviet Union, in Moscow. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Kremlin:** the chief office of the government of the Soviet Union, in Moscow. —OECC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Krishna:** incarnation of Vishnu, one of the three chief deities of Hinduism. In Bhagavad-Gita, a major Hindu religious poem written sometime between the fifth and second century b.c., Krishna appeared as the charioteer for Arjuna, a general about to fight an epic battle. In his dialogue with Arjuna, Krishna conveys the teachings of God as they relate to Arjuna's situation. He spoke of immortality through birth and rebirth, of the essential beingness of God in every person which does not die with the body and cannot be affected by the feelings of the body, such as heat and cold, pleasure and pain, and of how one must accept these feelings with an even mind if one is to be worthy of immortality. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Krishna:** (in Hindu religion) incarnation of Vishnu, one of the three chief gods. Vishnu is regarded by his worshippers as the preserver of the world. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary



- Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the twentieth century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Krishnamurti:\*\*\*** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Krishnamurti:\*\*\*** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Krishnamurti:** Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the twentieth century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Krishnamurti:** literature of Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Krishnamurti:** the writings of Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. I've had somebody tell me that you could find everything there was in Scientology in Krishnamurti. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990
- kropotnicks:** made-up name for a currency. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- kropotnick, stake my bottom:** be absolutely assured; count on it. A variation of the expression bet (one's) bottom dollar. Kropotnik is a made-up name for a currency. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- kropotnik, bet your bottom:** be absolutely assured; count on it. A variation of bet your bottom dollar. Kropotnik is a made-up name for a currency. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Kruegers:** reference to people like Felix Krueger (1874 - 1948), German philosopher and psychologist. He wrote a book called Relationships of Experimental Phonetics to Psychology in 1907. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Krupa, Gene:** (1909 - 1973) a famous Polish-American jazz drummer. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Krupas:** those regarded as talented drummers, like Gene Krupa (1909 - 1973), a famous Polish-American jazz drummer. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Krupas:** those regarded as talented drummers, like Gene Krupa (1909 - 1973), a famous Polish-American jazz drummer. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Kublai Khan:** (1216 - 94) Mongol emperor in China (1260 - 94), who was known for the splendor of his court and his patronage of the arts and sciences. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**KUCDEIO and F:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Know, Unknow, Curious, Desire, Enforce, Inhibit, Absence of (No\_\_\_) and Falsify, the C-D-E-I Scale Expanded. See also **CDEI Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**K, U, C, D, E, I, O, F:** abbreviation for Know, Unknow, Curious, Desire, Enforce, Inhibit, Absence of (No\_\_\_) and Falsify, the C-D-E-I Scale Expanded. See also **CDEI Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**kw:** abbreviation for kilowatt: a unit of power equal to 1000 watts. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**kw:** abbreviation for kilowatt; a unit of power equal to 1000 watts. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

- L:** abbreviation for Location. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- L1:** short for List One. See also **List One** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- L1:** short for Scientology List One. See **Scientology List one** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- L1RA:** the Integrity Processing and O/Ws Repair List at the time of this lecture. It is now replaced by the Confessional Repair ListÑLCRE. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- L4:** List 4; in 1963, a list of possible sources of bypassed charge in running GPMs and all goals sessions. It has since been revised for the repair of all Listing and Nulling errors, and now has the designation of L4BRB (the letters "B" and "RB" indicate revisions made to the list). —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- L6:** List 6; at the time of the lecture, the list for handling bypassed charge or ARC breaks in running Routine 6. See also **R6** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- LA:** abbreviation for Los Angeles, a seaport in southwestern California and second largest city in the US. It is the location of various Scientology organizations. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- lab:** (colloquial) short for laboratory: a room or building for scientific experimentation or research. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- Labor Day:** a national holiday in the United States and Canada in honor of working people. Labor Day is observed on the first Monday in September. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Laborite:** of the Labor Party, in Great Britain, a major political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900 it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 30s and 40s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms, including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- laborites:** persons who support the interests of workers, such as members of the Labor Party in Great Britain, a political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- laborites:** supporters of the Labor Party, a major British political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900, it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 1930s and 1940s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms, including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Laborites:** supporters of the Labor Party, a major British political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900 it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 30s and 40s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms,

including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Laborites:** supporters of the Labor Party, a major British political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900, it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 1930s and 1940s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms, including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Labor Party:** a major British political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900 it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 30s and 40s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms, including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Labor Party:** a major British political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900 it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 1930s and 1940s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms, including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Labor Party:** a major British political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900, it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**labor unions:** associations of workers to protect and further the welfare, interests and rights of its members. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**labor unions:** organizations of wage earners formed for the purpose of protecting the members' interests with respect to wages and working conditions. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**labyrinth:** a structure containing an intricate network of winding passages hard to follow without losing one's way; a maze. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**labyrinth:** literally, an intricate combination of paths or passages in which it is difficult to find one's way or to reach the exit. Used figuratively. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**labyrinth:** literally, an intricate combination of paths or passages in which it is difficult to find one's way or to reach the exit. Used figuratively. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lackadaisical:** without interest, vigor or determination; listless; lethargic. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**lackeys:** male servants of low rank. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**lackluster:** lacking liveliness, vitality, spirit or enthusiasm. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**LA convention:** a reference to the US Grand National Convention, a convention held in Los Angeles during the first week of July 1970 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of Dianetics and Scientology. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Ladd, Alan:** (1913 - 1964) US actor. In the 1940s and 50s, Alan Ladd starred in many action and Western films in which he played slight variations of the tough but sensitive hero. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**ladder:** a means or series of stages by which a person may advance in his career, etc. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Ladies' Aid Society:** a made-up name. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Ladies' Aid Society:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Ladies' Aid Society:** an organization of women who support the work of a church by fund-raising, arranging social activities, etc., and who also engage in reform activities. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**lads:** (colloquial) men; fellows. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Lady Luck:** a personification of luck as a lady bringing good or bad fortune. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Lady Luck:** a personification of luck as a lady bringing good or bad fortune. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Lafayette, Marquis of:** (1757 - 1834) French nobleman, political leader and general. He served as a general in the American army during the American Revolution (1775 - 1783) but returned to France after the war. He revisited America several times after that. During his visit in 1824, he gave a speech at a reception held by the Columbia Historical Society. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**laid bare:** uncovered, exposed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**laidies:** (dialect) ladies. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**laid off:** put aside. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**La Jolla:** a section of San Diego, a city in Southern California, United States. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Lake Kariba:** a lake on the border between Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) and Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Lake Michigan:** a lake bordered by Michigan to the north and east, Indiana to the south, and Illinois and Wisconsin to the west. Lake Michigan is the largest freshwater lake entirely within the United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Lake Tanganyika:** a lake in central Africa, between Zaire and Tanzania. The longest freshwater lake in the world, about 450 miles long, 30 - 40 miles wide. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Lake Tanganyika:** lake in central Africa, between Zaire and Tanzania. The longest freshwater lake in the world, about 450 miles long, 30 - 40 miles wide.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Lamaism:** a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

- Lamaism:** a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- Lamaism:** a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Lamaism:** a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Lamaism:** a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- lama prayer wheel:** (Buddhism) a cylinder with prayers written on it. The prayer wheel is turned by some worshipers during prayer, or the turning may be used as a substitute for spoken prayers. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- La Mar:** Jose De San Martin: (1778 - 1850) South American general and statesman. Fought the Spanish in South America during the same period as Simon Bolivar, and freed Chile and Peru from Spain. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- lamas:** monks or priests of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- lamaseries:** monasteries of the lamas (Buddhist monks of Tibet and Mongolia). —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- lamaseries:** monasteries of the lamas, priests or monks of Lamaism, which is the Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- lama temples:** temples housing priests and monks of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- lambasted:** (colloquial) scolded or criticized. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- lambkins:** a person who is exceptionally sweet, young and innocent, as a small child. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- lame:** crippled; disabled; especially, having an injured leg or foot that makes one limp. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- lamebrains: (colloquial)** slow witted or stupid persons. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- lamentable:** deplorable; regrettable. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- lamentable:** deplorable; regrettable. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- lamented:** mourned for, as one who is dead. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**lamp, servant of the:** reference to a jinni (a supernatural being that can take human or animal form and either help or harm people) in a lamp who is under the control of a summoner. For example, in one of the stories of the Arabian Nights, a boy named Aladdin accidentally rubs a lamp and learns of its magic power as two jinnis appear to do his bidding. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**lance corporal:** (British Army) a private acting temporarily as a corporal. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Lancelot, Sir:** the bravest of the knights of the Round Table (a legendary order of knights created by King Arthur, a mythical king of ancient Britain) and lover of Queen Guinevere (Arthur's wife). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Land camera:** a folding-type camera, capable of producing positive prints within one minute after the picture has been snapped. It was invented in 1947 by Edwin Herbert Land, an American inventor. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Land camera:** a folding-type camera, capable of producing positive prints within one minute after the picture has been snapped. It was invented in 1947 by Edwin Herbert Land, an American inventor. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**landed on your feet:** got yourself out of trouble without damage or injury and sometimes with a gain. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**landing:** the area at the top or bottom of a staircase. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Landladies' Association:** a made-up name for an association. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**landlubbers:** originally confined to use as a name given to stupid and inefficient sailors by other sailors. It is now a contemptuous term by which sailors refer to nonsailors. The word lubber originally meant a big, clumsy fellow. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**landmark:** an historic building, monument or site. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**land of the living:** (informal) the condition of being able or willing to take part in ordinary activities that a person returns to after sleep, an illness, period of being alone, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Land Rover:** a vehicle, manufactured by the British firm Rover, which is designed for cross-country driving. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Land Rover:** a vehicle, manufactured by the British firm Rover, which is designed for cross-country driving. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Land Rover:** a vehicle, manufactured by the British firm Rover, which is designed for cross-country driving. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**language locks:** locks in which the main aberrative content is in terms of language. These may be considered symbolic restimulators of most locks, which are more fundamental. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Laning, Captain Cal:** Caleb Barrett Laning (1906 - ), who worked at the Naval Research Laboratory at the time of this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**\*\*\* error \*\*\* see errata file \*\*\*** Lao-tse: (604 - 531 b.c.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of Tao Te Ching, a book written in approximately 529 b.c. Tao means "the way to solving the mystery which underlies all mysteries." —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Lao-tse:** (604 - 531 b.c.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of the book Tao Te Ching. See also **Tao** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**lap, dump (something) in (someone's):** cause (something) to be (someone's) responsibility. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lap, falls out in (one's):** comes within (one's) reach, or into the power of (one). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**lap, falls out in (one's):** comes within (one's) reach, or into the power of (one). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**lap, in (one's):** within (one's) reach or power. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**lapis lazuli:** a deep-blue, opaque stone which is a mixture of various minerals, used mainly as a gem or as a pigment. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lapis lazuli:\*\*\*** a deep-blue, opaque stone which is a mixture of various minerals, used mainly as a gem or as a pigment. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**lap it up:** drink it up. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**lap it up:** drink it up. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**laps, dropped into (someone's):** (informal) (of a lucky or happy event) happened or came to a person, especially with no effort of his own. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**lapse:** a falling or slipping into a lower or worse condition, especially for a short time. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**lapse:** fall or deviate from a previous standard; fail to maintain a normal or standard level. —compiled Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary and Webster's New World Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**large, at:** as a whole; altogether. —5 Conditions Glossary (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**large, at:** as a whole; altogether. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**large, at:** as a whole; altogether. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**large, at:** as a whole; altogether. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**large, at:** as a whole; altogether. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**large, at:** at liberty, free. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**lariat:** a long rope with a sliding noose at one end, used to catch cattle or horses. Also called a lasso. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**larry:** a large load or amount. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**laryngitis:** inflammation of the larynx (the upper end of the windpipe, that contains the vocal cords), often with a temporary loss of voice. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



- La Salle:** the name of a correspondence school, which functions in a similar manner to ICS. See also ICS in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Las Palmas:** the largest city in and a major port of the Canary Islands (a group of mountainous islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the northwest coast of Africa). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Las Palmas:** the largest city in and a major port of the Canary Islands (a group of mountainous islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the northwest coast of Africa). —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990
- last:** power of holding on or out; staying power. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- last-ditch:** done finally in desperation to avoid defeat, failure, disaster, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- last-ditch:** done finally in desperation to avoid defeat, failure, disaster, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- last-ditch:** of the last place that can be defended or the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- last ditch:** the last place that can be defended; the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- last dog, the:** (colloquial) there are no other options remaining. A variation of the expression there are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging, meaning there is more than one way of achieving your objective. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- last hung dog, your:** the last opportunity to achieve your objective. Taken from the expression "There are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging," meaning there is more than one way of achieving your

- object. And that happens to be just about your last hung dog.  
—SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- last legs, on one's:** about to fail, collapse, die, etc.; at the end of one's resources. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- last rose of summer:** reference to the poem "The Last Rose of Summer" by Irish poet, Thomas Moore (1779 - 1852). One section of the poem reads: "Tis the last rose of summer, left blooming alone; all her lovely companions are faded and gone." —HEV Approved Glossary
- last, stick to (one's):** keep to one's own work. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- last will and testament:** a will; a legal statement of a person's wishes concerning the disposal of his or her property after death. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- last will and testament:** a will; legal statement of a person's wishes concerning the disposal of his or her property after death. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- Las Vegas:** a city in southeast Nevada in the western United States which abounds in bars, hotels, gambling and nightclubs. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Las Vegas:** a city in southeast Nevada in the western United States which abounds in bars, hotels, gambling and nightclubs. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Las Vegas:** a city in southeast Nevada in the western United States which abounds in bars, hotels, gambling and nightclubs. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Las Vegas:** a city in southeast Nevada in the western United States which abounds in bars, hotels, gambling and night clubs. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Las Vegas:** a city in southeast Nevada in the western United States which abounds in bars, hotels, gambling and nightclubs. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Las Vegas:** a city in southeast Nevada in the western United States which abounds in bars, hotels, gambling and nightclubs. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Las Vegas:** a city in southeast Nevada in the western United States which abounds in bars, hotels, gambling and nightclubs. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Latam:** abbreviation for Latin America, a continental area which includes Central and South America. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- latched up on:** a variation of latched onto, attached itself to. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- latch on:\*\*\* grab or hold on, as to an object or idea, especially tightly or tenaciously. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- latch onto: (colloquial)** get or obtain. —Academy Level II Glossary
- latchstring:** a string passed through a hole in a door, for raising and unfastening a latch from the outside. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- late:** recently dead. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**latent:** not visible or apparent; hidden; dormant. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**lateral:**\*\*\* of, at, from or toward the side; sideways. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**lathe:** a machine for shaping an article of wood, metal, etc., by holding and turning it rapidly against the edge of a cutting or abrading tool. —How To Live Though an Executive, Final approval 31.10.89 also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**lathe:** a machine for shaping an article of wood, metal, etc., by holding and turning it rapidly against the edge of a cutting or abrading tool. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lathe:** a machine for shaping an article of wood, metal, etc., by holding and turning it rapidly against the edge of a cutting or abrading tool. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Latin:** the language of ancient Rome. Latin is used today in many scholarly, technical, scientific and legal terms. —Games Congress GLS (Approved 13.8.92)

**latitude:** freedom from narrow restrictions; freedom of opinion, conduct or action. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**latitude:** freedom from narrow restrictions; freedom of opinion, conduct or action. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**latitude:** freedom from narrow restrictions; freedom of opinion, conduct or action. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Latitudinal Bomb Festival:** a made-up name for a festival. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**latterly:** of late; nowadays. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**lattice:** an open structure of crossed strips or bars of wood, metal, etc., used as a screen, support, etc. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**laudable:** deserving praise; praiseworthy; commendable. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**laudable:** deserving praise; praiseworthy; commendable.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**laudatory:** expressing praise; commendatory. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**laugh, gives to:** causes one to laugh. —Longman Dictionary of English Idioms (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**launching pad:** a platform from which a rocket, guided missile, etc., is launched. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**launching pad:** a platform from which a rocket, guided missile, etc., is launched. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**launching pad:** the platform from which a rocket, guided missile, etc., is launched. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**launching pad:** the platform from which a rocket, guided missile, etc., is launched. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**laurels, look to its:** beware of having its achievements surpassed. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

- laurels, look to its:** beware of having its achievements surpassed. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- laurels, sit on (one's):** a variation of rest on (one's) laurels, cease to strive for further successes or accolades. From the practice of the Greeks giving a wreath of laurels to the victor of the Pythian games. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Lavetivor:** a made-up name for a person. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- law of acceleration:** one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. See laws of motion and interaction in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- law of acceleration:** one of the three laws of motion formulated by Sir Issac Newton. It states that a force acting upon a body causes the body to accelerate in the direction of the force, the acceleration being directly proportional to the force and inversely proportional to the mass of the body. For example, a bicycle with one person on it will accelerate in direct proportion to the amount of force exerted on it and will decrease its acceleration when more mass, such as a passenger, is added to it, thus requiring more force be exerted in order to increase the acceleration. See also Newton in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- law of average:** the idea that you can't win all the time or lose all the time. —HEV Approved Glossary
- law of averages:** the idea that you can't win all the time or lose all the time. —Dictionary of American Idioms. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- law of averages:** the idea that you can't win all the time or lose all the time. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- law of averages:** the idea that you can't win all the time or lose all the time. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- law of conservation of energy:** the law in physics that energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be converted. For example, a cyclist converts food into energy, then uses the energy to pedal a bicycle which converts the energy into forward motion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- law of gravity:** the law that any two material particles or bodies, if free to move, will be accelerated towards each other with a force that is based on their masses and the distance between them. Also called law of gravitation. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- law of gravity:** the law that every two particles of matter in the universe attract each other with a force that is based on their masses and the distance between them. Also called law of gravitation. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- law of gravity:** the law that every two particles of matter in the universe attract each other with a force that is based on their masses and the distance between them. Also called law of gravitation. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- law of inertia:** one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. See laws of motion and interaction in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

- law of interaction:** reference to one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. See laws of motion and interaction in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- law of interaction:** reference to one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. See also laws of motion and Newton in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- law of interaction:** reference to one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. See also laws of motion and Newton in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- law of interaction:** See laws of motion in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- law of supply and demand:** the economic statement that the competition of buyers and sellers tends to make such changes in price that the demand for any article in a given market will become equal to the supply. In other words, if demand exceeds the supply the price rises, operating so as to reduce the demand and so enable the supply to meet it, and vice versa. —Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89
- law of supply and demand:** the economic statement that the competition of buyers and sellers tends to make such changes in price that the demand for any article in a given market will become equal to the supply. In other words, if demand exceeds the supply the price rises, operating so as to reduce the demand and so enable the supply to meet it, and vice versa. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- law of supply and demand:** the economic statement that the competition of buyers and sellers tends to make such changes in price that the demand for any article in a given market will become equal to the supply. In other words, if demand exceeds the supply the price rises, operating so as to reduce the demand and so enable the supply to meet it, and vice versa. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Lawrence:** a city in eastern Kansas, USA. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Lawrence:** D.H. (David Herbert) Lawrence (1885 - 1930), British author of the twentieth century. Two of his best-regarded works are Sons and Lovers and Women in Love. Lawrence is known for his frank treatment of sex. His novel Lady Chatterley's Lover was banned as obscene in both Britain and the United States. In the US the ban was appealed to and overruled by the Supreme Court. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Lawrence leather scabbard:** an allusion to the scabbard (and therefore the sword) worn by Thomas Edward Lawrence (1888 - 1935), who became world famous as Lawrence of Arabia. A British soldier and writer, and one of the most adventurous personalities of World War I, Lawrence helped organize the Arab revolt against Turkey, winning success as a leader of daring guerrilla raids. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- laws of motion:** referring to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a

body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), 5th ACC Glossary Part 1. Final approval 2.12.89

**laws of motion:** the laws of gravitation and of motion as discovered by Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher: (1) A body remains at rest or in motion with a constant velocity unless an external force acts on the body; (2) The sum of the forces acting on a body is equal to the product of the mass of the body and the acceleration produced by the forces, with motion in the direction of the resultant of the forces; (3) For every force acting on a body, the body exerts a force having equal magnitude and the opposite direction along the same line of action as the original force. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**laws of motion:** the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**laws of motion:** the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also **Newton** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**laws of motion:** the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also **Newton** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**laws of motion and interaction:** three laws formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also **Newton** in this glossary. **[Definition of law of acceleration: one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician.]** —HEV Approved Glossary

**“law suit” in England:** a libel suit brought by the Church against a British member of Parliament who had publicly repeated defamatory statements about Scientology. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**lay:** cause to be in a particular state or condition. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**lay:** of the people of a church not belonging to the clergy (ministers, priests, etc. as a group). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**lay a couple of eggs:\*\*\*** (slang) fail; flop. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**lay a couple of eggs: (slang)** fail; flop. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**lay an egg:** (slang) fail utterly; flop. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**lay an egg: (slang)** fail utterly; flop. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**lay doggo:** (informal) keep quiet or unseen, especially to escape being caught. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**lay down:** specify as a guide or rule. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lay eggs:** (slang) fail utterly; flop. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**laying on hands:** giving an elementary assist for injury which has been known for ages, consisting, in its most basic form, of putting one's hands on the injured portion of the body. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**laying on hands:** (in divine healing) placing the hands (of the healer) upon the person to be cured. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**laying on of hands:** (in divine healing) placing the hands (of the healer) upon the person to be cured. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary

**lay it into: (slang)** attack with words; scold. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lay off: (informal)** cease or quit. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**lay off:** (informal) cease or quit. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**lay off:** (slang) stop bothering, leave alone. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**lays a god-awful egg: (colloquial)** fails completely. A variation of the phrase lays an egg. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**lay (someone) ten to one:** (slang) bet (someone) ten to one; i.e., if proved wrong about the outcome (of something), pay ten for every one wagered. —HEV Approved Glossary

**lays out:** (informal) spends or contributes money for. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**lays the most eggs:** fails the most. From lay an egg, a slang phrase meaning "fail utterly; flop." —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Lazarus:** according to the Bible, a man brought back to life by Jesus after being in the tomb for four days. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Lazarus:** according to the Bible, a man brought back to life by Jesus after being in the tomb for four days. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**lazybones:** a lazy person. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**LD:** abbreviation for lethal dose. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**lead:** a heavy, soft, bluish-gray, metallic chemical used for piping and to mix with other metals. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**lead:** a heavy, soft, bluish-gray, metallic chemical used for piping and to mix with other metals. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**leading order of hens:** (slang) in any organization or society, the hierarchy of status requiring that those below show respect for those above, etc. The term comes from the behavior of chickens that shows such a stratification of privilege. A variation of pecking order. —HEV Approved Glossary

**“Lead Kindly Light”:** a hymn by John Henry Newman (1801 - 1890), an English clergyman. In 1832 Newman toured Italy and felt an inadequacy in the Anglican Church. He became determined to rescue the Church from laxity and on his way home to England wrote Lead Kindly Light as a statement of his new devotion. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** an absolute certainty. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch: (slang)** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch: (slang)** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was



cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched.  
—SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched.  
—SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched.  
—SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched.  
—SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched.  
—Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western United States form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched.  
—Academy Level II Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the

belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched.

—Academy Level III Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch: (slang)** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch: (slang)** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

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**lead-pipe cinch: (slang)** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short

length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —HEV Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe cinch:** (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**lead-pipe cinch: (slang)** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**lead-pipe crash:** (slang) a doubly sure failure. A variation of the phrase lead-pipe cinch, a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**lead-pipe question: (slang)** a variation of the phrase lead-pipe cinch, a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**leads:** electrical conductors (usually wires) conveying current from a source to a place of use. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**leads:** electrical conductors (usually wires) conveying current from a source to a place of use. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**leads:** electrical conductors (usually wires) conveying current from a source to a place of use. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**leaned on:** (slang) pressured, as by using influence or intimidating. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**leaning:** exerting influence or pressure (on someone or something) in order to gain cooperation, maintain discipline or the like. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**leap full-armed:** come into being suddenly, with no prior warning or preparation. In reference to the mythological birth of Athena (Roman name Minerva), the Greek and Roman goddess of wisdom, who was

said to have sprung, with a tremendous battle-cry, fully grown and fully armed from the head of her father. —Academy Level II Glossary

**leap full-armed from the breath of somebody's hope:** a reference to the fable from Roman mythology of the origin of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, arts, industries and prudent warfare, who was said to have sprung, full-grown and dressed in armor, from the forehead of Jove, her father. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**leaps and bounds, by:** (slang) very quickly. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**learned:** of or characterized by scholarship, study and learning. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**learnedology:** a coined word for a subject from learned, full of knowledge or learning; scholarly, and -ology, science, theory or doctrine of. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**"learnedology":** a humorous coined word meaning the science, theory or study of demonstrating profound knowledge or scholarship. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Learning Processes:** educational processes which bring about an ability to know a datum as opposed to simply knowing it as a recall. The processes themselves can be found in Professional Auditor's Bulletin 110 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**leash, straining at the:** (informal) showing great eagerness (to do something or to be free from rules or limits); being impatient. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**leave:** the period of time during which permission has been given to be absent from duty or work. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**leave in the lurch:** leave in an uncomfortable or desperate situation; desert in time of trouble. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Leavenworth:** a federal and military prison located in Leavenworth, a city in northeast Kansas, US. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Leavenworth:** a federal and military prison located in Leavenworth, a city in northeast Kansas, a midwestern state in the US. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**leaves from (someone), taken a lot of:** (colloquial) a variation of the expression take a leaf from (someone's) book: to follow (someone's) example. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**leaves from, taken a lot of:\*\*\*** (informal) followed examples set by (another); acted in the same way as or in similar ways to (another person). Variation of take a leaf out of (someone's) book, where a person's actions (imagined to be written on a page of a book) are copied. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Lebanon:** a country in southwest Asia, at the east end of the Mediterranean. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Lebels:** rifles, of a type invented by Nicolas Lebel (1838 - 1891) a French army officer in 1886. The French 1886 Lebel was one of the best-known rifles ever turned out for military use as it was the first rifle of its type to use the then new smokeless powder. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

- Lebels:** rifles, of a type invented by Nicolas Lebel (1838 - 1891), a French army officer in 1886. The French 1886 Lebel was one of the best-known rifles ever turned out for military use as it was the first rifle of its type to use the then new smokeless powder. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- lecithin:** a complex fatty substance which is found in egg yolk and contains phosphorus (a mineral which helps give strength to bones and aids in metabolism). —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Lecky:**\*\*\* Squire T.S. Lecky, author of Wrinkles in Practical Navigation, written in 1919. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Lecky:** Squire T.S. Lecky, author of Wrinkles in Practical Navigation, written in 1919. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- ledger:**\*\*\* (bookkeeping) a book in which a record of debits, credits, and all money transactions is kept. The left-hand column of a ledger would record money owed. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- ledger, on the plus side of the:** literally, on the side of the account book reserved for recording gains, profits, assets, etc. Used figuratively to indicate the positive or advantageous aspects of a situation as opposed to its negative aspects. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor
- leech:** one who clings to another for personal gain, especially without giving anything in return, and usually with the implication or effect of exhausting the other's resources; parasite.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- Lee-Enfield:** a rifle of a type invented by Scottish-born American James Paris Lee (1831 - 1904). The Lee-Enfield rifle was adopted (1904) by Great Britain for both infantry and cavalry. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Lee Enfield:** a type of rifle invented by Scottish-born American James Paris Lee (1831 - 1904). The Lee Enfield rifle was adopted in 1904 by Great Britain for both infantry and cavalry and was used extensively in World War II. It was also greatly used in the British Commonwealth. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Lee Enfield rifle:** a type of rifle invented by Scottish-born American James Paris Lee (1831 - 1904). The Lee Enfield rifle was adopted in 1904 by Great Britain for both infantry and cavalry. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Lee-Enfields:** rifles, of a type invented by Scottish-born American James Paris Lee (1831 - 1904). The Lee-Enfield rifle was adopted (1904) by Great Britain for both infantry and cavalry. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Lee-Enfields:** rifles, of a type invented by Scottish-born American James Paris Lee (1831 - 1904). The Lee-Enfield rifle was adopted (1904) by Great Britain for both infantry and cavalry. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- Lee, Robert E.:** (1807 - 1870) commander in chief of the Confederate during the American Civil War. See also **Civil War** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lee shore:** the shore onto which the wind is blowing. The inference is that the wind will tend to blow the ship onto the shore. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**leeward:** on the side away from the wind. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**leeway:** a degree of freedom of action or thought.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**left:** the political position advocating sometimes extreme measures to achieve the equality, freedom and well-being of the citizens of a state, varying from moderate socialism to communism. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**left and right:** (colloquial) everywhere; to an extreme degree. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**left and right:** (colloquial) everywhere; to an extreme degree. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**left and right:** (**colloquial**) everywhere; to an extreme degree. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**left and right:** in or from every direction; all around; on all sides. —Academy Level II Glossary

**left and right:** in or from every direction; all around; on all sides. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Left Bank of the Seine:\*\*\*** a part of Paris, France on the southern bank of the Seine river, frequented by artists, writers and students. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**left field, into:** (slang) completely mistaken; wrong. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**legal tender:** currency that may be legally tendered or offered in payment of money debts and that may not be refused by creditors. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**legal tender:** money that may be legally offered in payment of an obligation and that a creditor must accept. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**legend:** a title, brief description, or key accompanying an illustration or map. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**legend:** the wording (such as an inscription, motto or title) on an object. —Webster's Third New International Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**legendary:** (informal) famous, often talked about. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The:** a story by American author Washington Irving (1783 - 1859). Its central character, Ichabod Crane, is a vain and cowardly teacher, and the rival in love of Brom Bones. Bones terrorizes Crane by disguising himself as a legendary headless horseman. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**legion:** a body of soldiers in the ancient Roman army consisting of 3000 to 6000 foot soldiers and 300 to 700 cavalrymen. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**legion:** very large in number. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**legion sergeants:** sergeants in the Roman army over a body of soldiers consisting of 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers and 300 to 700 cavalrymen. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**legislate:** cause, create or bring about by passing laws. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**legislation:** law or laws made by legislatures for countries or states. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**legislative:** having the duty and power of making laws. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**legislator:** a member of the group of persons, usually elected, who make, change or repeal the laws of a country or state. For example, a member of Congress in the US government. —Compiled from Random House College Dictionary. (Example added by Editor.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**legislature:** a body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for a country or state. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**legislature:** a body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for a country or state. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**legislature:** a group of persons that has the duty and power of making laws for a state or country. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**legislature:** a group of persons that has the duty and power of making laws for a state or country. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**legislatures:** bodies of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for countries or states. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**legislatures:** bodies of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for countries or states. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**legitimate:** reasonable; logically correct. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**legs, on one's last:** (colloquial) not far from death, breakdown, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**legs, on (one's) last:** (colloquial) not far from death, breakdown, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**legs to stand on, didn't have any:** (colloquial) had absolutely no defense, excuse or justification. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**legs to stand on, didn't have any:\*\*\*** (colloquial) had absolutely no defense, excuse or justification. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**legulla oblongata:** a made-up name for a mental disorder. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**leg up:** aid; a boost. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**leg up: (colloquial)** an advance. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**leg up, a: (informal)** help so that a person can improve himself. From the help given to a person to climb a wall, etc., usually by letting the person put his foot on one's joined hands and then pushing him up. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**leg up, a: (slang)** at an advantage. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Leigh, Vivien:** (1913 - 1967) British film actress. She is best known as Scarlett O'Hara in Gone with the Wind. One of her last roles was as

- Blanche Dubois in Streetcar Named Desire. See also **Streetcar Named Desire** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Leipzig:** a city in Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. See also **Wundt** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Leipzig:** a city in Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. See also **Wundt, Professor** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Leipzig:** a city in Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Leipzig:\*\*\*** a city in Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. See also **psychology** and **Wundt** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- Leipzig:** a city in southeast Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. See also **Wundt** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Leipzig, Germany:** a city in Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. See also **Wundtian** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Leipzig, Germany:** a city in southeast Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Leipzig, Germany:** a city in southeast Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- Leipzig, Germany:** a city in southeast Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Leipzig, Germany:** a city in southeast Germany; the location of Leipzig University, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. See also **Wundtian** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Leipzig University:** a university in Leipzig, Germany, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed “modern” psychology. See also **Wundt** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- le mission: (French)** the mission. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- le mission: (French)** the mission. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- lend-lease:** material aid in the form of munitions, tools, food, etc., granted under specified conditions to foreign countries whose defense was deemed vital to the defense of the United States during World War II. See also **war** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- length, at:** after a long time; finally. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Lenin:** Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), a Russian revolutionary leader of the early twentieth century, highly honored in the Soviet Union as the



founder of the modern Soviet state. Lenin, a founder of the Bolshevik party, contributed much to the success of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Lenin held that a dedicated group of intellectuals had to spearhead the revolution. He became chief of government of the Soviet Union after the revolution and served until his death in 1924. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Lenin:** Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), a Russian revolutionary leader of the early twentieth century, highly honored in the Soviet Union as the founder of the modern Soviet state. Lenin, a founder of the Bolshevik party, contributed much to the success of the Russian Revolution of 1917. He held that a dedicated group of intellectuals had to spearhead the revolution. He became chief of government of the Soviet Union after the revolution and served until his death in 1924. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Lenin:** Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), Russian communist leader. He was an agitator for socialism. During World War I he urged socialists in all countries to rise against their own governments, and he assumed leadership of the Russian Revolution in 1917. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Lenin:** Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), Russian communist leader. He was an agitator for socialism. During World War I he urged socialists in all countries to rise against their own governments, and he assumed leadership of the Russian Revolution in 1917. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Lenin:** Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), Russian communist leader. He was an agitator for socialism. During World War I he urged socialists in all countries to rise against their own governments, and he assumed leadership of the Russian Revolution in 1917. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Lenin:** Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), Russian communist leader. He was an agitator for socialism. During World War I he urged socialists in all countries to rise against their own governments, and he assumed leadership of the Russian Revolution in 1917. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**L'Envoi: (French)** (l'envoi literally translated, "the sending") the action of sending forth a poem; hence, the concluding part of a poetical or prose composition; the author's parting words; a dedication, postscript. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**lepidus guk 652:** a made-up name for an injectable solution. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**leprechauns: (Irish folklore)** elves resembling little old men. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**leprosis:** a coined word from leprosy, a chronic, infectious disease that attacks the skin, flesh, nerves, etc., and -osis, a suffix denoting an abnormal or diseased condition. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**leprosy:** a chronic, infectious disease caused by a bacterium that attacks the skin, flesh, nerves, etc.: it is characterized by ulcers, white scaly scabs, deformities and wasting of body parts. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**leprosy:** a chronic, infectious disease caused by a bacterium that attacks the skin, flesh, nerves, etc.: it is characterized by ulcers, white scaly

- scabs, deformities and wasting of body parts. —Academy Level II Glossary
- leprosy:** a chronic, infectious disease caused by a bacterium that attacks the skin, flesh, nerves, etc.: it is characterized by ulcers, white scaly scabs, deformities and wasting of body parts. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- leprosy:** a chronic, infectious disease caused by a bacterium that attacks the skin, flesh, nerves, etc.: it is characterized by ulcers, white scaly scabs, deformities and wasting of body parts. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- leprosy:** a mildly infectious disease that develops open sores and white, scaly scabs. Leprosy attacks the skin and nerves, causing weakening and wasting of muscles and may lead to tuberculosis or other diseases. If not treated, the injury to the nerves results in loss of feeling, paralysis and deformity. See also **tuberculosis** in the glossary of this book. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- lesbianism:** homosexual relations between women. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Lesbos:** Greek island in the Aegean Sea. The word lesbian derives from the ancient Greek name of this island, from the eroticism and homosexuality attributed to Sappho (ancient Greek poetess) and her followers. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- les resultats: (French)** the results. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- lest:** so as to prevent the possibility that; for fear that. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- letdown:** a decrease in energy, force, volume, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- lethargic:** abnormally drowsy or dull, sluggish, etc. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- lethargic:** abnormally drowsy or dull, sluggish, etc. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- lethargic:** unnaturally drowsy; sluggish; dull. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- lethargy:** a great lack of energy; sluggishness, dullness, apathy, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- let (someone) down:** failed to meet the expectations of (someone); disappointed (someone). —Academy Level II Glossary
- letter-perfect:** correct in every detail. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- letter, to the:** just as written. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- let up:** diminish; subside, become less intense. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Leucippus:** Greek philosopher of the fifth century b.c. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- leukemia:** a cancerous, usually fatal, disease characterized by a large excess of white blood cells in the blood. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- leukemia:** any of several cancers of the bone marrow that prevent the normal manufacture of red and white blood cells and platelets (the minute bodies in the blood that aid in coagulation), resulting in

- anemia, increased susceptibility to infection and impaired blood clotting. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- leukosis, upper:** a humorously coined name for a disease, from leukosis, (same as leukemia) a disease in which too many white corpuscles are formed. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- level:** aim or direct. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Level:** a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. At the time of the lecture, there were Levels 0 to IV and Level VI, and these covered the totality of processes in use at that time. Once an auditor has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. For further information see HCOB 10 April 1964 ALL LEVELS AUDITING SKILLS in The Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Level:** a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to V represent the first six professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grade in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Level:** a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to V represent the first six professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grade in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Level:** a training step which one does for auditor classification in a Scientology organization. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grades in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- Level:** of or having to do with the training steps on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grades in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- level: (slang)** be honest or tell the truth about. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Level Chart:** same as Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also gradation chart in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- leveling:** speaking truthfully and openly (often followed by with). —Academy Level II Glossary
- leveling out:** becoming stable. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- level it: (slang)** be honest; tell the truth. Come on, now. Let's level it here. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- level item assessment:** an assessment of the levels of the Prehav Scale (a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness). For more information on this scale, see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —NED Approved Glossary

- Level One:** the level of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates that, at the time of the lecture, used processes dealing with communication. See also **Gradation Chart** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Levels 0 to IV:** training steps on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also **Grade Chart** and **grades** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Levels 0 to IV:** training steps on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also **Grade Chart** and **grades** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Levels 0 to IV:\*\*\*** training steps on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also **Grade Chart** and **grades** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Level V:** same as Case Level V. See **Case Level V** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Level VI:** the auditing level, at the time of this lecture, where Goals Problem Masses were run out. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Level VI:** the auditing level, at the time of this lecture, where Goals-Problem-Masses were run out. See also **Goals-Problem-Mass** in this glossary. Well, at Level VI this is very easy: You run GPMs. ÑO/W Modernized and Revised (2 July 64)—Academy Level II Glossary
- Level VII:** that stage of training where Power processing (that processing which results in an ability to handle power) is taught. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- Level VII:** the level of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates where an auditor is trained to deliver Power Processes. See also **HGA** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Level VIII:** the training level of the Class VIII Course. A level, as used here, is a segment of technical information or performance for any application of Scientology. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990
- levitation:** the raising and keeping of a heavy body in the air with little or no support. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- levy:** the enlistment, usually compulsory, of personnel, as for military service. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- Lewis and Clark:** Meriwether Lewis (1774 - 1809) and William Clark (1770 - 1838), two Americans who made a journey during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, to explore the American Northwest, newly purchased from France, and some territories beyond that. The

- expedition started from St. Louis, Missouri, and moved up the Missouri River and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. The information that Lewis and Clark gathered was of great help in the settlement of the West. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Lewis gun:** a light machine gun used in World Wars I and II, named after its developer, US Colonel Isaac N. Lewis. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Lewis, John L.:** (1880 - 1969) powerful labor leader in the United States from 1917 to 1960. Formerly president of the United Mine Workers, a labor movement to improve conditions for mine workers. Throughout World War II Lewis repeatedly called his miners out on strike, defying the government in many instances. In December 1946 a Federal court injunction was issued against the United Mine Workers, enjoining them to stop striking and levying fines of \$3,500,000 against the group and \$10,000 against Lewis personally. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Lewis machine gun:** a light machine gun used in World Wars I and II, named after its developer, US Colonel Isaac N. Lewis. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Lewis machine guns:** light machine guns used in World Wars I and II, named after its developer, US Colonel Isaac N. Lewis. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Lewis machine guns:** light machine guns used in World Wars I and II, named after their developer, US Colonel Isaac N. Lewis. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- ley de fuego:** (Spanish) a phrase which literally means "law of fire." —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- liabilities:\*\*\*** things that work against one; disadvantages.—Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- liability:** something disadvantageous. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89
- liability:** something that works to one's disadvantage. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- liable:** likely or apt. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- Liaison Office:** short for Continental Liaison Office. See **CLO** in this glossary. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary
- Liaison Offices:** short for Continental Liaison Offices, Sea Org organizations which coordinate all the Scientology activities in their areas. They are ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within their geographical area. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- "Liars of America":** a made-up name for an organization or group. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- lib:** (psychoanalysis) short for libido, sexual instinct or sexual drive. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- libel:** a written or published statement, picture, etc., tending to damage a person's reputation or subject someone to public ridicule and disgrace. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- libel:** of or concerning a written or published statement, picture, etc., tending to damage a person's reputation or subject someone to

- public ridicule and disgrace. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- libelous:** containing, constituting or involving a written or published statement, picture, etc., tending to damage a person's reputation or subject someone to public ridicule and disgrace. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- liberals:** persons belonging to a political party advocating measures of progressive political reform, especially those who hold a political position tending toward socialism or communism. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- liberated:** disengaged; set free from combination. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- liberties:** social actions regarded as more familiar than polite convention permits. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- liberties:** too free, too familiar or impertinent actions or attitudes. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Liberty:** a general weekly magazine founded in 1924 and published until 1951. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- liberty:** (US Navy) permission given to an enlisted person to be absent from duty for a period of 72 hours or less. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- liberty:** (US Navy) permission given to an enlisted person to be absent from duty for a period of 72 hours or less. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- liberty:** (US Navy) permission given to an enlisted person to be absent from duty for a period of 72 hours or less. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- liberty, at:** permitted or allowed (to do or say something). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- liberty, at:** permitted (to do or say something); allowed. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- liberty, at:** permitted (to do or say something); allowed. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- liberty, at:** permitted (to do or say something); allowed. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- liberty, fraternity, equality:** a phrase officially adopted by the French common people during the French Revolution. See also **French Revolution** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Liberty magazine:** a general weekly magazine founded in 1924 and published until 1951. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- libido:** (psychoanalysis) sexual instinct or sexual drive. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- libido:** (psychoanalysis) sexual instinct or sexual drive. —HEV Approved Glossary
- libido:** (psychoanalysis) sexual instinct or sexual drive. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- libido:** (psychoanalysis) sexual instinct or sexual drive. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- libido:** (psychoanalysis) sexual instinct or sexual drive. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

- libido:** (psychoanalysis) sexual instinct or sexual drive. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- libido:** (psychoanalysis) sexual instinct or sexual drive. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- libido: (psychoanalysis)** the sexual instinct or sexual drive. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)
- libido-dibido theory:** a humorous alteration of "libido theory," a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud and **Freudian analysis** in this glossary. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- libidoectomy:** a humorous, coined word from libido and the suffix -ectomy, a surgical operation. See also libido in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- libido, gibido, bibido:** a humorous variation of libido, a psychoanalytic term meaning "sexual instinct or sexual drive." —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- libidoicated:** a made-up word from libido, a psychoanalytic term meaning "sexual instinct or sexual drive," in combination with the suffixes -ic and -cated. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- libido on the rip-rap:** a significant sounding phrase, used humorously in this lecture with no particular meaning. See also libido, gibido, bibido in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- libidos:** sexual urges or instincts. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- libido theories:** theories like that of Sigmund Freud's which states that all life impulses and behavior are sex-motivated. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud and **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud and **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud, Sigmund in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**libido theory:** a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Library of Congress:** the largest library in the United States, located in Washington, DC and maintained largely by federal appropriations (money set aside for this use). Its original purpose was to provide research facilities for members of Congress; today it serves the public as well. Most copyrighted publications are cataloged by the Library of Congress, whose classification system is used by major libraries around the country. Its collection of printed material is one of the largest in the world. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Library of Congress:** the largest library in the United States, located in Washington, DC and maintained largely by federal appropriations (money set aside for this use). Its original purpose was to provide research facilities for members of Congress; today it serves the public as well. Most copyrighted publications are cataloged by the Library of Congress, whose classification system is used by major libraries around the country. Its collection of printed material is one of the largest in the world. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Library of Congress:** the largest library in the United States, located in Washington, DC and maintained largely by federal appropriations (money set aside for this use). Its original purpose was to provide research facilities for members of Congress; today it serves the public as well. Most copyrighted publications are cataloged by the Library of Congress, whose classification system is used by major libraries around the country. Its collection of printed material is one of the largest in the world. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Library of Congress:** the largest library in the United States, located in Washington, DC and maintained largely by federal appropriations (money set aside for this use). Its original purpose was to provide research facilities for members of Congress; today it serves the public as well. Most copyrighted publications are cataloged by the Library of Congress, whose classification system is used by major libraries around the country. Its collection of printed material is one of the largest in the world. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Library of Congress:** the largest library in the United States, located in Washington, DC and maintained largely by federal appropriations. Its original purpose was to provide research facilities for members of Congress; today it serves the public as well. Most copyrighted publications are cataloged by the Library of Congress, whose classification system is used by major libraries around the country.



- Its collection of printed material is one of the largest in the world. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Library of Congress:** the largest library in the United States, located in Washington, DC and maintained largely by federal appropriations (money set aside for this use). Its original purpose was to provide research facilities for members of Congress; today it serves the public as well. Most copyrighted publications are cataloged by the Library of Congress, whose classification system is used by major libraries around the country. Its collection of printed material is one of the largest in the world. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Library of Congress:** the public national library in Washington, DC, established in 1800 by the US Congress and housing one of the largest collections of printed materials in the world. —Webster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- Library of Congress:** the public national library in Washington, DC, established in 1800 by the US Congress and housing one of the largest collections of printed materials in the world. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Library of Congress:** the public national library in Washington, DC, established in 1800 by the US Congress and housing one of the largest collections of printed materials in the world. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Librium:** trademark for a tranquilizing drug, used by psychiatrists in an attempt to suppress the symptoms of anxiety. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Libya:** a country in North Africa, on the Mediterranean. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- license:** excessive, undisciplined freedom, constituting an abuse of liberty. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- license:** excessive, undisciplined freedom, constituting an abuse of liberty. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- license plate:** a numbered or lettered metal tag displayed on a motor vehicle, indicating that the vehicle has been registered with the state and may be driven on public streets and highways. —NED Approved Glossary
- license tag:** same as license plate: a numbered or lettered metal tag displayed on a motor vehicle, indicating that the vehicle has been officially registered and may be driven on public streets and highways. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- lichen:** a dry-looking plant that grows on rocks, walls, tree trunks, etc., usually green or yellow or gray. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- lichen:** a dry-looking plant that grows on rocks, walls, tree trunks, etc., usually green or yellow or gray. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- lichens:** any of a large group of plants that look somewhat like moss and grow in patches on trees, rocks, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- lick:** (1) (slang) a chance; a turn. (2) (informal) a small amount; bit. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**lick:** a small amount; bit. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**lick:** (colloquial) overcome or defeat, as in a fight, game or contest. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**lick:** overcome or defeat, as in a fight, game or contest. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lick:** overcome or defeat, as in a fight, game or contest. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**lick and a promise:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**lick and a promise:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**lick and a promise:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**lick and a promise:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**lick and a promise:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lick and a promise:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate and promises to do the rest. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lick and a promise:\*\*\*** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**lick-and-a-promise:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**lick and a promise: (informal)** slight or hasty work as if with a promise of doing better later. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**lick and a promise: (slang)** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**lick and a promise, a: (slang)** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**lick and a promise, a: (slang)** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**lick and a promise, a: (slang)** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**lick and the promise, the:** a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. —Academy Level II Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcame; vanquished. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome; vanquished; controlled. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome; vanquished; controlled. —HEV Approved Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome; vanquished; controlled. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**licked:** (colloquial) overcome; vanquished; controlled. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**licked:** (colloquial) whipped; thrashed. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**licked:** (informal) hit or beaten, especially as a punishment; thrashed; whipped. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**licked:** overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —Academy Level III Glossary

**licked:** overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**licked:** overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**licked:** overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**licked:** overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**licked:** (slang) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**licked up:** destroyed; annihilated. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lickety-split:** at great speed; rapidly. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**lickety-split:** (slang) at great speed; rapidly. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**lick (something) up:** to consume as by licking or lapping. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**lid:** (colloquial) a curb or restraint. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**lid:** (colloquial) a curb or restraint. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**lid nailed down on, had the:\*\*\*** (informal) been caused to be hidden or kept secret. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**lid off, taking the:** (informal) removing the secrecy from (something); revealing the truth about (an affair). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**lid off, taking the:\*\*\*** (informal) removing the secrecy from (something); revealing the truth about (an affair). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**lid, the:** (slang) something that holds back or holds out of sight. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**lie detector:** a device used on persons suspected of lying, to record certain changes in body functions that are thought to occur when the subject tells lies in answering questions. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**lie detector:** a device used on persons suspected of lying, to record certain changes in body functions that are thought to occur when the subject tells lies in answering questions. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**lie detector:** a device used on persons suspected of lying, to record certain changes in body functions that are thought to occur when the subject tells lies in answering questions. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**lie detector:** a device used on persons suspected of lying, to record certain changes in body functions that are thought to occur when the subject tells lies in answering questions. —HEV Approved Glossary

**lie factory:** technically, a phrase contained in an engram demanding prevarication [the telling of lies]Ñit was originally called a fabricator. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**liege lord:** the head of a feudal estate. Feudalism was the economic, political and social system of medieval Europe, in which land, worked by slaves who were bound to it, was held by vassals (persons in this system who held land in exchange for loyalty, military help, etc., to an overlord). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lieu of, in:** in place of; instead of. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lieu of, in:** in place of; instead of. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**lieu of, in:** in place of; instead of. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**lieutenant colonel:** (US military) an officer ranking immediately below a colonel (an officer commanding a large number of men). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lieutenant commander:** a commissioned officer in the US Navy or Coast Guard who ranks above a lieutenant and below a commander (a person in command of a destroyer, submarine, etc.). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**lieutenant, first:** a US military officer ranking just above a second lieutenant. See also **lieutenant, second** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- lieutenant, second:** a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the US Army, Air Force or Marine Corps. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- lieutenant senior grade:** a lieutenant in the US Navy; the rank just below lieutenant commander and above lieutenant junior grade. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition, as no specific definition of "lieutenant senior grade" could be found.
- Life:** a publication that contains many photographs and articles of current activities. It was started by Henry Luce, who was the co-founder of Time magazine. See also **Time** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- life:** the harmonious conquest of mest by theta in which a self-perpetuating organism is formed. Death is the withdrawal of theta from the organism. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- life boat:** a strongly built boat which is carried by a ship for saving life at sea, in the event the ship has to be abandoned. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Lifebuoy soap:** a brand of deodorant soap. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —Lecture or 14 January 1955. ("ailments" substituted as a more common word than "infirmities.") Miracles Glossary (Final approval 10.11.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)
- life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**life continuum:** one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**life continuum:** the action of attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the infirmities and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**life cycle:** the periodic conquest of, withdrawal from, and reconquest of mest by theta. It is postulated that a given segment or entity of theta (in human beings, at least) undergoes birth, growth, death, birth, growth, death, etc., each time learning more about the business of making mest into successful organisms which can better survive. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Life = EI/-R x -f:** the formula of the energy of life source, where E = Energy Potential, I = Energy Flow, -R = Negative Resistance, -f = Negative Frequency. The formula is covered fully in the book Scientology 8-80. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**life energy:** life force, divine energy, élan vital, or, by any other name, the energy peculiar to life which acts upon the physical universe and animates it and changes it. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Life Guard: (in Britain)** a member of the cavalry regiment forming part of the ceremonial guard of the monarch. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**life in my hands, took my:** (informal) faced great danger or took great risk; chanced death. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**life in (one's) hands, taking (one's):** (informal) facing great danger or taking a great risk. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**life in your hands, take your:** (informal) face great danger or take great risk; chance death. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**life line:** (palm reading) one of the four great lines (the others being head, heart and fortune) in the type of fortune telling known as "palm reading." This practice is based on the fact that no two palms are exactly alike. Characteristics are assigned to the lines of the palm and then one's fortune is read against the aspects of these. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Life magazine:** a publication that contains many photographs and articles of current activities. It was started by Henry Luce, who was the co-founder of Time magazine. See also **Time** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Life magazine:** a publication that contains many photographs and articles of current activities. It was started by Henry Luce, who was the co-founder of Time magazine. See also **Time magazine** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**life of (one), for the:** (colloquial) true as (one) is alive; even if (one's) life depended on it. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**life, on your: (informal)** you can be sure; certainly. Variation of you bet your life. —HEV Approved Glossary

**lifer: (slang)** a person sentenced to imprisonment for life. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Life Repair:** a series of auditing actions run on a preclear who is starting out in auditing for the first time. Life Repair can address such things as rough spots in life, periods which the preclear may feel bad about, areas of overwhelm, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**life ring:** a ring-shaped life preserver made of cork or other lightweight material that floats. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**lift:** (British) an elevator. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**lifted:** (said of an engram) raised in tone through recounting. The principle of recounting is very simple. The preclear is merely told to go back to the beginning and to tell it all over again. He does this many times. As he does it the engram should lift in tone on each recounting. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**L&N checksheet:** a checksheet at the time of this lecture which taught an auditor the basics of Listing and Nulling, who had not yet learned them in the Academy. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ligaments:** bands of tough body tissue connecting bones or holding organs in place. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**light colonel:** (military slang) a lieutenant colonel. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**lighting:\*\*\*** the art, practice or manner of using and arranging lights on a stage, film or television set, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**lightning often strikes:** a humorous reference to the saying lightning never strikes in the same place twice, meaning the same accident or misfortune cannot happen twice to the same person in the same situation (used when speaking of something unusual, especially something bad). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**light of day, the:** public view. —Academy Level II Glossary

**light of day, the:** public view. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**light, out like a:** (informal) unconscious. —NED Approved Glossary

**light, out like a:** (informal) unconscious. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**lights:** an illuminated display of a performer's name on a theater marquee (a rooflike projection or awning over an entrance, as to a theater). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**lights:** an illuminated display of a performer's name on a theater marquee (a rooflike projection or awning over an entrance, as to a theater). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**lights:** the information, ideas or mental capacities possessed. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**lights, according to one's:** as one's opinions, information or standards may direct. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**lights begin to dawn:\*\*\*** (slang) something begins to come clear or be understood. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**lights begin to dawn: (slang)** something begins to come clear or be understood. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**lightwave meter:** a made-up name for a meter. Lightwave means “of or designating a communications system, equipment, etc., using fiber optics (the branch of optics dealing with the transmission of light and images, as around bends and curves, through transparent fibers).” —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**light-year: (astronomy)** a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately 6 trillion miles. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**light-year: (astronomy)** of a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**light-year:** the distance traveled by light in one year (over five trillion miles). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**light-year:** the distance traveled by light in one year (over five trillion miles). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**light-year:** the distance traveled by light in one year (over five trillion miles). Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**light-year:** the distance traveled by light in one year (over five trillion miles). Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**light-year meter:** a made-up name for a meter. A light-year is the distance traveled by light in one year (over five trillion miles). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**light-years: (astronomy)** a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. Used figuratively in the lecture. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**light-years: (astronomy)** a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. Used figuratively in the lecture to mean a long time. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**light-years: (astronomy)** a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. Used figuratively in the lecture to mean a long distance. —Academy Level III Glossary

**light-years: (astronomy)** units of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**like a shot:** instantly; quickly. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**liked to:** was on the verge of or came close to. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**like hell: (colloquial)** with furious energy, speed, etc. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**like hell: (interjection)** not so, untrue; indicates the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**like mad: (colloquial)** furiously; very hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary



**like mad:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**like mad:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**like mad: (colloquial)** with furious energy, speed, etc. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**like mad:** furiously; very hard, fast, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**like mad:** furiously; very hard, fast, etc. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**like mad:** furiously; very hard, fast, etc. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**lilies of France:** coined phrase referring to the fleur-de-lis (French: flower of the lily), adopted by the royal house of France as its emblem in the twelfth century. It remained the official coat of arms of France until the French Revolution of 1830. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**lilies of France:\*\*\*** coined phrase referring to the fleur-de-lis (French: flower of the lily), adopted by the royal house of France as its emblem in the twelfth century. It remained the official coat of arms of France until the French Revolution of 1830. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Lilliputia:** a variation of Lilliput, one of the exotic places visited by Gulliver in the book Gulliver's Travels. See also **Gulliver** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Lilliputia:** a variation of Lilliput, one of the exotic places visited by Gulliver in the book Gulliver's Travels. See also **Gulliver** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**Lilliputians:\*\*\*** inhabitants of Lilliput (a land inhabited by tiny people about six inches tall). From the book Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Lilly:** Eli Lilly and Company, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer founded in 1876 which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive "psychiatric" drugs. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Lilly:** Eli Lilly and Company, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer founded in 1876 which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive "psychiatric" drugs. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Lilly:** Eli Lilly and Company, a US manufacturer of medical and psychiatric drugs. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**Lilly: See Parke, Lilly, Abbott.** —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**limber:** make (something) flexible, pliant (usually followed by up). —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**limbo:** any intermediate, indeterminate state or condition. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**limbos:** any intermediate, indeterminate state or condition. —Academy Level III Glossary

**limb, out on a:** (colloquial) into a precarious or vulnerable position or situation. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**limelight:** the center of public attention, interest, observation or notoriety. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Limited:** (chiefly British) of or designating a company in which the liability of certain of its partners is limited to the amount of their individual investments. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**limited:** (chiefly British) of or designating a company in which the liability of certain of its partners is limited to the amount of their individual investments. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**limited process:** a process which can be used only for a short time beneficially, and after a certain period of time will cause a deterioration. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Limopo Org:** a made-up name for an org. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**limp:** falling short; lame; imperfect or defective. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**limping:\*\*** falling short; lame; imperfect or defective. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Lincoln:** Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 65), president of the United States during the American Civil War. He was assassinated several days after the surrender of the Confederate states. See also **Civil War** and **Confederacy** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Lincoln:** Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865), president of the United States during the American Civil War. He was assassinated several days after the surrender of the Confederate states. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Lincoln:** Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865), president of the United States during the American Civil War. He was assassinated several days after the surrender of the Confederate States. See also **Civil War** and **Confederacy** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Lincoln:\*\*** Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865), president of the United States during the American Civil War. He was assassinated several days after the surrender of the Confederate States. See also **Civil War** and **Confederacy** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Lincoln:** a car manufactured by Lincoln Motor Company, a US firm founded in 1917. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Lincoln, Abraham:** (1809 - 1865) political leader of the nineteenth century; president of the United States (1861 - 1865). His picture appears on the United States five-dollar bill. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Lincoln car:** a car manufactured by Lincoln Motor Company, a United States firm founded in 1917. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Lincoln car:** a car manufactured by Lincoln Motor Company, a US firm founded in 1917. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Lincoln car:** a car manufactured by Lincoln Motor Company, a US firm founded in 1917. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Lincoln car:** a car manufactured by Lincoln Motor Company, a US firm founded in 1917. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Lincoln Continental:** a two-door Ford car designed and built in 1938 for Edsel Ford (son of Henry Ford and president of the Ford Motor

- Company). See also **Edsel** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Lincoln Memorial:** a monument erected in 1922 in Washington, DC, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States. The building is constructed mainly of marble, granite and limestone, and houses a large, impressive statue of Lincoln. —Editor, from Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Lincoln-Mercury-Ford:** another name for the Ford Motor Company. Lincoln and Mercury are two divisions of the Ford Motor Company. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Lindbergh:** Charles Lindbergh (1902 - 74), the first man to fly the Atlantic solo. This flight was a result of an offer of \$25,000 for the first man to fly the New York - Paris route alone nonstop, and on the morning of May 20, 1927 Lindbergh took off in a modified monoplane (a plane with just one pair of wings) called the Spirit of St. Louis. The flight itself was treacherous and lasted 33 1/2 hours, and Lindbergh had gone without sleep the 24 hours before he started. After covering 3,610 miles, Lindbergh touched down at Le Bouget airfield in Paris. He was greeted by 20,000 enthusiastic fans who were there ready to mob him. Lindbergh called the experience with the crowd the most dangerous part of his flight. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- line:** a course of action, procedure, thought, policy, etc. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- line:** a list of charged items found and the relationship between them in certain procedures dealing with goals (such as 3D Criss Cross). —Academy Level II Glossary
- line:** see **listing line** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- line:** the route along which particles travel between one terminal and the next in an organization; a fixed pattern of terminals who originate and receive or receive and relay orders, information or other particles. A line can be vertical such as a command line where authority and power of position increases the higher up one goes, or a line can be horizontal where each terminal on the line shares a similar status. See also **terminal** in this glossary. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- line, along the:** at any point. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- line, along the:** at every point. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- line charge:** a period of sudden laughter, often uncontrollable, that a preclear experiences in a session and that results from the relief of painful emotion. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- line charge:** a period of sudden laughter, often uncontrollable, that a preclear experiences in a session and that results from the relief of painful emotion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- line charge:** a period of sudden laughter, often uncontrollable, that a preclear experiences in a session and that results from the relief of painful emotion. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**line charge:** a period of sudden laughter or crying, often uncontrollable, that a preclear has in a session and that results from the relief of painful emotion. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**line charge:** a prolonged spell of uncontrolled laughter or crying which may be continued for several hours. The line charge usually signals the sudden release of a large amount of charge and brings about a marked change in the case. —Academy Level II Glossary

**line-charge:** a prolonged spell of uncontrolled laughter or crying which may be continued for several hours. Once started, a line charge can usually be reinforced by the occasional interjection of almost any word or phrase by the auditor. The line charge usually signals the sudden release of a large amount of charge and brings about a marked change in the case. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**line-charging:** experiencing a line charge: a period of sudden laughter or crying, often uncontrollable, that a preclear has in a session and that results from the relief of painful emotion. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**line, down the:** (informal) down the road or street. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**line, down the:** (informal) down the road or street. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**line, in:** behaving properly or as required. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**line, laying it on the:** (colloquial) speaking openly or frankly about something; giving the information required. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**line lighting:** a distinctly dramatic profile lighting style in which the outline is highlighted, the rest of the face being in shadow except for the fill and hair light. See also **fill** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**line-of-battle:** (of a ship) of sufficient size to take part in a main attack; formerly, one of 74 guns and upward. —Academy Level II Glossary

**line of country:** business, occupation or specialization. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**line of country:** business, occupation or specialization. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**line of country:** business, occupation or specialization. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**line of country:** business, occupation or specialization. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**line of country:** (colloquial) a field of interest or area of study. Anybody has got nerve having E-Meter troubleÑnot at this line of country. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**line of country:** (colloquial) a pursuit, field of interest or area of study. If you let him go off into this line of country you are not following the main line. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**line of, make a:** a variation of make a go of. See **go of, make a** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**line, out of:\*\*\*** behaving improperly. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**line, out of: (slang)** disrespectful; troublesome, brash, impertinent. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**line, out of: (slang)** disrespectful; troublesome, brash, impertinent. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**line plot:** a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with goals. See also **goals** and **goals plot** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**line plot:** a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with goals. See also **goal** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**line plot:\*\*\*** a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with goals. See also **goal** and **Goals Assessment** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**line plot:** in certain procedures dealing with goals (such as 3D Criss Cross) a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items. See also **Goals Assessment, item, listing** and **listing line** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**liner:** a steamship, passenger airplane, etc., in regular service for a specific line. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**lines:** communication lines, the routes along which communications travel from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**lines:** communication lines, the routes along which communications travel from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**lines:** nautical term for rope used aboard a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**lines:** see **list line** and **four lines** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**lines:** short for comm lines. See **comm lines** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**lines:** short for comm lines. See **comm lines** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**lines:\*\*\*** short for comm lines. See **comm lines** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**line, someplace along the:** at some point. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lineup:** an arrangement of persons or things in or as in a line. —SHSBC Binder 14, 21, 26 Approved Glossary

**lineup: (US)** an arrangement of persons or things in or as in a line. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**lineup: (US)** an arrangement of persons or things in or as in a line. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**lineup: (US)** an arrangement of persons or things in or as in a line. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**line, up the:** in the future. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**line, up the:** in the future. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**linguaphone:** a coined word from lingua, "tongue," and -phone, "an instrument of sound transmission or reproduction."

**Linguaphone:** a system for teaching foreign languages using phonograph records and a phonograph machine. The system started in 1904 in London, England. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**lingua spacia:** a coined phrase meaning the language of space. Lingua means a language or "lingo," and spacia is a humorously Latinized version of "space." —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**lingua spacia:** a coined phrase meaning the language of space. Lingua means a language or "lingo," and spacia is a humorously Latinized version of "space." —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Lingua Spacia:** a language used in common by spacemen. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Linotype:** a method of typesetting in which one line of type is cast in one piece from molten lead. Hence its name (and pronunciation), line-o'-type. Developed in the 1880s, it has been generally used for newspapers and periodical publications and quite extensively for books until the arrival of photographic and electronic systems in the mid-1970s. Linotype is seldom used today as it has been outmoded by computer phototypesetting. —The Bookman's Glossary; Dictionary of Graphic Arts Terms (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89 also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**Linotype:** a method of typesetting in which one line of type is cast in one piece from molten lead. Hence its name (and pronunciation), line-o'-type. Developed in the 1880s, it has been generally used for newspapers and periodical publications and quite extensively for books until the arrival of photographic and electronic systems in the mid-1970s. Linotype is seldom used today as it has been outmoded by computer phototypesetting. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Linotype:** (trademark) of a method of typesetting in which one line of type is cast in one piece from molten lead. Hence its name (and pronunciation), line-o'-type. Developed in the 1880s, it has been generally used for newspapers and periodical publications and quite extensively for books until the arrival of photographic and electronic systems in the mid-1970s. —HEV Approved Glossary

**lint:** minute shreds or ravelings of yarn; bits of thread. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**lint:\*\*\*** minute shreds or ravelings of yarn; bits of thread.—Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**lion and went out like a lamb, came into (something) like a:** a variation of the phrase March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb, meaning March begins with rough, boisterous weather and ends calmly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**lions and Christians, fighting:** reference to the practice of the Roman persecutions of the Christians by throwing them to the lions in the Colosseum (a great arena of ancient Rome which seated 50,000). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Lions Club:** a humorous reference to the International Association of Lions Clubs, a federation of community service clubs founded in 1917. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Lions Club:** the International Association of Lions Clubs, a federation of community service clubs founded in 1917. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**lip:\*\*\*** (music) the position and arrangement of lips and tongue in playing a wind instrument. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**lip mover:** (slang) a dull and stupid person. From the habit of uneducated or dull people of moving their lips while reading to themselves. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**lip service:** insincere expression of friendship, admiration, support, etc.; service by words only. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**lip service:** insincere expression of friendship, admiration, support, etc.; service by words only. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**lip service:** insincere expression of friendship, admiration, support, etc.; service by words only —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**liquid fire:** flaming petroleum or the like, as employed against an enemy in warfare. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**List 1:** an assessment list for use in finding bypassed charge. There are also other numbered lists, e.g., List 2, List 3, List 4. For more information on these lists see HCOB 5 July 1963, ARC BREAK ASSESSMENTS, in Technical Bulletins Volume VII. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**list:** a series of items made by a special procedure where the auditor asks a certain question and writes down items said by the preclear in response to that question in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —Academy Level II Glossary

**list:** a series of items made by a special procedure where the auditor asks a certain question and writes down items said by the preclear in response to that question in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**list:** a series of items made by a special procedure where the auditor asks a certain question and writes down items said by the preclear in response to that question in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**list: see Listing and Nulling** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**list:** to lean over to one side. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Listen Style auditing:** a style of auditing where the auditor is expected to listen to the pc without evaluating, invalidating or interrupting. The only skill necessary is listening to another.—How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Listerine:** a brand of antiseptic mouthwash. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Listerine:** (trademark) a brand of antiseptic mouthwash. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Listerine:** (trademark) a brand of antiseptic mouthwash. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Listerine:** (trademark) a brand of antiseptic mouthwash. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

- listing:** a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- listing:** a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —Academy Level III Glossary
- listing:** a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- listing:** a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- listing:** a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- listing:** **see Listing and Nulling** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Listing and Nulling:** **listing** is the auditor's action in writing down items said by the pc in response to a question by the auditor. **Nulling** is the auditor's action in saying items from a list to a pc and noting the reaction of the pc by use of an E-Meter. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Listing and Nulling:** the auditor's action in writing down items said by the pc in response to a question by the auditor (listing) and then the auditor's action in saying items from a list to a pc and noting the reaction of the pc by use of an E-Meter (nulling). —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Listing and Nulling:** the auditor's action in writing down items said by the pc in response to a question by the auditor (listing) and then the auditor's action in saying items from a list to a pc and noting the reaction of the pc by use of an E-Meter (nulling). —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- listing line:** in certain procedures for processing goals, once the pc's goal was found, the exact wording of four specific types of question were established. For example, if the goal were "to catch catfish," the questions would be "Who or what would want to catch catfish?" "Who or what would oppose catching catfish?" "Who or what would not oppose catching catfish?" and "Who or what would not want to catch catfish?" Each of these questions is called a listing line. These are then further used in processing the pc's goal. See also **Goals Assessment** and **listing** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Listing Prepcheck:** a prepcheck which was done before and during listing of goals, before beginning to list items for any goal from the four lines and during listing. Thereafter it was to be done every fifth session. This Listing Prepcheck form was issued as HCOPL 17 July 62 ROUTINE 3GA HCO WW R-3GA Form 1, LISTING PREPCHECK. See



- also **prepcheck**, **listing**, **goal** and **Routine 3GA** in this glossary.  
 —Academy Level III Glossary
- list, I will eat the:** a variation of I'll eat my hat, an expression used to emphasize a speaker's belief that a fact, statement, etc., is true or that something will happen as stated. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- list line:** in certain procedures for processing goals, a question asked of a pc which is then further used in processing the pc's goal. Once the pc's goal was found, the exact wording of four specific types of question were established. For example, if the goal was "to catch catfish," the questions would be "Who or what would want to catch catfish?" "Who or what would oppose catching catfish?" "Who or what would not oppose catching catfish?" and "Who or what would not want to catch catfish?" Each of these questions is called a list line, also called a listing line. See also listing and goal in this glossary.  
 —Academy Level III Glossary
- List One:** an assessment used in R2H sessions (and general sessions of all kinds) where an ARC break had occurred or at session end. This was one of a number of assessments issued in July 1963 for use in finding by-passed charge in various auditing activities. See also R2H and bypassed charge in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- literal:\*\*\*** represented or portrayed exactly, without idealization, as in art or literature. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- literate:\*\*\*** knowledgeable; educated. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- literi:** reference to literati, men of letters; scholarly or learned people. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Lithuanian:** a native or inhabitant of Lithuania, a republic within the USSR. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- Lithuanian:** the language of Lithuania, a country bordered by Poland to the south and a portion of Russia to the southwest. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- litigation:** the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- litten:** (poetic) lighted. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Little Beaver:** the name of a Navaho orphan adopted by a cowboy named Red Ryder, characters in a comic strip, Red Ryder, by Fred Harman. The strip began November 6, 1938 and within 10 years it was syndicated in 750 newspapers around the world. Little Beaver became a radio show in 1942.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90), updated 15 September 1994 from Encyclopedia of American Comics
- Little Beaver:** \*\*\* NOTE THIS ENTRY CONTAINS SPELLING ERRORS IN NAMES AND IS CORRECTED IN THE ENTRY OF SAME NAME ABOVE \*\*\*  
 the name of a Navaho orphan adopted by a cowboy named Red Rider, characters in a nationally syndicated comic strip by Fred Harmon. Little Beaver became a radio show in 1942.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- Little Bide-a-Wee Space Jockey Society:** a made-up name for a space society. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Little Bighorn:** a river in the United States flowing from northern Wyoming to southern Montana into the Bighorn River. It was the site of the Battle of Little Bighorn: the clash between General George A. Custer's United States cavalry troops and several groups of American Indians

near the Little Bighorn River in Montana in 1876. Custer had been pursuing a group of Sioux Indians, led by Sitting Bull (1834 - 1890), who had risen in arms against settlement of the country. He seriously underestimated the size of the Sioux forces, who were supported by Cheyenne warriors. They killed Custer and every one of his soldiers. See also **Sioux Indians** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Little Bighorn:** a river rising (beginning) in northern Wyoming and flowing northward about 90 miles to join the Bighorn (a river) in southern Montana. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Little Caesar:** any boss of a criminal gang or mob. The term is used here in reference to the film "Little Caesar" starring Edward G. Robinson (1930), which shows the rise and fall of a gang boss closely modeled on Al Capone (a leader of organized crime in Chicago in the late 1920s, involved in gambling, the illegal sale of alcohol and prostitution). —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Little Eva:** a character in the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. In the lecture LRH refers to the differences between Little Eva, the young white daughter of Uncle Tom's slave owner, and an impish Negro child named Topsy. See also **Uncle Tom's Cabin** in this glossary. And now that we need it, I've turned around and reviewed it, and I find out what is now called the CCHs bears no resemblanceÑ any more than Little Eva did to Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Little Jack Horner sat in the corner, eating curds and hay:** a humorous allusion to two nursery rhymes: Little Jack Horner which has the following lines in it: / "Little Jack Horner sat in the corner, / Eating a Christmas pie;" / and Little Miss Muffett which starts: / "Little Miss Muffett / Sat on a tuffet, / Eating some curds and whey." —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Little Nell:** a made-up name used by a heroine in a serial. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Little Nell:** young girl who leads a life of hardship and eventually dies, in the novel The Old Curiosity Shop by Charles Dickens (1812-70). —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Little Orphan Annie:** a twelve-year-old orphan girl who was the main character of Little Orphan Annie, a comic strip by Harold Gray. Annie was described by Gray as having "a heart of gold, but a wicked left." She had a faithful dog named Sandy and a guardian named Oliver "Daddy" Warbucks who was a billionaire capitalist and defender of free enterprise, rugged individualism and the Puritan ethic. In no sense comic, Little Orphan Annie was a deadly serious work on the constant threats to the American way of life posed by subversive elements ranging from simple crooks to blind liberals to wily Communists. Annie's life was one of adventure and intrigue in which virtue fought evil at every turn. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**little people:** (folklore and legend) fairies, diminutive supernatural beings of human shape, with magical powers, such as brownies, dwarfs, elves, gnomes, goblins, leprechauns and pixies. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

- Little Red Riding-Hood:** a nursery tale in which a little girl bringing a present to her grandmother is devoured by a wolf who has disguised himself in the old lady's ruffled nightcap. The brothers Grimm (two German authors of the early nineteenth century, remembered mostly for their collection of fairy tales) added a happy ending to the tale: a huntsman slits open the wolf and restores the child and her grandmother to life. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Little Rock:** the capital of and largest city in Arkansas, United States. In 1957, federal troops were sent into Little Rock to enforce the United States Supreme Court ruling of a trial against racial segregation in public schools. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- little tin soldiers and angels with golden hair:** a reference to the poem Little Boy Blue by Eugene Field (1850 - 95), American poet and journalist, known for his children's verse.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- livery stable:** a building where horses are kept for their owner in return for a fee, or where horses may be used in exchange for a fee. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- lives, where (someone): (slang)** at or to the right or vital point. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- lives, where (someone): (slang)** at or to the right or vital point. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- living daylight:** from the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely or thoroughly. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- living daylight:\*\*\*** from the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely or thoroughly. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- living daylight out it, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." This portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- living daylight, out of:** from the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely or thoroughly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of (someone), the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in

similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** (colloquial) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly.” —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly.” —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly.” —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly.” —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**living daylight** **out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash

- thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." This portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." —Academy Level II Glossary
- living daylight out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." This portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the:** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —NED Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the:\*\*\*** completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylight out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- living daylight out of, the:** (do something) completely or thoroughly. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- living daylight out of, the:\*\*\*** (do something) completely or thoroughly. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- living daylight out of, the: (slang)** completely or thoroughly. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the: (slang)** completely or thoroughly. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- living daylight out of, the: (slang)** completely or thoroughly. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- living daylight out of, the: (slang)** vigorously; thoroughly. An adaptation of the expression beat the living daylight out of meaning to give a good beating to (someone). Daylights is a slang word meaning the inward parts of the body or insides. —Academy Level III Glossary
- living daylight out of, the: (slang)** vigorously; thoroughly. An adaptation of the expression beat the living daylight out of meaning to give a good beating to (someone). Daylights is a slang word meaning the

- inward parts of the body or insides. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual  
App Mar 91
- living end, the:** (slang) the very end; an addition to a difficult job or situation that makes it almost unbearable; the final and most severe of a series of difficulties. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —Academy Level II Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —Academy Level III Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- livingness:** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- livingness:\*\*** the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive.—Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- livingness:** the state, quality or an instance of living. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- livingness:** the state, quality or an instance of living. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- livingness:** the state, quality or an instance of living. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- living pants off, the:** completely or thoroughly. A variation of the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- llamas:** South American animals related to the camel but smaller and without humps: the llama is used as a beast of burden and for its wool, flesh and milk. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**LL.D.:** abbreviation for Legum Doctor, Latin for Doctor of Laws, an honorary doctorate awarded by a college or university. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Lloyd's:** a huge insurance corporation based in London, England. Incorporated in 1871, it deals in insurance of almost every kind, but is most noted for its insurance of oceangoing vessels. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Lloyd's:** a huge insurance corporation based in London, England. Incorporated in 1871, it deals in insurance of almost every kind, but is most noted for its insurance of oceangoing vessels. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Lloyd's:** a huge insurance corporation based in London, England. Incorporated in 1871, it deals in insurance of almost every kind, but is most noted for its insurance of oceangoing vessels. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Lloyd's:** of or from Lloyd's, a huge insurance corporation based in London, England. Incorporated in 1871, it deals in insurance of almost every kind, but is most noted for its insurance of oceangoing vessels. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Register:** a publication containing data about oceangoing vessels of all nations. Lloyd's is the name of a London association of underwriters and agency for arranging insurance (formerly marine insurance only, but now nearly all kinds). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**(L nine s) L9S:** short for List 9 Short, a previous name for L11, The New Life Rundown. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**lo:** look! see! —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lo!:** look! see! —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**loaded: (slang)** under the influence of alcohol or drugs. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**loads: (informal)** very much; a great deal. —Academy Level II Glossary

**loaf: (Americanism)** spend time idly; lounge about; dawdle. —OECS - Organization App Mar 91

**loaf:** lounge or saunter lazily and idly. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**loaf:** spend time idly; loiter or lounge about; idle, dawdle, etc. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**loafed:** idled away time. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**loahhn:** a made-up word. —HEV Approved Glossary

**loam:** earth or soil. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**lo and behold:** look and see (used as an expression of great surprise). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**lo and behold:** look and see (used as an expression of great surprise). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**lo and behold:** look and see (used as an expression of great surprise). —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**loath:** unwilling; reluctant; disinclined; averse. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**loaves:**\*\*\* amounts of money; from the slang usage of bread, meaning money. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**lobbying:** influencing lawmakers in voting for or against certain laws, in order to benefit a special group. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**lobbyist:** a person who tries to influence legislators in their votes or executives in their administration of laws, especially a member of a group (lobby) having special interests or favoring particular legislation. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**lobbyist:** a person who tries to influence legislators in their votes or executives in their administration of laws, especially a member of a group (lobby) having special interests or favoring particular legislation.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Locational:** a process run to help a person locate things and himself in the environment. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**locational process:** a process run to help a person locate things and himself in the environment. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Locational Process:** a Scientology process which is done by walking around with a person, both indoors and out of doors, telling him “Look at that (indicated object),” using objects such as a chair, a tree, a car, the floor, the ceiling, a house, etc. The person running the locational would point at the object each time. It is simply run until the person is brighter and has a win. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Locational Processing:** a type of Scientology auditing in which the auditor has the preclear notice objects and people in the environment. The object of Locational Processing is to establish an adequacy of communication terminals in the environment of the preclear. It can be run in busy thoroughfares, graveyards, confused traffic or anywhere there is or is not motion of objects and people. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Locational Processing:** processing which consists of having the person look at various things in the immediate environment. The auditor points out and has the person look at many different objects (including the injured body part, if the person has a specific injury) so as to diminish the person's pain and improve his condition. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Locational Processing:** Scientology processing which is done by walking around with a person, both indoors and out of doors, telling him “Look at that (indicated object),” using objects such as a chair, a tree, a car, the floor, the ceiling, a house, etc. The person running the Locational would point at the object each time. It is simply run until the person is brighter and has a win. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Locational Processing:** Scientology processing which is done by walking around with a person, both indoors and out of doors, telling him “Look at that (indicated object),” using objects such as a chair, a tree, a car, the floor, the ceiling, a house, etc. The person running the Locational would point at the object each time. It is simply run until the person is brighter and has a win. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary



**Location by Contact:** CCH 5. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**location (of the thetan):** the thetan is an energy unit which is located in the center of the skull. It is conceived to be small but is as large as the preclear believes it to be. A thetan who cannot leave the current body very often believes himself to be holding on only to the current body, and yet in actuality is holding on to a facsimile of an earlier body. The thetan also believes himself to be the size of some earlier body. A thetan from the Fifth Invader Force believes himself to be a very strange insect-like creature with unthinkably horrible hands. He believes himself to be occupying such a body, but is in actuality simply a unit capable of producing space, time, energy and matter. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Loch Ness:** a lake in northwestern Scotland well known for being the home of the “Loch Ness Monster”, a supposed prehistoric monster, described as 30 feet long with two humps, a snake-like head at the end of a long neck and two flippers about the middle of the body, first sighted in April 1933. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **secondary** and **engram** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **secondary** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). —Academy Level III Glossary

**lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **secondaries** and **engram** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **mental image pictures**, **secondaries** and **engram** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated. See also

- mental image picture, secondary, engram** and **restimulation** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- lock:** a mental image picture of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **mental image picture** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- lock:** a mental image pictures of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries (periods of anguish brought about by major losses or threats of loss to the individual) and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- lock:** an analytical moment in which the perceptics of the engram are approximated, thus restimulating the engram or bringing it into action, the present-time perceptics being erroneously interpreted by the reactive mind to mean that the same condition which produced physical pain once before is now again at hand. —DMSMH Glossary pp. 14.7.90)
- lock:** an analytical moment in which the perceptics of the engram are approximated, thus restimulating the engram or bringing it into action, the present-time perceptics being erroneously interpreted by the reactive mind to mean that the same condition which produced physical pain once before is now again at hand. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- lock:** an incident which, with or without charge, is in conscious recall and which seems to be the reason a person is aberrated. It is a moment of mental discomfort containing no physical pain and no great loss. See also **charge** and **aberration** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- lock:** a picture in the mind of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **secondary** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- lock:** a picture in the mind of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **secondary** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- lock:** a picture in the mind of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **secondary** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- lock:** a picture in the mind of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **secondary** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- lock:** a picture in the mind of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries

- and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **secondary** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- lock:** a picture in the mind of a nonpainful but disturbing experience the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also **engram** and **secondary** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Locke:** John Locke (1632 - 1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to "write" on it. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Locke:** John Locke (1632 - 1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to "write" on it. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Locke:** John Locke (1632 - 1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to "write" on it. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Locke:** John Locke (1632 - 1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to "write" on it. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Locke:** John Locke (1632 - 1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to "write" on it. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Locke:** John Locke (1632 - 1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to "write" on it. —NED Approved Glossary
- Locke, John:** (1632 - 1704) English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to "write" on it. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- locks:** analytical moments in which the perceptics of the engram are approximated, thus restimulating the engram or bringing it into action, the present-time perceptics being erroneously interpreted by the reactive mind to mean that the same condition which produced physical pain once before is now again at hand. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- locks:** mental image pictures of nonpainful but disturbing experiences the person has had, which depends for its force on earlier secondaries

and engrams which the experience has restimulated (stirred up). See also engram and reactive mind in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**lock-scan:** run a process in which one contacts an early lock on the track and goes rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one. See also lock in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**lock-scan:** run a process in which one contacts an early lock on the track and goes rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one. See also lock in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Lock Scanning:** a process in which one contacts an early lock on the track and goes rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Lock Scanning:** a process which starts the preclear from a point in the past with which he has made solid contact up through all similar incidents without verbalization. This is done over and over, each time trying to start at an earlier incident of the same kind, until the preclear extroverts on the subject of the chain. Boil-off often results wherein the preclear seems to go to sleep. Avoid boil-off for it is not therapeutic and will eventually result in reduced tone. Boil-off is a lazy auditor's excuse to be idle and facsimiles in such severe conflict that they will not resolve without resolving postulates first. Lock scanning is a standardized drill, starting on signal and ended with the preclear saying he is again in present time. It can be done on any subject. **Above** 2.0 (on the Tone Scale) only. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**lock scanning:** contacting an early lock on the track and going rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lock, stock and barrel:** completely; entirely; including every part. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lock, stock and barrel:** completely; entirely; including every part, item or facet, no matter how small or insignificant. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**lock, stock and barrel:** completely; entirely; including every part, item or facet, no matter how small or insignificant. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**locomotor ataxia:** degenerative disease of the spinal cord marked by loss of control over walking and certain other voluntary movements, and severe pains in the internal organs. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**locus aberratus:** a coined phrase meaning center or source of aberration. Locus is Latin for "a place," and aberratus is a humorously Latinized form of "aberration." —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

- "locus aberratus":** a coined phrase meaning center or source of aberration. Locus is Latin for "a place," and aberratus is a humorously Latinized form of "aberration." —Academy Level II Glossary
- lodge:** the members composing a branch of certain fraternal organizations. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Lodge, Henry Cabot:** Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (1902 - 1985) US Senator from Massachusetts (1937 - 1944, 1947 - 1953). He served in the United States Army prior to being elected to the Senate, and favored a United States policy of nonentanglement in foreign quarrels, combined with a strong army and navy. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Loeb and Leopold:** Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, confessed kidnappers and murderers in a highly sensationalized case in 1924. Young and very intelligent, they proclaimed that men of genius, "supermen," were above the law. They had done the murder just for the thrill of committing the perfect crime, absolved from guilt in their own minds because they thought they were "supermen." —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- loft:** to hit (a ball) into the air or strike it so as to lift it over an obstacle. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- logarithmic:** having to do with logarithms, a system used in mathematics to shorten calculations. Used figuratively. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- logarithmic:** having to do with logarithms, a system used in mathematics to shorten calculations. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- logarithmic:** having to do with logarithms, a system used in mathematics to shorten calculations. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- logarithmic tetrahedral:** **logarithmic:** of a logarithm, a figure that tells to what power a certain fixed number, as ten, must be raised to equal a given number. For example, the logarithm of 100 is 2, when 10 is taken as the fixed number ( $10^2 = 100$ ). Such numbers are listed in tables to shorten the working of problems in mathematics. **Tetrahedral:** of a tetrahedron, a solid object with four sides; a pyramid with three sides and a triangular base. The phrase logarithmic tetrahedral has no sensible meaning and is used humorously in the lecture to indicate very educated sounding nonsense. —Editor, from Webster's Dictionary for Young Readers and Oxford American Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- logic:** the subject of reasoning. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- logic:** the subject of reasoning. —Academy Level III Glossary
- logic:** the subject of reasoning. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- Logics:** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Logics:** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do

- not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics.  
—Academy Level III Glossary
- Logics:** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics.  
—PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Logics:** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics.  
—PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Logics:** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Logics:** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Logics:\*\*\*** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics.  
—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Logics:** a method of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Logics:** methods of thinking. They apply to any universe or any thinking process. They are the forms of thought behavior which can, but do not necessarily have to, be used in creating universes. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- logics:\*\*\*** systems or methods of reasoning. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- loginess:** lack of physical or mental energy or vitality; sluggishness; dullness; lethargy. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- logique: (French)** logic. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- logique: (French)** logic. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- logjam: (US)** an obstacle formed by the accumulation of many items to deal with. From the literal sense of an obstacle formed by logs jamming together in a stream. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- logjam: (US)** an obstacle formed by the accumulation of many items to deal with. From the literal sense of an obstacle formed by logs jamming together in a stream. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**loins, girded up his:** got himself ready for action. From the ancient Jews, who wore loose garments which they girded (fastened with a belt or band) about their loins (the part of the body between the ribs and the hipbone) when traveling or working. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**lolly: (British informal)** a piece of candy, especially hard candy. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lolly:** (British informal) a piece of candy, especially hard candy. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**lolly:** (British informal) a treat; something that gives great pleasure. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**lollygagging:** (informal) spending time idly; loafing. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Lombovia:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**London:** a Scientology organization in the city of London, capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**London:** capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**London:** capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —Academy Level II Glossary

**London:** capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**London:** capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**London:** capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**London:** capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**London:** the capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**London:** the capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**London:** the capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**London:** the Scientology organization in the city of London, capital of the United Kingdom. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**London:** the Scientology organization in the city of London, the capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**London Bridge:** a bridge built in 1209 across the Thames river in London, England. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**London Bridge:** a bridge built in 1209 across the Thames river in London, England. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**London Bridge:** the most famous bridge in London, England. It was built across the Thames River between 1825 and 1831 and has a length of 928 feet. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**London County Council:** the administrative government body for the County of London, England. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**London County Council:** the administrative government body for the County of London, England. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**London County Council:** the administrative government body for the County of London, England. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**London Daily Mail:** a newspaper published in London, England. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**London Daily Mail:** the name of a newspaper published in London, England. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**London Daily Mail:** the name of a newspaper published in London, England. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**London Express:** a company in London, England, which publishes newspapers, such as the Daily Express and the Sunday Express. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**London Films:** a British production company founded in the 1930s by Hungarian producer-director Sir Alexander Korda (1893 - 1956). It was one of the largest film production companies in England during the 1930s and had many leading names operating under its banner. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**London Palladium:** a theater in London, England. From 1871 to 1887 it was used solely for the performances of circuses. It was reconstructed and opened as a music hall in 1910 and has been used mainly for musicals since that time. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**London Palladium Theater:** a theater in London, England. From 1871 - 1887 it was used solely for the performances of circuses. It was reconstructed and opened as a music hall in 1910 and has been used mainly for musicals since that time. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**London Philharmonic:** members of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, a famous English ensemble established in 1932. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**(L one b) L1B:** an earlier version of an L1C. See also **L1C** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**(L one c) L1C:** short for List 1C, a correction list used by auditors in session when an upset occurs, or as ordered by C/S. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Lone Ranger:** a radio program first aired in 1933 and later made into a television program in 1949. The story is set in Texas in the nineteenth century and tells the tales of the Lone Ranger, and his trusted Indian friend, Tonto, as they track down and apprehend the notorious gang responsible for the murder of the Lone Ranger's brother and 4 other Texas Rangers. The Lone Ranger and Tonto cut a trail of law and order across seven states, forcing "the powers of darkness into the blinding light of justice." —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**lonesome:** (colloquial) self. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**long and short of, the:** all that need be said; the essence or whole sum of the matter in brief. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



- long and the short of:** all that need be said; the essence or whole sum of the matter in brief. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- long and the short of:** all that need be said; the essence or whole sum of the matter in brief. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- long and the short of, the:** all that needs to be said; the basic fact; the point. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- long-arm:** far-reaching. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Long Beach:** a city in southwest California, south of Los Angeles; a seaside resort. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- Long Beach:** a resort city on the Pacific Ocean in southwest California, United States. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Long Beach:** a resort city on the Pacific Ocean in southwest California, United States. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Long Beach:** a resort city on the Pacific Ocean in southwest California, United States. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Long Beach:** a resort city on the Pacific Ocean in southwest California, USA. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- longbow:** a large bow drawn by hand and shooting a long, feathered arrow. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- longbow, drawing a:** exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- longbow, drawing a:** exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- longbow, drawing a:** exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- longbow, drawing a:** exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- longbow, drawing a:\*\*\*** exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the

- application of the phrase. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- longbow, pulled a:** exaggerated. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- longbow, pulling a: (colloquial)** going beyond the limits of the truth, e.g., in order to impress or surprise. A variation of the phrase draw the longbow. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- longbow, stringing a:** exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- longbow, stringing a:** exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —Academy Level II Glossary
- long day of Sundays: (colloquial)** a variation of a month of Sundays, a long time. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- longevity:** the length or duration of life. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- longhair: (informal)** a person devoted to the arts. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- long haul:\*\*\* (slang)** a long and arduous period. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- long haul: (slang)** a long and arduous period. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- longitude:** distance measured in degrees east or west of a line running north and south through Greenwich (section of London) England. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Long John:** reference to the "Long John Nebel Talk Show." A television program airing in New York in the early 1960s, hosted by Long John Nebel. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Long John Silver:** a character from the book Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson. The story is about a young boy, Jim Hawkins, who joins with two men in hiring a ship to search for buried treasure. Among the ship's crew are the pirate Long John Silver and his men, who are after the treasure for themselves. With considerable courage and the aid of his friends, Jim foils their plans and gains the treasure. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Long John television program:** the "Long John Nebel Talk Show." A television program airing in New York in the early 1960s, hosted by Long John Nebel. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- long pig:** human flesh as food for cannibals. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**long pig:** human flesh as food for cannibals. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**long-run:** extending over a long time. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**long run, in the:** finally; after everything has been considered. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**longshore:** existing, found, or employed along the shore, especially at or near a seaport. A variation of alongshore. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**longshore:** existing, found, or employed along the shore, especially at or near a seaport. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**longshore crew:** crew who work on the waterfront loading and unloading ships. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**longshoremen:** persons who work on the waterfront loading and unloading ships. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**longshore unions:** associations of workers to protect and further the welfare, interests and rights of longshoremen (dock workers who load and unload ships). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**longshoring:** the type of work done at a port. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**long-winded:\*\*\*** speaking or writing at great, often tiresome length. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**long-winded:** wearisomely verbose. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Look:** an American publication in print at the time of this lecture that contained many photographs and articles of current activities. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "Look here." —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**look-a-here:\*\*\*** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**look-a-here:\*\*\*** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —Academy Level II Glossary

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —Academy Level IV Glossary

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —HEV Approved Glossary

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —LCDH Approved Glossary

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here."  
—PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here."  
—Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here."  
—SHSBC Binder 8, 9, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 30, 33 Approved Glossary

**look-a-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here."  
—The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**look-a-here:** (colloquial) an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here." —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**look-a-there:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look there."  
—PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**look-a-there:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look there."  
—SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**look before I leap:** reference to the proverb "look before you leap," meaning you should know what you are getting into before you commit yourself. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**look before I leap:** reference to the proverb "look before you leap," meaning you should know what you are getting into before you commit yourself. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**looked down on:** despised; scorned. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**looker-forer:** a coined term for a person who looks for something. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lookingness:** a coined word meaning the action, quality or condition of looking. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**lookingness:** the state, quality or an instance of looking. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**lookit:** (US colloquial) look at it. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**lookit:** (US colloquial) look at it. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Look magazine:** an American publication in print at the time of this lecture that contained many photographs and articles of current activities. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Look magazine:** a publication no longer in print that contained many photographs and articles of current activities. Similar to Life magazine. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lookout:** a person who watches outside the ship for other ships, objects, hazards, menaces to navigation, atmospheric changes, etc., and reports them. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**lookout: (informal)** a thing to be cared for or worried about. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lookout: (informal)** a thing to be cared for or worried about. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**lookout:** person who watches outside the ship for other ships, objects in the water, hazards, menaces to navigation, cloud changes, sea changes, etc., and reports them. A lookout is the eyes of the Conning Officer. See also **Con** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**look up to:** respect; admire. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**looky-here:** an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look here."  
—SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**loony:** (slang) crazy. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**loony:** (slang) crazy; insane. —NED Approved Glossary

**loony bin: (informal)** an insane asylum or the psychiatric ward of a hospital.  
—NED Approved Glossary

**loony bin: (informal)** an insane asylum or the psychiatric ward of a hospital.  
—SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**loony bin: (informal)** an insane asylum or the psychiatric ward of a hospital.  
—SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**"loop":** literally, a length of film or magnetic tape whose ends have been joined to form an endless strip, so that continuous repetition of the recording is made possible (e.g., in rehearsing the synchronization required for dubbing a foreign-language sound track). Used figuratively. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**loop:** (slang) a crazy person. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**loopholes:** means of escape; especially means of evading or escaping an obligation, enforcement of a law or contract, etc. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**loopiest:** (slang) craziest. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**loopiness:** (slang) craziness. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**looping:** (slang) being crazy. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**loops:** redoublings of the time track back on itself. In the case of a loop, incidents are not in their correct place on the time track. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Loop, the:** the commercial center of Chicago, Illinois. It gets its name from the elevated railway that forms a loop around two square miles of the city's downtown area. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**loop, thrown for a:\*\*\*** (slang) thrown into a state of confusion or shock.  
—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**loop, thrown for a: (slang)** thrown into a state of confusion or shock.  
—FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**loop, thrown for a: (slang)** thrown into a state of confusion or shock.  
—SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**loop, thrown (something) for a: (slang)** thrown (something) into a state of confusion or shock. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**loopy:** crazy. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**loopy:** crazy. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**loopy:** (slang) crazy. —HEV Approved Glossary

**loopy:** (slang) crazy. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**loopy:** (slang) crazy. —SHSBC Binder 10, 24, 25 Approved Glossary

**loopy:** (slang) slightly crazy. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**loose:** lacking conventional moral restraint in sexual behavior. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Loran:** abbreviation for Long Range Navigation; a system by which a ship or aircraft can determine its position by the difference in time between radio signals sent from two or more known stations. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

- Loran:**\*\*\* short for Long Range Navigation; a system by which a ship or aircraft can determine its position by the difference in time between radio signals sent from two or more known stations. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- L-orbit:** same as **L-ring** (physics) the second shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, eight electrons. The inner four rings or shells of an electron are called the K-shell, L-shell, M-shell and N-shell. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- lord:** (in Great Britain) a nobleman holding a rank. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- lord:** in Great Britain; a nobleman holding a rank. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Lord Chief Justice:** the chief judge of the supreme court of common law in England. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Lord forbid: (colloquial)** may it never happen. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Lord forbid:** may God prevent (something from happening); I hope that will not happen or is not true. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Lord help you:** a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —PDC Volume 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Lord knows: (colloquial)** only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's

- inability to understand or foresee something). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Lord knows:** (colloquial) same as God knows. See **God knows** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) —SHSBC Binder 11, 13, 16, 22, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32 Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Lord knows: (informal)** "maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows." (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) —NED Approved Glossary
- Lord knows where:** an unspecified or unknown place. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Lord love us:** an interjection of an invocation (the act of calling on God for help, blessing, etc.) —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Lord love us: (informal)** an interjection of an invocation (the act of calling on God for help, blessing, etc.). Used to express one's strong feeling about something. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Lord Mayor:** the chief magistrate of certain English, Welsh, Irish and Australian cities and boroughs. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

- lord, my:** an interjection expressing astonishment. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Lord Nelson:** Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), English admiral. Nelson was most famous for his naval victory over a combined French and Spanish fleet at Cape Trafalgar, off the southwest coast of Spain. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Lord's sakes, for:** (colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- lore:** knowledge or learning; specifically all the knowledge of a particular group or having to do with a particular subject. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Lorentz:** Hendrik Antoon Lorentz (1853 - 1928), Dutch physicist and co-developer, with George Francis FitzGerald, of the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction. See also **FitzGerald** and **Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Lorentz-FitzGerald-Einstein equations:** mathematical equations developed by Hendrik Lorentz and George Francis FitzGerald, closely related to the work of Albert Einstein. These equations, also known as the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction, contain the hypothesis that a moving body exhibits a contraction in the direction of motion when its velocity is close to the speed of light. ((ILLUSTRATION)) —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Lorentz-FitzGerald equation:** a mathematical equation developed by Hendrik Lorentz (1853 - 1928) and George Francis FitzGerald (1851 - 1901). It contains the hypothesis that a moving body exhibits a contraction in the direction of motion when its velocity is close to the speed of light. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas:** mathematical equations developed by Hendrik Lorentz and George Francis FitzGerald. These formulas, also known as the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction, contain the hypothesis that a moving body exhibits a contraction in the direction of motion when its velocity is close to the speed of light. (INSERT ILLO - see printed defn in other glossaries with this illo) —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- lorgnettes:** eyeglasses attached to a handle. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- lorry:** (British) a motor truck, especially a large one. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- lorry:** (chiefly British) a motor truck, especially a large one. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- lorry: (chiefly British)** a motor truck, especially a large one. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Los Alamogordos:** a humorously made-up name for a city, from Los Alamos, a town in central New Mexico that is the site of an atomic research center, and Alamogordo Air Base, an air force base in New Mexico that was the site of the first man-made atomic explosion on 16 July 1945. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Los Alamogordos:** a humorously made-up name for a city, from Los Alamos, a town in central New Mexico that is the site of an atomic



- research center, and Alamogordo Air Base, an air force base in New Mexico that was the site of the first man-made atomic explosion on 16 July 1945. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Los Alamogordos:** a humorously made-up name for a city, from Los Alamos, a town in central New Mexico where the first atomic bombs were produced, and Alamogordo Air Base, an air force base in New Mexico that was the site of the first man-made atomic explosion on 16 July 1945. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)
- Los Alamo Porkpie:** a humorous reference to the atomic research center in Los Alamos, New Mexico. A porkpie is a man's soft hat with a round, flat crown. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Los Alamos:** a town in central New Mexico. It is the site of an atomic research center. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Los Angeles:** a city and seaport on the southwest coast of California. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- Los Angeles:** a city and seaport on the southwest coast of California in the United States. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Los Angeles:** a city and seaport on the southwest coast of California. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Los Angeles:** a city in southern California, sprawling over nearly 500 square miles. Los Angeles suffers from serious smog pollution created by industry and large numbers of automobiles. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- Los Angeles:** city and seaport on the southwest coast of California. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Los Angeles:** the Scientology organization in the city and seaport of Los Angeles, California, USA. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- Los Angeles Foundation:** Los Angeles Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established in the 1950s with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Los Angeles Foundation:** Los Angeles Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established in the 1950s with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Los Angeles Foundation:\*\*\*** Los Angeles Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established in the 1950s with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Los Angeles Foundation:** the Los Angeles Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established in the 1950s with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- lose track of:** to fail to stay informed about. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- losteder:** more lost. Coined from lost, and the suffixes -ed, used to form words that limit, qualify or describe other words, and -er, added to words to show a higher degree of something. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- lost, get:** (slang) go away. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- lost, get:** (slang) go away. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- lostness:** the state, quality or an instance of being lost. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

- lot:** a number of persons or things regarded as a group. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- lot:** a number of persons or things regarded as a group. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- lot:** one's position in life; fortune. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- lot:** position in life; fortune. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Lot:** the nephew of Abraham (first ancestor of the Hebrews and a founder of Israel) who, warned by two angels, fled from the doomed city of Sodom. See also **Sodom and Gomorrah** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Lot:** the nephew of Abraham (first ancestor of the Hebrews and a founder of Israel) who, warned by two angels, fled from the doomed city of Sodom. See also **Sodom and Gomorrah** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- lots:** great numbers or amounts. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- lots:** (informal) a great many or a great deal. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- lot, the:** (colloquial) the whole of a quantity or number. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Lotus Isles:** also Lotus Lands. In the Odyssey by Homer, the hero, Ulysses, and his crew were driven to the land of the Lotus-Eaters. These were people who ate the fruit of a plant that caused a man to lose all memory of his homeland and family. Ulysses had to force his crew back to his ship to be able to leave at all. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- lotus leaves:** leaves of a legendary plant of Greek mythology whose fruit was supposed to make those who ate it dreamy and forgetful. Used humorously in this lecture. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- "loud": (colloquial)** too vivid; flashy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- loud pedal:** a pedal on a piano which, when depressed with the foot, raises the dampers (devices in stringed keyboard instruments that deaden the vibration of the strings) and permits the strings to vibrate and sustain the tone. Also called dampener pedal. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990
- Louie the Pits:** a made-up name for a criminal. The pits is a slang term meaning "the worst imaginable." —Academy Level II Glossary
- Louis:** Louis XVI (1754 - 1793), king of France (1774 - 1792), who was overthrown and guillotined. See also **French Revolution** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Louis:** Louis XVI (1754 - 1793), king of France (1774 - 1792), who was overthrown and guillotined. See also **French Revolution** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- Louisiana:** a southern state of the United States. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Louis, Joe:** (1914 - 1981), American boxer; world heavyweight champion (1937 - 1949). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Louis, Joe:** (1914 - 1981) black American boxer. He held the world championship in the heavyweight class from 1937 to 1949. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Louis Quatorze:** Louis XIV (1638 - 1715), king of France (1643 - 1715) who was known as the "Sun King" because of his power and the splendor of his court. Quatorze is French for "fourteen." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Louis Quatorze:** Louis XIV (1638 - 1715), king of France (1643 - 1715) who was known as the "Sun King" because of his power and the splendor of his court. Quatorze is French for "fourteen." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**louse:** a person thought of as mean, disgusting, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**louse:** (slang) a person thought of as mean, disgusting, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**loused up:** botched; spoiled; ruined. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**loused-up:** (slang) botched; spoiled; ruined. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**loused up:\*\*\*** (slang) botched; spoiled; ruined. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**loused up:** (slang) botched; spoiled; ruined. —Academy Level III Glossary

**loused up:** (slang) confused; messed up. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**loused up:** (slang) confused; messed up. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**loused up:** (slang) confused; messed up. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**loused up: (slang)** spoiled, confused or in a mess. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**louse it up:** botch it up; spoil it or ruin it. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**louse (someone) up:** (slang) botch, spoil, ruin (someone). —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**louse (someone) up:** (slang) botch, spoil, ruin (someone). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**louse (someone) up:** (slang) botch, spoil, ruin (someone). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**louse (someone) up:** (slang) confuse or mess (someone) up. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**louse-up:** (slang) a mistake or blunder. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**louse-up: (slang)** error. —NED Approved Glossary

**lousiest: (slang)** most inferior or worthless. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lousiest:** (slang) poorest; most inferior. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**lousiest:** (slang) the most dirty, disgusting or contemptible. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lousing (oneself) up:** (slang) confusing, messing up (oneself). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**lousy:\*\*\*** (slang) poor; inferior. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —Academy Level III Glossary

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —NED Approved Glossary

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**lousy:** (slang) poor; inferior. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**lousy:** (slang) rotten; poor; bad. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**lousy:** (slang) rotten; poor; bad. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**love nests:** dwellings of lovers, especially places where illicit (not allowed by law, custom, rule, etc.) lovers live or meet. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**"love thy neighbor":** an excerpt from the Bible passage "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**"love thy neighbor□.□.□.":** humorous reference to commandments in the Bible said to have been given by Jesus Christ in a sermon. These read, in part: "Ye (you) have heard that it hath (has) been said, 'Thou shalt love thy (your) neighbor and hate thine (your) enemy.' But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you□.□.□.□Ye have heard that it hath been said, 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'; but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; but whatsoever shall smite thee (you) on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." See also **shalt** and **thou** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**low condition:** liability, doubt, enemy, treason and confusion. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Lower Ambovia:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Lower Bugga-Wugga Booga-Woog:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**lower East Side:** a section of New York City, located on the southeast side of Manhattan. It is known for its crowded apartment buildings and degraded conditions. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**lower East Side:** a section of New York City, located on the southeast side of Manhattan. It is known for its crowded apartment buildings and degraded conditions. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**lower grades:** the grades of ARC Straightwire through Grade IV, as given in the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. See also **grade** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Lowestoft:** a city in east England, on the North Sea, noted for shipbuilding and fisheries, and as a yachting center and seaside resort. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Lowestoft:** city in east England, on the North Sea, noted for shipbuilding and fisheries, and as a yachting center and seaside resort. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**low-scale:** low on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**low scale:** positioned low on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**low-tone:** low on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**low-tone case:** a preclear that has an E-Meter manifestation which is the same as that of a Clear, yet is actually in very poor case condition. A low-tone case has obvious areas of great irresponsibility; he cannot do things in life; he cannot answer questions about help or control intelligently. Such a case may not be able to influence his mind or body at all, and therefore the E-Meter reading is that of the body minus a bank. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**low-toned:** low on the Tone Scale. See also **high-toned** and **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**low-toned:** low on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**low-toned:** low on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**low-toned mockery:** a little band down very close to death on the Tone Scale. Anything that is in that band is a mockery of anything higher. Some fellow dresses in a very good way and a comedian comes out on the stage, dressed overdone with the same characteristics. That would be a lower-scale mockery of a person dressing well. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Loyalist Brigades:** the group of Spaniards loyal to the deposed Spanish government that fought against the fascists in the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930s. The Soviet Union sent aid to the Loyalists, some of whom were communists; the German and Italian fascist dictators, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, supported Franco. The Spanish fascists won the war and set up Franco's long rule as dictator of Spain. See also **Franco, Mr., Hitler** and **Mussolini** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Loyalist Brigades:** the group that fought against the fascists in the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930s. —OEC - **Organization** App Mar 91

**Loyola University:** a university in Chicago, Illinois, founded in 1870. It is run by the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church and is a training school for Jesuits. See also **Chicago** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**lozenges:** small, flavored tablets made from sugar or syrup, often medicated. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**LRH:** L. Ron Hubbard. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**LRH:** L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**LRH:\*\*\*** L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**LRH Artist:** a post in the Sea Organization, at the time of this lecture, whose purpose was: 1) to enhance the dissemination of LRH's wisdom and understanding through brilliantly designed and well-

- executed visual and graphic ideas of high quality and 2) to promote LRH and disseminate Dianetics and Scientology through brilliantly designed LRH publications of excellent LRH image. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- LRH Comm:\*\*\*** short for LRH Communicator: a position in Division 7, Department 21, of a Scientology organization, which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- LRH Comm:** short for LRH Communicator, a position in Division 7, Department 21, of a Scientology organization, which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- LRH Comms:** short for LRH Communicators: a position in Division 7, Department 21, of a Scientology organization, which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- LRH Communicator:** a position in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- LRH Communicator:** a position in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- LRH Comm WW:** short for LRH Communicator Worldwide; LRH Comm is a position in Division 7, Department 21, of a Scientology organization, which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly. LRH Comm Worldwide was, at the time of the lecture, the senior LRH Comm, in charge of LRH Comms in all orgs. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990
- LRH ED:** abbreviation for L. Ron Hubbard Executive Directive, an issue written by L. Ron Hubbard carrying current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- LRH ED: L. Ron Hubbard Executive Directive**, an issue written by L. Ron Hubbard carrying current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- LRH Executive Directives (LRH EDs):\*\*\*** issues written by L. Ron Hubbard carrying current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- LRH Personal Comm:** a post which coordinated communications from all sources to LRH. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- LRH Program No. 1 programs:** top-priority programs issued by LRH in late 1969 and early 1970. These were LRH Comm Staff Program No. 1, Financial Planning Program No. 1, Ethics Program No. 1, Superior Service Image Program No. 1 and Organization Program No. 1. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

- LRH Technical Research and Compilations (RTRC):** that unit which has the responsibility of compiling unpublished LRH material according to his exact instructions. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- LRH Technical Research and Compilations (RTRC):\*\*\*** that unit which has the responsibility of compiling unpublished LRH material according to his exact instructions. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- L-ring: (physics)** the second shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, eight electrons. The inner four rings or shells of an electron are called the K-shell, L-shell, M-shell and N-shell. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- L-ring: (physics)** the second shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, eight electrons. The inner four rings or shells of an electron are called the K-shell, L-shell, M-shell and N-shell. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- LSD 25:** another name for LSD. See also **LSD** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)
- LSD-25:** (now simply called LSD) abbreviation for the chemical name lysergic acid diethylamide; a crystalline solid substance which is a powerful psychedelic drug. It produces hallucinations, delusions, etc., resembling those occurring in a psychotic state. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- LSD:** abbreviation for lysergic acid diethylamide, a crystalline solid substance which is a powerful psychedelic drug, producing temporary hallucinations and a schizophrenic psychotic state. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)
- LSD:** abbreviation for lysergic acid diethylamide, a crystalline solid substance which is a powerful psychedelic drug, producing temporary hallucinations and a schizophrenic psychotic state. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- LSD:** abbreviation for lysergic acid diethylamide, a powerful psychedelic drug which produces temporary hallucinations and a psychotic state. See also **psychotic** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- LSD:** a crystalline solid substance which is a powerful psychedelic drug. It produces hallucinations, delusions, etc., resembling those occurring in a psychotic state. LSD is an abbreviation for lysergic acid diethylamide. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- LSD:** a crystalline solid substance which is a powerful psychedelic drug, producing temporary hallucinations and a schizophrenic psychotic state. LSD is an abbreviation for lysergic acid diethylamide. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- (I ten) L10:** a Flag-only rundown which addresses the reasons one withholds oneself or restrains oneself from action. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- (L tens) L10s:** Flag-only rundowns which address the reasons one withholds oneself or restrains oneself from action. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

- (L three b) L3B:** short for List 3B, the Dianetics repair list at the time of the lecture. It is now issued as HCOB 11 Apr. 71RE, L3RHÑ DIANETICS AND INT RD REPAIR LIST. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- Lubyanka Prison:** a prison in Moscow, USSR. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Lubyanka Prison:** a prison in Moscow, USSR. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Lucas:\*\*** the name of a British company which produces automotive electrical equipment. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Lucas:** the name of a British company which produces automotive electrical equipment. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Lucas:** the name of a British company which produces automotive electrical equipment. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Luce:** Henry Robinson Luce (1898 - 1967) co-founder of Time magazine. See also **Time magazine** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- lucid:** characterized by clear perception or understanding; rational or sane. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Lucifer:** the chief rebel angel who was cast out of heaven; Satan; the Devil. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Lucifer:** the Devil; Satan: typically depicted as a man with horns, a tail and cloven feet. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- Lucifer:** the Devil; Satan: typically depicted as a man with horns, a tail and cloven feet. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Lucite:** (trademark) an acrylic resin or plastic that is cast or molded into transparent or translucent sheets, rods, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- luck, down on his:** suffering a period of misfortune, bad luck, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- Luckies:** popular name for **Lucky Strike**, a brand of an American cigarette. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- luck, push (one's):** jeopardize (one's) success by taking further risks; go too far. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- luck, ride (one's):** expect or count on an even better run of good fortune than (one) has had already. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Lucky Strike:** a brand of nonfiltered American cigarette. —editor, Miracles Glossary (Final approval 10.11.89)
- Lucretius:** (98? - 55 b.c.) Roman poet who was the author of the unfinished On the Nature of Things, a didactic poem in six books, setting forth in outline a complete science of the universe. The purpose of the work was to prove, by investigating the nature of the world in which man lives, that all thingsÑincluding manÑoperate according to their own laws and are not in any way influenced by supernatural powers. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Lucretius:** (98? - 55 b.c.) Roman poet who was the author of the unfinished On the Nature of Things, a didactic (instructional) poem in six books, setting forth in outline a complete science of the universe. The purpose of the work was to prove, by investigating the nature of the world in which man lives, that all thingsÑincluding manÑoperate according to their own laws and are not in any way influenced by supernatural powers. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)



- Lucretius:** (98? - 55 b.c.) Roman poet who was the author of the unfinished On the Nature of Things, a didactic (instructional) poem in six books, setting forth in outline a complete science of the universe. The purpose of the work was to prove, by investigating the nature of the world in which man lives, that all things—including man—operate according to their own laws and are not in any way influenced by supernatural powers. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Lucretius:** (98? - 55 b.c.) Roman poet who was the author of the unfinished On the Nature of Things, a didactic poem in six books, setting forth in outline a complete science of the universe. The purpose of the work was to prove, by investigating the nature of the world in which man lives, that all things—including man—operate according to their own laws and are not in any way influenced by supernatural powers. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Lucretius:** (98? - 55 b.c.) Roman poet who was the author of the unfinished On the Nature of Things, a didactic poem in six books, setting forth in outline a complete science of the universe. The purpose of the work was to prove, by investigating the nature of the world in which man lives, that all things—including man—operate according to their own laws and are not in any way influenced by supernatural powers. —HEV Approved Glossary
- lugubrious:** very sad or mournful, especially in a way that seems exaggerated or ridiculous. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- lug wrench:** a wrench for loosening or tightening lug nuts (heavy nuts used with a bolt to secure a wheel to an axle). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- lulus:** remarkable or wonderful persons or things. Used ironically in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- lumbago:** backache, especially in the lower back. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- lumbago:** backache, especially in the lower back. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- lumbago:** backache, especially in the lower back. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- lumbago:** backache, especially in the lower back. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- lumbago:** backache, especially in the lower back. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- lumbago:** backache, especially in the lower back. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- lumbago:** backache, especially in the lower back. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Lumbago Iron Works:** a humorously made-up name for a company, coined from lumbago meaning backache, especially in the lower back. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- lumbagosis:** a made-up name for an illness. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Lumbago, West Queensland:** a made-up name for a place, coined from lumbago, backache, especially in the lower back, and Queensland, the northeastern state of Australia. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- lumbering:** moving heavily and clumsily. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- lumbering:** moving heavily, clumsily and often noisily. —PDC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary
- lumbo:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved  
Glossary
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —The Anatomy of  
the Human Mind Glossary
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —SHSBC Binder 2,  
3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,  
30, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —Academy Level II  
Glossary
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —Academy Level IV  
Glossary
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —OEC -  
Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —Classification,  
Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —PTS-SP Approved  
Glossary
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —Grad V Approved  
1992 Glossary Upgrade
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —NED Approved  
Glossary
- lumbosis:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —Academy Level I  
Glossary - Approved November 1990
- lumbosis:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —Academy Level 0  
Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- lumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease or body part, coined by LRH and  
used humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —SHSBC  
Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- lumbosis:** made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —SHSBC Binder 9  
Approved Glossary
- lumbosis:** made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —HSSC Glossary  
(approved 3-9-90)
- lumbosis:** made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used  
humorously in many of his lectures and writings. —9th ACC Volume 2  
Approved Glossary

**lumectomy:** a made-up name for an operation. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**lump sum:** (figurative) a number of items or the whole of something at once. Literally, lump sum means an amount of money paid all at one time, especially when it represents the total cost of a purchase or service. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**lump-sum:** (figurative) covering a number of items or the whole of something at once. Literally, lump sum means an amount of money paid all at one time, especially when it represents the total cost of a purchase or service. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**lump-sum:** (figurative) covering a number of items or the whole of something at once. Literally, lump sum means an amount of money paid all at one time, especially when it represents the total cost of a purchase or service. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**lunatic fringe:** the minority considered foolishly extremist, fanatical, etc. in any political, social or other movement. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**lunatic fringe:** the minority considered foolishly fanatical in any political, social or other movement. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**lunch boxes:** small containers, usually of metal or plastic and with a handle, for carrying one's lunch from home to school or work. —Academy Level II Glossary

**lunch, lost his:** (slang) vomited. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**lunk:** (slang) a dull or stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**lunkhead:** (slang) a stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**lunkhead:** (slang) a stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**lunks:** (slang) dull or stupid persons. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**lured:** attracted; enticed; —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**lured:** attracted or led by something that seems pleasant; enticed. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Lusitania:** a large ocean liner which made regular runs between New York City and Liverpool, England, which was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland in 1915, during World War I. The number of passengers and crew lost was 1,198. —Editor, from Oxford Companion to the Sea (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**lute:** a guitarlike instrument with a pear-shaped body, popular in the 14th - 17th centuries. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**lute:\*\*\*** a guitarlike instrument with a pear-shaped body, popular in the 14th - 17th centuries. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**Luther, Martin:** (1483 - 1546) German religious leader who broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and founded Protestantism as a result of his disagreements with certain Catholic practices and beliefs. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Luthers, Martin:** those regarded as people who have broken away from the church like Martin Luther (1483 - 1546), German religious leader who broke away from the Roman Catholic church and founded Protestantism as a result of his disagreements with certain Catholic practices and beliefs. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

- Luthers, Martin:** those regarded as people who have broken away from the church like Martin Luther (1483 - 1546), German religious leader who broke away from the Roman Catholic church and founded Protestantism as a result of his disagreements with certain Catholic practices and beliefs. —Academy Level II Glossary
- lutnik:** a made-up word rhyming with sputnik. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)
- Luzon:** main island of the Philippines. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- lycanthropy:** a kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf and had the instincts of a wolf. Used humorously in this lecture. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)
- Lycoming:\*\*** an aircraft-engine manufacturer, now called Avco Lycoming. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Lycoming:** an aircraft-engine manufacturer, now called Avco Lycoming. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Lycurgus:** a real or legendary Spartan lawgiver of about the 9th century b.c. See also **Sparta** in this glossary. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Lycurgus:** a Spartan lawgiver of about the 9th century b.c. Traditionally he was the author of the rigid social code by which the aristocracy of the ancient Greek city-state Sparta was kept apart from the other inhabitants, and of the system of military education by which from the ages of 6 to 20 the strictest obedience, self-discipline and rigorous training were imposed on all Spartan boys. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- lye:** any strong alkaline substance, used in cleaning and in making soap. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990
- lymphatic tissue:** tissue in the body which creates or conveys lymph, a clear, yellowish fluid containing white blood cells in a liquid resembling blood plasma. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- lymph gland:** any of the glandlike masses of tissue in the body which create lymph, a clear, yellowish fluid containing white blood cells in a liquid resembling blood plasma. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- lynchings:** instances of execution or violent punishment by a mob, without a lawful trial. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- Lynn, Massachusetts:** a city in the state of Massachusetts on the northeastern coast of the United States, at one time the leading shoe-manufacturing center of the US. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Lynn, Massachusetts:** a city in the state of Massachusetts which is located on the northeastern coast of the United States. Known for its manufacture of boots and shoes, its most important and most distinctive industry, for many generations. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- Lynn, Massachusetts:** a city in the state of Massachusetts which is located on the northeastern coast of the United States. Known for its manufacture of boots and shoes, its most important and most

distinctive industry, for many generations. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Lysenko:** Trofim Denisovich Lysenko (1898 - 1976), Russian biologist. He claimed that his experiments showed that acquired characteristics could be inherited. His ideas were accepted as Marxist orthodoxy until after the death of Soviet premier and dictator Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), when they were severely criticized. See also Marx in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Lysenkos:** people like Trofim Denisovich Lysenko (1898 - 1976), Russian biologist who stated that characteristics acquired through environmental changes can be transmitted by heredity. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Lysenko, Trofim Denisovich:** (1898 - 1976) Soviet biologist and originator of the biological doctrine that maintains the possibility of inheriting environmentally acquired characteristics. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Lysol: (Trademark)** a brand of clear, brown, oily solution used as a disinfectant and antiseptic. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

- M1:** the main motorway (freeway) from London to the north of England. —SHSBC Binder 10, 12, 16, 17, 25, 26, 29 Approved Glossary
- M1:** the main motorway (freeway) from London to the north of England. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- M1:** The main motorway from London to the north of England. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- MA:** short for Master at Arms. Located in Dept 3 this post covers the functions of Inspections and Reports, Statistics, investigation, Ethics, legal and ethics files. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- MAA:** abbreviation for Master at Arms, the equivalent in the Sea Organization of the Ethics Officer in a Scientology church. The MAA enforces ethics policy within a Sea Org organization, so as to keep the area free from enturbulation. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- Mabeline:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Ma Bell:** nickname for the Bell System, a major telephone company in the US, owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company.. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Ma Bell:** nickname for the Bell System, a major telephone company in the US, owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Ma Bell:** nickname for the Bell System, a major telephone company in the US, owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Mac:** (slang) fellow: used as a general term of address for a man or boy. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Mac:** (slang) fellow (used as a form of direct address). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- MacArthur:** Douglas MacArthur (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950 - 1951). He was removed as a commander during the Korean War by President Truman. See also **Truman** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- MacArthur:** Douglas MacArthur (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950 - 1951). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- MacArthur:** Douglas MacArthur (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- MacArthur, Douglas:** (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950 - 1951). —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- MacBeth:** a famous tragedy by poet and dramatist William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616). —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

- Macbeth:** title character of a play by Shakespeare, tortured by his guilt for murders he committed rising to power in Scotland. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Macduff:** a character in the play Macbeth by William Shakespeare. Macbeth is accosted by three mysterious witches and hailed as the future king of Scotland. At the urging of his wife he murders the king (Duncan) and is then proclaimed king himself. Macduff, Macbeth's former friend, turns against him after the murder and joins Duncan's son in raising an army to unseat him. In the last scene of the play Macduff challenges Macbeth to fight; one part of Macbeth's response is «Lay on Macduff.» This is a well-known and often quoted line from the play. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- mace:** a unit of Chinese money worth about fourteen US cents. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Macedonian:** of or having to do with Macedonia, an ancient country in the Balkan Peninsula, north of ancient Greece. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- mace-men:** soldiers carrying a mace, a heavy medieval war club, often with a spiked, metal head. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Macfadden, Bernarr:** (1868 - 1955), an American publisher. At one time MacFadden published over a dozen magazines, including True Romances, True Experiences, Love and Romance, Liberty, True Detective Mysteries and others. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- MacFadden, Bernarr:** (1868 - 1955) an American publisher. At one time MacFadden published over a dozen magazines, including True Romances, True Experiences, Love and Romance, Liberty, True Detective Mysteries and others. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- MacFadden, Bernarr:** (1868 - 1955) an American writer and publisher of health books and magazines which promoted exercise and dieting. These publications were illustrated with photos of muscular men. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- machete:** a large, heavy-bladed knife used for cutting down sugar cane or underbrush in Central and South America. —Clearing Congress No. 1 ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- machetes:** large heavy knives used especially in Latin-American countries in cutting sugarcane and clearing underbrush and as weapons. Ñ Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Machiavelli:** Niccolò Machiavelli (1469 - 1527), Italian author and political philosopher. He was the author of The Prince, a book that advises rulers to retain their power through cunning and ruthlessness. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Machiavelli:** Niccolò Machiavelli (1469 - 1527), Italian author and political philosopher. He was the author of The Prince. See also **Prince, The** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Machiavelli's Prince:** refers to Il Principe (The Prince), a famous work on the principles of authoritarian rule by Niccolo Machiavelli (1469 - 1527), an Italian author and political philosopher. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**machinations:** sly or secret plots or schemes, especially evil ones. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**machinations:** sly or secret plots or schemes, especially evil ones. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**machine:** an actual machine in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that has been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**machine:** an actual machine in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that has been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**machine:** an actual machine in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that has been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**machine:** **See machinery** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Machine Age:** in reference to the Industrial Revolution, in which there was a change from the Age of Tools to the Age of Machines starting around the middle of the eighteenth century. Power machinery began to be used to produce great quantities of products quickly and cheaply. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**machine-gun:\*\*\*** fire at with a machine gun. Used figuratively to mean like the action of a machine gun, rapid and staccato. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**machine-gun:** shoot down with an automatic gun that fires a continuous stream of bullets. Used figuratively in this lecture. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**machine-gun:\*\*\*** shoot out in a rapid and continuous stream like a machine gun, an automatic gun firing a rapid and continuous stream of bullets. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**machine-gun:** to fire at with a machine gun. Used figuratively to mean like the action of a machine gun, rapid and staccato. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**machine-gunned:** fired at with a machine gun. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**machine-gunned:** fired at with a machine gun. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**machine-gunned:** fired at with a machine gun. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**machine-gunned:** fired at with a machine gun. Used figuratively to mean like the action of a machine gun, rapid and staccato. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**machine gun nest:** an emplaced group of machine guns (automatic guns, usually mounted and with a cooling apparatus, firing a rapid and continuous stream of bullets). —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**machinery:** actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made



- by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- machinery:** actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- machinery:** actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- machinery:** actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- machinery:** actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- machinery:** actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- machinery:** actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- machinery:** actual machines (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- machinery:\*\*** actual machines (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- mackerel:** literally, a food fish of the North Atlantic, with a greenish, blue-striped back and a silvery belly. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- mackerel, dead:** (slang) a thing that is absolutely lifeless. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- mackerel, dead as a:** (slang) absolutely lifeless. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, dead as a: (slang)** absolutely lifeless. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**mackerel, dead as a:** (slang) absolutely lifeless. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, dead as a: (slang)** absolutely lifeless. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**mackerel, dead as a:** (slang) absolutely lifeless. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, deader than a:** (slang) absolutely lifeless. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, deader than a:** (slang) absolutely lifeless. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, deader than a: (slang)** absolutely lifeless. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, deader than a:** (slang) absolutely lifeless. (There are many other variations of this phrase, such as deader than a flounder, deader than a doornail, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, deader than a:** (slang) completely, irrevocably, and finally dead. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, deader than a:** (slang) completely, irrevocably, and finally dead. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, deader than a:** (slang) completely, irrevocably, and finally dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**mackerel, knock (one) out colder than a:** (colloquial) render (one) completely unconscious (as with a blow or strike). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**mackerels, deader than:** (slang) absolutely lifeless. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**mackinaw:** a short double-breasted coat of a thick woolen material, commonly plaid. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Mack truck:** a large, strong tractor (a truck with a driver's cab and no body, for hauling one or more trailers) built by the Mack Truck Company. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Mack truck:** a large, strong tractor (a truck with a driver's cab and no body, for hauling one or more trailers) built by the Mack Truck Company. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**MacLean:** a close friend of Guy Burgess, a British foreign official, who fled to the Soviet Union in 1951. See also **Burgess** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Macmillan Company:** a large book publishing company established in 1869 by Alexander Macmillan (1818 - 1896). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**macrocosm:** the great world or universe; the universe considered as a whole (opposed to microcosm). See also **microcosm** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**macrocosm:** the great world; the universe. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**macrocosm:** the great world; the universe. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**macrocosm:** the total or entire complex structure of something. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Macy's:** a large American department store chain owned by R.H. Macy and Company, based in New York City, New York. It has branches throughout 15 states and the stores are well-known for their unusual window dressings. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**mad:** mentally disturbed; deranged; insane; demented. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**mad:** mentally disturbed; deranged; insane; demented. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**mad:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**mad:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Madame Tussaud:** (1760 - 1850) a Swiss modeler in wax. She established Madame Tussaud's Exhibition in London which became a landmark. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**mad as a hatter:** not able to think right; crazy. The expression comes from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in the making of felt hats, sometimes produced St. Vitus's Dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**mad as a hatter:** not able to think right; crazy. The term is from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced Saint Vitus' dance. See also Saint Vitus' dance in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**mad as hatters:** not able to think right; crazy. The term is from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in the making of felt hats, sometimes produced St. Vitus's Dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**mad as hell:** very mad. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mad as hops: (colloquial)** a variation of hopping mad, very angry. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**madder than a hatter:** a variation of mad as a hatter, not able to think right; crazy. The term is from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced St. Vitus's Dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**maddest hatter:** a variation of mad as a hatter, not able to think right; crazy. The term is from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced St. Vitus's Dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**maddest hatter:** the most crazy person. A variation of the phrase mad as a hatter: not able to think right; crazy. The term is from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced Saint Vitus' dance (a nervous disorder in which

jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**maddest hatter:** the most crazy person. Variation of the phrase mad as a hatter: completely crazy. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**maddest hatter:** the most crazy person. Variation of the phrase mad as a hatter: completely crazy. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**mad dog:** fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, acting like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**mad dog:** fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**mad-dog:** fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**mad-dogging:** being fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, acting like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**mad-dogging:** being fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, acting like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**mad-doggism:** the conduct or qualities characteristic of a mad dog, one who is fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, acting like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**made, got it:** (informal) become assured of success. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**made, got it:** (informal) become assured of success. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**made, got it:** (slang) are assured of success. —R-factor —Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**made, got it:\*\*\* (US informal)** become assured of success. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**made, got it: (US informal)** become assured of success. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**made, have it: (slang)** be certain of success; have all conditions favorable to one's own success. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**made in the shade, have got it: (slang)** are certain of success; have all conditions favorable to one's own success. A variation of have it made. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**made it:** (colloquial) succeeded. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Mademoiselle:** a women's fashion magazine. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Mademoiselle:** a women's fashion magazine. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**made port, they all:** (figurative) they all arrived at their destination. From the nautical use of the phrase make port, meaning to arrive at or reach a harbor. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**mad hatter:** someone who is not able to think right. A variation of the phrase mad as a hatter, meaning «crazy.» The term comes from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced St. Vitus's Dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mad hatters:** an allusion to the character, the Mad Hatter, in the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. See also **Alice in Wonderland** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Madison Avenue:** a street in New York City that runs midway between the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Madison Avenue:** a street in New York City which is the locale of the major advertising agencies of America. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Madison Avenue:** a street in New York City which is the locale of the major advertising agencies of America. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Madison Avenue:** a street in New York City which is the locale of the major advertising agencies of America. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Madison Avenue:** a street in New York City which is the locale of the major advertising agencies of America. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Madison Avenue:** a street in New York where many large advertising companies have their offices. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:\*\*\* (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**mad, like:\*\*\* (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 21  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like: (colloquial)** very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 26  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 27  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33  
Approved Glossary

**mad, like:** (colloquial) very much, hard, fast, etc. —State of Man Congress  
Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**mad, like:** furiously; very hard, fast, etc. —2nd Lecture on Clearing  
Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**mad, like:** furiously; very hard, fast, etc. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar  
91

**madman:** an insane person; lunatic. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved  
Glossary

**Madonna, The:** a term used to refer to Mary, the mother of Jesus. —PDC  
Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**maelstrom:** an agitated or tumultuous state of affairs. —DMSMH Glossary  
(app. 14.7.90)

**Mafia:** a criminal organization involved in smuggling, racketeering, etc.  
—ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April  
1972)

**Mafia:** a secret Sicilian society hostile to the law and practicing terrorism.  
—Academy Level IV Glossary

**Mafia:** a secret Sicilian society hostile to the law and practicing terrorism. Ñ  
Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Mafia:** a secret society, of Italian origin, engaged in such illegal activities as  
gambling, prostitution and illicit trade in narcotics. —TR-9 Approved  
Film Glossary

**Mafia hood: (slang)** a hoodlum (thug or gangster) who is a member of the  
Mafia, a criminal organization involved in smuggling, racketeering,  
etc. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**magazine:** a metal receptacle for a number of cartridges, inserted into certain types of automatic weapons and when empty removed and replaced by a full receptacle in order to continue firing. —Academy Level II Glossary

**magazine:** a place for cartridges in a repeating or automatic gun. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Magellan:** Ferdinand Magellan (ca 1480 - 1521), Portuguese navigator. In 1519, he set out on a voyage with five ships that sailed around the world and proved that the Earth is round. Magellan was killed on the voyage. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Magi:** the priests of an ancient Persian (of ancient Persia, now Iran, a country in southwest Asia) religion, famous as astrologers and supposed to have supernatural powers. —HEV Approved Glossary

**magic eye:** one of a variety of mechanical or electronic devices designed to check consistency in manufacturing, detect trouble or danger, activate traffic signals, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**magic eye:** one of a variety of mechanical or electronic devices designed to check consistency in manufacturing, detect trouble or danger, activate traffic signals, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**magic healing crystals:** crystals considered by the Australian witch doctor to possess magic properties, used in his attempts at healing. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**magic lantern:** an early type of projector for showing slides on a screen. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**magic lantern:** an early type of projector for showing slides on a screen. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**magic universe:** one of the magic periods of the time track. For example, in this universe one finds levitation, or a person swinging along riding a goose which has a wingspread of sixty feet. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**magic universe:\*\*\*** one of the magic periods of the time track. For example, in this universe one finds levitation, or a person swinging along riding a goose which has a wingspread of sixty feet. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**magic wand:** a rod of supposed magic power. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**magistrate:** a civil officer empowered to administer the law. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**magistrate's court:** a court (in England and Ireland) for the trial of minor offenses and small civil cases and for the preliminary hearing of more serious cases. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**magistrate's court:** a court (in England and Ireland) for the trial of minor offenses and small civil cases and for the preliminary hearing of more serious cases. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Magna Carta:** a list of rights and privileges that King John of England signed under pressure from English noblemen in 1215. It established the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature, or Parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Magna Carta:** a list of rights and privileges that King John of England signed under pressure from English noblemen in 1215. It established



the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature, or Parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Magna Carta:** a list of rights and privileges that King John of England signed under pressure from English noblemen in 1215. It established the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature, or Parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Magna Carta:** a list of rights and privileges that King John of England signed under pressure from English noblemen in 1215. It established the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature, or Parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Magna Carta:** a list of rights and privileges that King John of England signed under pressure from English noblemen in 1215. It established the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature, or Parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Magna Carta:** the great charter which the English barons forcibly secured from King John at Runnymede on 15 June 1215. The Magna Carta provided a basis for guaranteeing the personal and political liberties of the people of England and placed the king under the rule of the law and decisively checked his power. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

«**magna cum laude**»: a humorous play on magna cum laude, a Latin phrase meaning literally «with great praise» which is used to signify graduation with high honors from a university or college. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Webster's New World Dictionary.

**Magna Graecia:** ancient Greek colonies in southern Italy. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**magnate:** a very important or influential person, especially in a large business. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**magnetic:** powerfully attractive. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**magnetic anomaly:** the magnetic compass points to the magnetic north of the planet but in certain areas regional magnetic conditions can affect the accuracy of the compass. While under the influence of those areas the compass cannot be relied upon to indicate north accurately. This phenomenon is called a magnetic anomaly. An anomaly is a departure from the regular arrangement; abnormality. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**magniloquent:** boastful; using or full of talk or writing that sounds grand but is empty or meaningless. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**magnitude:** greatness of size, extent, importance or influence. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**magnitude:\*\*\*** great size, extent, importance or influence. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**magnitudinous:** characterized by great amount or importance. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**magnitudinous:** of great importance or consequence. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**magnitudinous:** of great importance or consequence. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Maharajah of Jaipur:** prior to 1950, the ruling prince of the former state of Jaipur, in northwestern India. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Maharajah of Jaipur:** prior to 1950, the ruling prince of the former state of Jaipur, in northwestern India. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**mails must get through, the:** reference to the motto of the United States postal service. The exact maxim is: / «Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night / stays these couriers from the swift completion of / their appointed rounds.» / Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**maim:** deprive of the use of some necessary part of the body; cripple; mutilate; disable. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**maimed:** deprived of the use of some necessary part of the body; crippled; mutilated; disabled. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**maimed:** deprived of the use of some part of the body by wounding or the like; crippled. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**main:** (photography) short for mainlight: a floodlight (lamp that casts a broad beam of bright light) used as the main source of illumination for a photograph. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**main chance:** (figurative) the venture or course of action from which most is hoped; the likeliest course to obtain success. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**main chance: (figurative)** the venture or course of action from which most is hoped; the likeliest course to obtain success. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**main deck:** the principal deck of a ship. In two-decked ships it is the upper deck. In ships with more than two decks it is the second one from the top. See also **decks** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Maine:** a northeastern state of the United States. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Maine:** a northeastern state of the United States. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Maine:\*\*\*** a state in the northeastern United States, on the Atlantic coast. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Maine:** a state in the northeastern United States, on the Atlantic coast. Ñ Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Maine-iac:\*\*\*** a person from Maine; a play on the word maniac. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Maine-iac:** a person from Maine; a play on the word maniac. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**main halyard:** the rope used to raise the mainsail. See also mainsail in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**mainmast:** the principal vertical pole of a sailing vessel for supporting the mainsail. It is the tallest mast. See also mainsail in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**mains:** the electricity supply available from electrical outlets in a building. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**mains:\*\*\*** the principal conductors for conveying electricity. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**mains:** the principal conductors for conveying electricity. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**mains:** the principal conductors for conveying electricity. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**mains:** the principal conductors for conveying electricity. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**mains:** the principal conductors for conveying electricity. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**mains:** the principal conductors for conveying electricity. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**mains:** the principal conductors for conveying electricity; the public electricity supply. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**mains:** the principal conductors for conveying electricity; the public electricity supply. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**mains:** using mains, the principal conductors for conveying electricity. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**mainsail:** the principal and usually largest sail of a sailing vessel. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**mainspring:** the principal spring in a mechanism, as in a watch. Used figuratively in the lecture. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**mainstay:** main support. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Main Street:** the principal street of any small town. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Main Street:** the principal street of any small town. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Main Street:** the principal street of any small town. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Main Street:** the principal street of any small town. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Maisie Ann:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**mais oui:** a French interjection literally meaning «but yes.» —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**majesty:** grandeur or dignity. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**majeure:\*\*\*** (French) major. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**majeure: (French)** major. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**majeure:** (French) major. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**major:** a student specializing in a specified subject. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**major:** a subject or field of study chosen by a student to represent his or her principal interest and upon which a large share of his or her efforts are concentrated. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**major:** (US military) an officer ranking below a lieutenant colonel and assisting the lieutenant colonel in his command. See also **lieutenant colonel** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**major case action:** any auditing action designed to change a case or general considerations or handle continual illness or improve ability. This means a process or even a series of processes. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**major general: (US military)** a high-ranking officer with the insignia of two stars. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**major general: (US military)** a high ranking officer with the insignia of two stars. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**major general: (US military)** a high-ranking officer with the insignia of two stars. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**majority rule:** principle of democratic government or organization whereby laws, rules or decisions are made according to the will of the greatest number of people, and are binding on all the people. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**majority rule:** principle of democratic government or organization whereby laws, rules or decisions are made according to the will of the greatest number of people, and are binding on all the people. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**major thought:** the complete thought being expressed in words by the auditor. —Academy Level III Glossary

**make a lot of hay out of:** turn (something) to one's advantage. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**make a monkey out of: (informal)** to make (someone) look foolish. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**make and break:** determining success or failure. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**make and break:** the factor determining success or failure. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**make and break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**make - break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**make-break point:\*\*\*** the point which brings either success or failure. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**make-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**make head nor tail out of:** understand. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**Make It More Solid:** CCH 11. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**make mincemeat out of:** reduce as if into little pieces; cut down; defeat overwhelmingly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**make-or-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**make-or-break point:** the point which brings either success or failure. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**makeshift:** used for a time instead of the right thing. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**makeshift:** used for a time instead of the right thing. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**makes or breaks:** causes the success or failure of. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**make the grade:** attain a specific goal; succeed. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**makeup:** nature; disposition. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**making do:** getting along, or managing, with what is available. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**making hay:** (slang) profiting from or taking advantage of something while one has the chance, especially having a good time while one can. A variation of the phrase make hay while the sun shines. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**making mincemeat out of:** reducing as if into little pieces; cutting down; defeating overwhelmingly. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**malaction:** improper action. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**maladies:** disorders or diseases of the body, especially ones that are chronic or deep-seated. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**maladjustments:** examples of lack of harmony between the individual and his environment. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**malady:** a disease; illness; sickness: often used figuratively. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**malady:\*\*\*** a disease; illness; sickness: often used figuratively. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**malady:** a disease; illness; sickness. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**malady:** any disorder or disease of the body, especially one that is chronic or deep-seated. —Random House College Dictionary. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89

**malady:** disease; illness; sickness. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**malamutes:** any of a breed of large, strong dog with a thick coat of gray or black-and-white and a bushy tail. It was developed as a sled dog by the Alaskan Eskimo. —Academy Level III Glossary

**malaria:** a disease characterized by periodic chills and uncontrollable shaking followed by fever and sweating. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**malaria:** a disease characterized by periodic chills and uncontrollable shaking followed by fever and sweating. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**malaria:** a disease characterized by periodic chills and uncontrollable shaking followed by fever and sweating. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**malaria:** a disease characterized by periodic chills and uncontrollable shaking followed by fever and sweating. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**malarkey: (slang)** insincere, meaningless or deliberately misleading talk; nonsense. —Academy Level II Glossary

**malarkey: (slang)** insincere, meaningless or deliberately misleading talk; nonsense. —Academy Level III Glossary

**malarkey: (slang)** insincere or meaningless talk; nonsense. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mauditing:** a coined word denoting out-tech auditing, from, mal-, bad; wrong and auditing. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Malay:** a member of a large group of brown-skinned people living in the Malay Peninsula, the Malay Archipelago and nearby islands in Southeast Asia and the language these people speak. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Malay:** short for Malay Peninsula, a peninsula in Southeast Asia, south of Thailand. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Malayan:** of the Malay Archipelago, a large group of islands between southeast Asia and Australia, including Indonesia, the Philippines and, sometimes, New Guinea. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Malaysia:** a country on the Malay Peninsula in Southeast Asia which was under British rule for many years. In 1942, during World War II, Malaysia was captured by the Japanese. See also World War II in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Malay Straits Settlements:** a former British colony in southeastern Asia. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**malconcentrated:** a coined word from mal, a prefix meaning «bad or badly, wrong, ill» and concentrated, meaning «having all one's thoughts or efforts gathered.» —HEV Approved Glossary

**malefactor:** an evildoer or criminal. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**malice:** active ill will; wish to hurt or make suffer. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**malice:** a desire to inflict injury or suffering on another, especially when based on deep-seated meanness. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**malice aforethought:** a deliberate intention and plan to do something unlawful, as murder. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**malice aforethought:** intent to commit an act which will result in harm to another person. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**malice aforethought:** intent to commit an act which will result in harm to another person. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**malice aforethought:** intent to commit an act which will result in harm to another person. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**malice aforethought:** intent to commit an act which will result in harm to another person. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**malice aforethought:** intent to commit an act which will result in harm to another person. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**malice aforethought:** intent to commit an act which will result in harm to another person without justification. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**malicious:** showing ill will; wishing to hurt or make suffer; spiteful. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**malignant:** causing or likely to cause death, especially by spreading unchecked through the body. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**malignant:** characterized by uncontrolled growth. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**maligned:** spoken evilly of; slandered. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**maligned:** spoken evil of; defamed; slandered. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**malleable:** able to be trained or changed. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**maltension:** **mal-** is a prefix meaning «bad or badly, wrong, ill.» Tension means «a balancing of forces or elements in opposition.» Therefore, maltension is bad or wrong balance of forces. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**mamaloï:** a voodoo priestess. —Oxford English Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Mamie:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Mamie, Aunt:** a made-up name for a person. —NED Approved Glossary

**Mamie, Aunt:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**mammy:** (southern US dialect) mama; mother. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**mammy act:** an allusion to the 1927 movie, «The Jazz Singer,» in which the star, Al Jolson, sang the song «Mammy,» kneeling on one knee with his arms outstretched in a pleading manner. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**mammy's:** (southern US dialect) mamma's (mother's). —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**man:** a form of address, implying contempt, impatience, etc. —NED Approved Glossary

**man:** **(slang)** an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay or other strong feeling. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**man:** **(slang)** an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay or other strong feeling. —Academy Level II Glossary

**man:** **(slang)** an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay or other strong feeling. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**man:** **(slang)** an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay or other strong feeling. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**man alive:** a term of address especially in surprise. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**man and boy:** ever since childhood. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Manchester:\*\*\*** an industrial city in northwest England. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Manchester:** an industrial city in northwest England. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Manchester:** an industrial city in northwest England. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Manchester:** an industrial city in northwest England. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Manchester:** an industrial city in northwest England. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Manchester:** an industrial city in northwest England. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Manchuria:** a rich industrial and agricultural region of northeast China. At a conference between Russian, British and US leaders in early 1945 (before the end of World War II), Russia was promised control of the railway system in Manchuria in return for her agreement to enter the war against Japan. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Manchuria:** region and former administrative division of northeast China. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**mandate:** order or command. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**mandates:** authoritative orders or commands. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**mandibles:** jaws. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Mandingo:** a Negroid people in west Africa. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**maneuvering board:** (nautical) a large board on a ship marked with compass bearings and concentric circles designating distances from a central point. It is used for working out maneuvers to be executed by the ship or for recording the moves a ship has made in relation to other vessels in its vicinity. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**manganese:** a mineral important to growth, bone formation, reproduction, muscle coordination and fat and carbohydrate metabolism. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program



- mange:** a skin disease affecting hairy animals, caused by a parasite and characterized by intense itching, scabs and loss of hair. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- mangled:** mutilated or disfigured by repeated and rough cutting, tearing, hacking or crushing; lacerated (torn jaggedly) and bruised badly. —TR-10 Approved Film Glossary
- Manhattan:**\*\*\* island in southeastern New York, between the Hudson and East rivers, forming part of New York City. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Manhattan idiocies:** a humorous reference to the Manhattan Project, the code name for the effort to develop atomic bombs for the United States during World War II. The first controlled nuclear reaction took place in Chicago in 1942 and by 1945 bombs had been manufactured that used this chain reaction to produce great explosive force. The project was carried out in enormous secrecy. After a test explosion in July 1945 the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
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- manhole:** an opening, often with a cover, through which a man can get into a sewer, conduit (a tube for protecting electrical wires or cables), etc., for repair or inspection (used figuratively in this lecture). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- mania:** excessive excitement or enthusiasm; craze. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- mania:** excessive excitement or enthusiasm; craze. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- mania:** excessive excitement or enthusiasm. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- mania:** excessive excitement or enthusiasm. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- manic:** abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- manic:** abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**manic:** abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**manic:** abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**manic:** abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**manic:** a person whose life force is channeled straight through an engram and whose behavior, no matter how enthusiastic or euphoric, is actually highly aberrated. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**manic:** a person whose life force is channeled straight through an engram and whose behavior, no matter how enthusiastic or euphoric, is actually highly aberrated. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**manic:** excessively excited or enthusiastic; crazed. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**manic:** having or characterized by abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**manic-depressive:** an individual who, because of a phrase or an effort or a restimulation—no more and no less—climbs way up the Tone Scale, hits a small peak and then dives off it again and goes on with the engram —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**manic-depressive:** an individual who, because of a phrase or an effort or a restimulation—no more and no less—climbs way up the Tone Scale, hits a small peak and then dives off it again and goes on with the engram.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**manic-depressive: (psychiatry)** a person having a mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of excitement and depression. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**manic-depressive: (psychiatry)** a person having a mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of excitement and depression. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**manic-depressive: (psychiatry)** a person having a mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of excitement and depression. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**manic-depressive: (psychiatry)** a person having a mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of excitement and depression. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**manic-depressive: (psychiatry)** a type of mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of excitement and depression. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**manic-depressive: (psychiatry)** having a mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of excitement and depression. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**manic obulous:** a made-up name for a mental disorder. Manic is a word meaning «abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc.» —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**manics:** engrams which are highly complimentary and any compliment which they contain will be obeyed to its most literal, fullest extent. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**manifest:** apparent to the eye or to the mind; plain; clear. —World Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**manifest:** make clear or evident to the eye or the understanding; show plainly. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**manifest:** obvious, evident. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**manifest:** readily perceived by the eye or the understanding; evident; obvious; apparent; plain. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**manifestation:** a thing or act that shows or proves. —World Book Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**manifestation:** outward or perceptible indication; materialization. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**manifestation:** the demonstration, revelation or display of the existence, presence, qualities or nature of some person or thing. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**manifestation:** the demonstration, revelation or display of the existence, presence, qualities or nature of some person or thing. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**manifestations:** things that appear to the senses; things that show themselves. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**manifestations:** things that show, prove, etc. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**manifestos:** public declarations of intentions, opinions, objectives or motives, as issued by governments or organizations. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**manifests:\*\*** makes clear or evident to the eye or the understanding; shows plainly. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**manikin:** a model of the human body for teaching anatomy, demonstrating surgical operations, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**man in the street, the:** the ordinary citizen. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**manitou:** any of the various nature spirits believed in by Algonquian Indians (a group of North American Indian tribes). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Manitowoc, Wisconsin:** a town in eastern Wisconsin, USA. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Manitowoc, Wisconsin:** a town in eastern Wisconsin, USA. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**mannerisms:** odd tricks or habits; peculiar ways of acting. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**mannerisms:** odd tricks or habits; peculiar ways of acting. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**Mannlichers:** rifles, of a type invented by Ferdinand Mannlicher (1848 - 1904), Austrian engineer known for his inventions in small arms. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Mannlichers:** rifles, of a type invented by Ferdinand Mannlicher (1848 - 1904), Austrian engineer known for his inventions in small arms. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Mann, Thomas:\*\*\*** (1875 - 1955) German novelist and essayist. Mann's works show a preoccupation with various psychiatric problems, such as the proximity of creative art to neurosis, the artist's longing for death and the affinity of genius and disease. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Mann, W.L.:** William Leake Mann (1884 - 1953). US nuclear physicist. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Man of the Year:** a person considered to be an outstanding example of mankind in a particular year. For example, every year since 1927 Time magazine's Man of the Year has been chosen with the stated guiding principle of identifying the person who, for better or for worse, has had the most impact on that year's events. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**man-of-war:** an armed naval vessel; warship. —Academy Level II Glossary

**man-of-war:** an armed naval vessel; warship. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**man on the street:** the ordinary citizen. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Manor:** A building at Saint Hill located down the hill from the Castle on the main driveway. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**man-o'-war's-man:\*\*\*** a man of an armed naval vessel (called a man-o'-war). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**manta rays:** large fish having a broad flat body with both eyes on top, wide fins which are horn-like when rolled up and a slender or whiplike tail. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**mantle:** anything that cloaks or envelopes. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**mantle:** something that covers, envelops or conceals.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**man, to a:** with no exception; everyone; all. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**«man to mud» theory:** a joking reference to the «man from mud» theory that man is an animal who arose as a result of a spontaneous accident from a «sea of ammonia» and by the stages of development called «evolution,» arrived at his present level of intelligence. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**mantras: (Hinduism)** words or formulas from the Veda, chanted or sung as incantations or prayers. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**manual:** of or having to do with the hands; done with the hands. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**manual:** of or having to do with the hands; done with the hands. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**manual of arms:** prescribed drill in the handling of a weapon, especially a rifle. See also **order arms** and **port arms** in this glossary. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Manufacture of Madness:** a book written by Thomas Szasz (professor of psychiatry and author of 18 books on psychiatry) which exposed the truth that there is no such disease as «mental illness» and revealed the fact that the «justice» procedures used by psychiatry are factually those developed in the days of witch burning—unknown accusers, opinions only, punishment before trial, etc. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Manufacture of Madness:** a book written by Thomas Szasz (professor of psychiatry and author of 18 books on psychiatry) which exposed the truth that there is no such disease as «mental illness» and revealed the fact that the «justice» procedures used by psychiatry are actually those developed in the days of witch burning—unknown accusers, opinions only, punishment before trial, etc. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**manure:** animal excrement or other substances put on or into the soil to fertilize it. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**manuscript:** an author's work as written or typed, not a printed book. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**many are called and few are chosen:** a humorous reference to a passage from the Bible said by Jesus, suggesting that salvation is difficult to attain. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Mao:** Mao Tse-tung (1893 - 1976), a communist revolutionary leader in China who ruled the country from 1949 until his death in 1976. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**mapped and taped:** (slang) arranged and planned out in detail; under control. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Marathon:** a plain in southeast Greece where the Athenians defeated the Persians in 490 b.c. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**marauder:** a person or animal who goes around in search of plunder. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Marble Arch:** a monument at the northeast corner of Hyde Park. It was built by King George IV for Buckingham Palace (the official residence in London of British sovereigns) and moved to its present location in 1851. See also **Hyde Park** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Marble Arch up in Hyde Park:** a monument at the northeast corner of Hyde Park, a public park of 364 acres in the West End district of London. The Marble Arch was built by King George IV for Buckingham Palace (the official residence in London of British sovereigns) and moved to its present location in 1851. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Marcab:** of the Marcab Confederacy: various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceships— a civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

- Marcab:** of the Marcab Confederacy: various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Marcab:** of the Marcab Confederacy, various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Marcab:** the Marcab Confederacy: various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. It is located in the area of the Big Dipper (the group of seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major [Great Bear], thought of as being arranged in the shape of a dipper) in this particular galaxy. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Marcab:** the Marcab Confederacy, various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Marcab:** the Marcab Confederacy, various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Marcab:** the Marcab Confederacy, various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Marcab Confederacy:** various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact

duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —[SHSBC Binder 5](#) Approved Glossary

**Marcab Confederacy:** various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —[SHSBC Binder 12](#) Approved Glossary

**Marcab Confederacy:** various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —[SHSBC Binder 18](#) Approved Glossary

**Marcab Confederacy:** various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —[SHSBC Binder 23](#) Approved Glossary

**Marcab Confederacy:** various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —[SHSBC Binder 25](#) Approved Glossary

**Marcab Confederacy:**\*\*\* various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —[Academy Level 0 Glossary](#) Approved 3-12-90

**Marcab Confederacy:** various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —[State of Man Congress](#) Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Marcab Confederation:** various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed

out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Marcabian:** of or concerning the Marcab Confederacy, various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Marcabian:** of or having to do with the Marcab Confederacy, various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Marcabian:** of the Marcab Confederacy. See **Marcab Confederacy** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Marcabian:** of the Marcab Confederacy, various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Marcabian:** of the Marcab ConfederacyÑvarious planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Marcabians:** people of the Marcab Confederacy: various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceshipsÑa civilization which looks almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Marcellus, General:** humorous reference to George Catlett Marshall (1880 - 1959), US general and statesman who was one of the small group of people who advised President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the development of the atomic bomb. He was Secretary of State under



- President Harry Truman from 1947 - 1949 and Secretary of Defense from 1950 - 1951. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- March 13th Amnesty:** an amnesty announced on the 13th of March 1963 in HCO PL 13 Mar. 63, AMNESTY. For more information this policy letter can be found in OEC Volume 1. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- marches, hard:** marching which is done continuously and forced or exerted beyond the ordinary limit. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- marches, hard:** marching which is done continuously and forced or exerted beyond the ordinary limit. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- March of Dimes:** a nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention of birth defects. --Letter to Port Captain from March of Dimes office. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- Marconi:** short for the Marconi Telegraph Company, founded in 1897 by Guglielmo Marconi (1874 - 1937), an Italian inventor and electrical engineer. Marconi's most famous invention is the wireless telegraph, the forerunner of present-day radio, which he developed in the 1890s. The Marconi Telegraph Company played a major part in the development of radio, television and electronics. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Maria, hell and:** (slang) an alteration of the phrase merry hell, a severe rebuke or punishment. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Mariana Islands:** a group of islands in the west Pacific consisting of Guam and a self-governing US commonwealth (called Northern Marianas). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Marie:** Marie Alexandra Victoria (1875 - 1938), an English noblewoman who became queen of Romania through her marriage to Prince Ferdinand, afterwards king of Romania. She took a great interest in the development of her adoptive country. Red Cross and charity organizations were formed at her initiative and, as a Red Cross nurse during the World War, she looked after the wounded in hospitals and ambulances up to the firing line. Queen Marie devoted much of her time to writing and while traveling wrote extensively for the American and other press. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Marie Antoinette:** (1755 - 1793) Queen of France during that country's most troubled years. She was a pleasure-seeking woman who squandered fortunes on luxuries. During her reign unrest grew among the poor peasants and lower classes, and hunger became widespread. The Queen had little understanding or sympathy for the commoners. It is said that when she was told that the peasants had no bread, she replied haughtily, «Then let them eat cake!» She was beheaded at the guillotine on 16 October 1793 after being found guilty of treason. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- marijuana:** the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant, used in cigarette form as a narcotic or hallucinogen. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- marijuana:** the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant, used in cigarette form as a narcotic or hallucinogen. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Marilyn:** a former staff member in Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Marilyn:** a staff member in Washington, DC, at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**marine:** a member of the US Marine Corps, which is a branch of the US Navy trained for land and sea operations. —Oxford American Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**marine:** member of a military force at sea. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Marine:** of or concerning the Marine Corps, a branch of the US Navy trained for land and sea operations. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Marine Corps:** a branch of the US armed forces trained for land, sea and aerial combat. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Marine Corps:** a branch of the US armed forces trained for land, sea and aerial combat. Marines are known for using vulgar language. —Clearing Congress No. 1 —The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Marine Corps:** a branch of the US Navy trained for land and sea operations. —Oxford American Dictionary, SDS Glossary (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Marine Insurance Company:** a common name for an insurance company in the United States. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Marine Reserves:** the part of the Marine Corps' fighting force not in active service. See also **Marine Corps** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Marines:** members of the Marine Corps — a branch of the US armed forces trained for land, sea and aerial combat. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Marines:** the Marine Corps, a branch of the US Navy trained for land and sea operations. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Maritime Museum at Greenwich:** the National Maritime Museum located in Greenwich, England. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Mark 1-type carrier:** a made-up designation for a model of aircraft carrier. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Mark 14:** a made-up name for a type of spaceship. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Mark 18:** a made-up name for a type of spaceship. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Mark 61 space vessel:** a made-up name for a spaceship. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**mark:** a model or class. See also **model** in this glossary. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**mark:** give heed or attention to. —Academy Level II Glossary

**markation two:** a made-up term. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**marked:** noticeable; obvious; appreciable. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**marked cards:** playing cards, the back of which have been disfigured with ink, scratches or some identifying mark so a person can recognize the face value of the cards while looking at their backs. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**marked cards:** playing cards, the back of which have been disfigured with ink, scratches or some identifying mark so a person can recognize the face value of the cards while looking at their backs. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**marketing:\*\*\*** the conceiving and packaging and the moving of a specific product into public hands. It means to prepare and take to and place on the market in such a way as to obtain maximum potential and recompense. The purpose of marketing is to create want and to sell something. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Market Street:** a major street in downtown San Francisco, California. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**marking time:** (military) moving the feet alternately as in marching, but without advancing. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**marking time:** moving the feet rhythmically as if in marching but without advancing. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Class VIII #17, Approved November 1990

**Mark IV:** short for Mark IV E-Meter, released in 1961 and at the time became the only meter allowed in Scientology Academies. —Academy Level III Glossary

**mark, quick off the:** (informal) swift to act. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**mark, quick off the:** (informal) swift to act. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**marks:\*\*\*** letters or figures used in schools, etc., to show quality of work or behavior; grades. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Mark Sixteen:** a made-up name for a model of racing car. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Mark Six VM pistol:** a pistol produced by the American gun manufacturing company, Smith & Wesson. It was used during World War II. The VM stands for Victory Model. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**marksmen:** people who shoot well. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**mark them up:** notice them when they occur. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**mark time:** move the feet alternately as in marching, but without advancing. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Mark VI type chair:** a made-up name for a type of chair. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Marne, Battle of the:** a battle of World War I that took place at the Marne River in France (Sept. 6 - 9, 1914) when the German advance on Paris was halted by the Allies. A second battle was fought at the Marne River in July, 1918. See also **World War I** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**Marne, Battle of the:** either of two World War I battles that took place at the Marne River, in France. In the first one (Sept. 6 - 9, 1914), the German advance on Paris was halted by the Allies. In the second (July 1918), the last great German advance of the war was decisively repulsed by the Allies. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Marquis of Queensberry:** John Sholto Douglas (1844 - 1900), patron of boxing who supervised the formulation of Marquis of Queensberry

- Rules in 1867. The Marquis of Queensberry Rules are the basic rules of modern boxing, providing for the use of gloves and the division of a match into rounds, etc. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- marred:** damaged or spoiled to a certain extent; rendered less perfect, attractive, useful, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Marriage Co-audit:** Scientology marriage counseling. A powerful technology for restoring ARC between marital partners whose relationship has become strained or is headed for divorce. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Marriage Counselors Society:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- marrow:** a soft fatty tissue in the interior cavities of bones that is a major site of blood cell production. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Mars:** (astronomy) the fourth major planet from the sun. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Mars:** (astronomy) the fourth major planet from the sun. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Mars:** (astronomy) the fourth major planet from the sun. See also perihelion, like Mars at in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Mars:** closest planet to Earth in the solar system. It is the fourth in distance from the sun, Earth being the third. It is used in this lecture humorously, referring to the science fiction plots of creatures from Mars and other planets invading Earth. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- Mars, Gates of:** the name of a between-lives implant station. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Martian:** an inhabitant of Mars, the closest planet to Earth in the solar system. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Martian:** of the inhabitants of Mars, the closest planet to Earth in the solar system. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Martians:** inhabitants of Mars, the closest planet to Earth in the solar system. Used humorously in this lecture to refer to imaginary creatures from Mars, such as those found in science fiction stories who attempt to invade Earth. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- martinet:** person who believes in very strict discipline; one who forces others to follow rules exactly. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Martinique:** an island in the West Indies (a group of islands between North and South America). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- martyr:** a person who is put to death or endures great suffering on behalf of any belief, principle or cause. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- martyred:** made into a martyr (a person who is put to death or endures great suffering on behalf of any belief, principle or cause). ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- martyred:** made into a martyr (a person who is put to death or endures great suffering on behalf of any belief, principle or cause). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

- Marx:** Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as the founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto, in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Marx:** Karl Marx (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. Regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Marx:** Karl Marx (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. Regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Marxian:** of the system of thought developed by Karl Marx, the doctrines of which are the basis of modern socialism. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Marxism:** the doctrines of Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto, in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Marxism:** the doctrines of Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto, in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Marxist:** adhering to the doctrines of Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. One of his most well-known phrases is, «From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.» —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Marxist:** adhering to the doctrines of Karl Marx (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole

capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society.  
—Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Marxist:** adhering to the doctrines of Karl Marx. See also **Marx, Karl** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Marxist:** follower or believer in Marxism, the doctrines of German political philosopher Karl Marx (1818 - 83), who developed an economic-political system on which virtually all modern socialist and communist thought is based. Marxism includes the materialistic assumption that human behavior is determined by economic factors. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 83) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book Das Kapital, written in 1867. Also see **Das Kapital** in this glossary. Ñ Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 83) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book Das Kapital, written in 1867. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. He is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. One of his most well-known phrases is, «From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.» —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. He is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. One of his most well-known phrases is, «From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.» —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto, in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as the founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto, in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. One of his most well-known phrases is, «From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.» —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. Regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the

- destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. Regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. Regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. Regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book Das Kapital, written in 1867. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book Das Kapital, written in 1867. See also **Das Kapital** in this glossary. —OE - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book Das Kapital, written in 1867. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Marx, Karl:** (1818 - 1883) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book Das Kapital, written in 1867. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Mary had a little lamb:** the first line of a children's poem Mary's Lamb, which begins: / «Mary had a little lamb, / Its fleece was white as snow, / And everywhere that Mary went, / The lamb was sure to go.» —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Maryland:** an Eastern state in the US on the Atlantic Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Maryland:** a small state in the eastern United States. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Maryland:** a small state in the eastern United States, surrounding Washington, DC, on three sides. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Maryland:** a small state in the eastern United States which is bounded by Washington, DC in the southern part of the state. There are no gambling houses there. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Mary, Queen of Scots:** (1542 - 1587) daughter of James V of Scotland who was Queen of Scots from 1542 - 1567. She was a romantic figure,

- the subject of books, plays, films and an opera. —9th ACC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —3rd South African  
published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —3rd South African  
unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Ability Congress  
Approved Glossary
- Mary Sue:\*\*\*** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level  
I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level II  
Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level III  
Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level IV  
Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —ExDn Lectures  
Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April  
1972)
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —FEBC - PR Becomes  
a Subject Approved Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Games Congress  
Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Grad V Approved  
1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —HSSC Glossary  
(approved 3-9-90)
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —LCDH Approved  
Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —OEC - A Talk On a  
Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —OEC - Awareness  
Levels App Mar 91
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —OEC - Handling the  
PTS App Mar 91
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —OT 6 - Ron's  
Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —PTS-SP Approved  
Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 1  
Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 2  
Approved Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 3  
Approved Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 4  
Approved Glossary
- Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 5  
Approved Glossary



**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 6  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 9  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 10  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 15  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 17  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 19  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 21  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 22  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 27  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 28  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 29  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 31  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 33  
Approved Glossary

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —State of Man  
Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Mary Sue:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Your Scientology  
Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Masai:** a tribe of tall, warlike, cattle-raising natives of East Africa. —2D  
Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**mascara:**\*\*\* a cosmetic preparation for coloring or darkening the  
eyelashes or eyebrows. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Masefield, John:** (1878 - 1967), English poet, dramatist and novelist. He is  
best known for his sea poems. He also wrote journalism, literary  
criticism, and military and nautical history. —SHSBC Binder 3  
Approved Glossary

**mashie:** (golf) a club with an iron head, also called a number five iron. See  
also iron in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**mashie:**\*\*\* (golf) a club with an iron head, also called a number five iron.  
See also irons in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved  
3-12-90

**masking:** hiding; disguising. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication  
Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**masking disk:** a partial covering placed in front of the camera lens to  
reduce or change the shape of the image. —SHSBC Binder 29  
Approved Glossary

- masochism:** the getting of pleasure from suffering physical or psychological pain, inflicted by others or by oneself. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- masochistic:** of, concerning or pertaining to the getting of sexual pleasure from being dominated, mistreated or hurt physically or otherwise by one's partner. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Mason and Dixon line:** part of the boundary between the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland (eastern US) established by the English astronomers Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in the 1760s. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Mason and Dixon line:\*\*\*** part of the boundary between the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland (eastern US) established by the English astronomers Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in the 1760s. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Mason and Scottish rite, thirty-third degree:** a high-ranking member of the worldwide secret society of Freemasons, which has as its principles brotherliness, charity, and mutual aid. In its internal organization, the working of Freemasonry involves a system of symbolic ritual; the members are classified in numerous degrees which can only be attained after passing a prescribed ordeal or examination, as a test of proficiency. The Scottish Rite is one of the two advanced divisions of Masonic membership. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- Masonic:** having to do with the Masons (also called the Freemasons): a class of skilled workers in stone, in the fourteenth and following centuries, who traveled from place to place, finding employment wherever important buildings were being erected. The Masons had a system of secret signs and passwords by which a craftsman who had been admitted on giving evidence of competent skill could be recognized. Early in the seventeenth century the societies of Freemasons began to admit honorary members, not connected with the building trades. These were called accepted masons, though the term free masons was often loosely applied to them. They are now known as the «Free and Accepted Masons» and have the object of mutual assistance and the promotion of brotherly love. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- masonried:\*\*\*** made up into masonry (brickwork or stonework). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- masonry:** brickwork or stonework. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Mason, thirty-third degree:** a high-ranking member of the worldwide secret society of Freemasons, which has as its principles brotherliness, charity, and mutual aid. In its internal organization, the working of Freemasonry involves a system of symbolic ritual; the members are classified in numerous degrees which can only be attained after passing a prescribed ordeal or examination, as a test of proficiency. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is

- actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —Academy Level II Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- mass:\*\*** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)
- mass:** a quantity of matter forming a body of indefinite shape and size, usually of relatively large size. On a thought level, mental mass is actual mass; it has weight (though very small) as well as size and shape. —Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)
- mass:\*\*\*** something composed of matter and energy existing in the material universe. See also **significance** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- mass:** something composed of matter and energy existing in the physical universe. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- mass:** something composed of matter and energy existing in the physical universe. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- mass:\*\*\*** the quantity of matter a body contains. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology:** a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology:** a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- mass equals mc:** a reference to a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is properly stated  $E=mc^2$ , or energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also **theory of relativity** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- mass equals MC:** a reference to a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is properly stated  $E=mc^2$ , or energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also **theory of relativity** in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- mass equals mc:\*\*\*** a reference to a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is properly stated  $E=mc^2$ , or energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also **theory of relativity** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- masses:** compositions of matter and energy existing in the physical universe. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- mass-gravity formula:** a formula for the calculation of the gravitational attraction between two objects, considering the mass of the two bodies and their distance apart. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- mass hysteria: (psychology)** a condition affecting a group of persons, characterized by excitement or anxiety, irrational behavior or beliefs, or inexplicable symptoms of illness. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mast:** long vertical pole to which sails are attached. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**mast:** short for captain's mast: a session at which the captain of a naval ship hears and acts on the cases of enlisted personnel charged with committing offenses. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**mast: (US Navy)** a summary (without delay or formality) session held by a commanding officer to try minor offenses, hear requests or give commendations; in full, captain's mast. ÑWebster's New World Second College Edition and World Book Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**master:** a person recognized as having achieved the highest degree of skill. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**master-at-arms:** any officer of an organization who keeps order, especially a naval petty officer assigned responsibility for keeping order, maintaining discipline, taking charge of prisoners, etc., on a warship. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**mastering:** regarded as having control, power, etc. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**masterly:** expert; very skillful. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**masterly:\*\*\*** resembling or characteristic of a master or skilled workman; skillfully exercised or performed. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Master of Arts:** a degree given by a college or university to a person who has completed a required program of graduate study in the humanities. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Master of Education degree:** an academic degree in the field of education, awarded by a college or university. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**masters-at-arms:** any naval petty officers assigned responsibility for keeping order, maintaining discipline, taking charge of prisoners, etc., on a warship. ÑWebster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**mastiff:** a large, strong dog having a short, thick coat, large head, drooping ears and hanging lips. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**mastiff:** a large, strong dog having a short, thick coat, large head, drooping ears and hanging lips. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**mastodon:** a large, elephantlike, extinct mammal which lived on Earth up to about one million years ago. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**matador:** a bullfighter whose specialty is killing the bull with a sword thrust at the end of a bullfight after performing a series of formalized actions with a cape to anger and tire the animal. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**Mata Hari:** (1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. Her real name was Gertrud Margarete Zelle. The French executed her in 1917. A Mata Hari is a seductive, double-dealing woman. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Mata Hari:** a seductive, double-dealing woman; a woman like **Mata Hari** (1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. Her real name was Gertrud Margarete Zelle. The French executed her in 1917. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Mata Hari:** a seductive, double-dealing woman; someone like **Mata Hari** (1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. Her real name was Gertrud Margarete Zelle. The French executed her in 1917. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Mata Hari:** real name Gertrud Margarete Zelle (1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. The French executed her in 1917. A Mata Hari is a seductive, double-dealing woman. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**matapad:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**matched terminal:\*\*\*** a process in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Matched Terminaling:** auditing in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate. These two things will discharge one against the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **auditing** and **mocking up** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**matched terminaling:** processing in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**matched terminaling:** processing in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**matched terminals:** a process in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Matched Terminals in Mock-ups:** a process in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of this book. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**matchlock:** an old type of handgun with a gunlock (firing mechanism in some old guns) in which the charge of powder is ignited by a slow-burning match (wick or cord). ÑRandom House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**materialism:** the philosophical doctrine that everything in the world, including thought, will and feeling can be explained only in terms of matter. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**materialism:** the philosophical doctrine that matter is the only reality and that everything in the world, including thought, will and feeling, can be explained only in terms of matter. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**materialist:** a person who believes in materialism, the philosophical doctrine that matter is the only reality and that everything in the world, including thought, will and feeling, can be explained only in terms of matter. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**materialistic:** based on the opinion that only physical matter exists. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**materialistic:** based on the opinion that only physical matter exists. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**materialistic:** characterized by materialism: the belief that all action, thought and feeling can be explained by the movements and changes of matter. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**materialistic:** characterized by materialism: the belief that all action, thought and feeling can be explained by the movements and changes of matter. —HEV Approved Glossary

**materialistic:** markedly more concerned with material things than with spiritual, intellectual or cultural values. ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**materialistic:** of or concerning the opinion that only physical matter exists. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**materia medica:** the drugs and other remedial substances used in medicine—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary.

**materiel:** the equipment, apparatus and supplies of an organization (as distinguished from personnel). —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**materiel:** the equipment, apparatus and supplies of an organization (as distinguished from personnel). —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**materiel:** the materials and tools necessary to any work, enterprise, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**materiel:** the materials and tools necessary to any work, enterprise, etc. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**mat, go to the:** contend (with someone) over a matter at issue. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**mat, go to the:** contend (with someone) over a matter at issue. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**math:** (informal) short for mathematics: the science of number, quantity and space. See also **science** in this glossary. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

- math:\*\*\*** (informal) short for mathematics: the science of number, quantity and space. See also **science** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- mathematicity**: the state or condition of being mathematical. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- mathematics**: the science that deals with the measurement, properties and relationships of quantities, as expressed in numbers or symbols. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- mathematics**: the science that deals with the measurement, properties, and relationships of quantities, as expressed in numbers or symbols. ÑScott, Foresman Advanced Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- «**Mathematics Society**»: publication of the American Mathematics Society. This society regularly publishes various papers, magazines, journals and other publications regarding the most updated mathematical procedures. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Mather, Cotton**: (1663 - 1728) American scholar and religious leader of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. A prominent Massachusetts Puritan, he urged the suppression of witchcraft and supported the Salem witch trials (trials held in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692 that led to the execution of twenty people for allegedly practicing witchcraft). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Mathison**: a meter produced by early Dianeticist, Volney Mathison. After listening to a lecture by L. Ron Hubbard outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge he built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. See also **auditor** and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Mathison**: a meter produced by Volney Mathison. After listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge he built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Mathison**: a meter produced by Volney Mathison. After listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge he built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Mathison**: a meter produced by Volney Mathison. After listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge he built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary



**Mathison:** a meter produced by Volney Mathison. After listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge he built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Mathison:** the Mathison Electropsychometer was the first production meter. This was the meter used to plot the time track found in History of Man. It was named after Volney Mathison, who put together this meter after listening to a lecture on 10 November 1950, in which LRH outlined the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Mathison:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Mathison:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Mathison:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Mathison:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**Mathison:\*\*\*** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Mathison:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by L. Ron Hubbard outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by

Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable.  
—3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Mathison:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by L. Ron Hubbard outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable.  
—3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Mathison, Volney:** an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Mathison, Volney:** an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by L. Ron Hubbard outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter, the Model B, in 1951. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**matildaed:\*\*\*** (Australian slang) carried one's swag (a traveler's bundle containing personal belongings, cooking utensils, food or the like); traveled the road. Used humorously in the lecture with no specific meaning. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**matildaed:** (Australian) travelled about carrying one's bundle of personal belongings. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**matin:** (French) morning. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Matisse:** Henri Matisse (1869 - 1954), a French painter. His paintings were extremely bright-colored still lifes, seascapes and views of Paris.  
—SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**matriculated:** enrolled, especially as a student in a college or university. Used humorously in this lecture with no particular meaning.  
—Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**matter:** a group of particles of energy located in a relatively stable relationship to each other. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**matter:** a group of particles of energy located in a relatively stable relationship to each other. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**matter:** that which occupies space in the visible world, as opposed to spirit or mind or qualities, etc. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**matter:** that which occupies space in the visible world, as opposed to spirit or mind or qualities, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**matter:** the substance or substances of which any physical object consists or is composed. —Academy Level III Glossary

**matter:** the substance or substances of which any physical object consists or is composed. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Matterhorn:** a mountain on the border of Switzerland and Italy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Matterhorn:** one of the best-known mountains (14,782 ft.) in the Alps, on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, frequently ascended by mountain climbers in summer. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Matthew Walker:** a type of decorative knot formed on the end of a rope by partly unlaying the strands and tying them in a certain way. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**matty:** a made-up name for a condition or state. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**mat, went to the:** contended over a matter at issue. The expression comes from the fact that a mat is a thick pad placed on a floor to protect wrestlers while they are fighting. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**maudlin:** tearfully or weakly emotional. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Maugham, Somerset:** William Somerset Maugham (1874 - 1965), English novelist and playwright. He first attained fame and wealth as a playwright in the years preceding World War I. As an author he was known for his short stories, the material for many of which he found during travels in Malaysia and the East. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**maulings:** actions of handling roughly or carelessly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**maundering:** going in an aimless, confused manner. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**maundering:** rambling, foolish or meaningless talk. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**maunderings:** slow and uncertain movements or progress without a definite aim or course; idle ramblings. —Webster's Third New International Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Mauser:** a brand of military or hunting rifles. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**maw:** anything thought of as consuming, devouring, etc., without end. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**maw:\*\*\*** anything thought of as consuming, devouring, etc., without end. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**maw:** the throat, gullet, jaws, etc., of some animals. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**mawkish:** characterized by sickly sentimentality; weakly emotional; maudlin. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**mawkish:** sentimental in a tearful way, so as to be sickening. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**max: (abbreviation)** maximum. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**max: (slang)** at the most; at the highest limit. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**maxim:** a concisely expressed principle or rule of conduct, or a statement of a general truth. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**maxim:** a concisely expressed principle or rule of conduct, or a statement of a general truth. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**maxim:** a concisely expressed principle or rule of conduct, or a statement of a general truth. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**maximal:** the highest or greatest possible. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**maxims:\*\*\*** concisely expressed principles or rules of conduct, or statements of general truths. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Maxwell, James Clerk:** (1831 - 79) Scottish physicist; best known for his work in electricity and magnetism. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Maxwell, James Clerk:** (1831 - 79) Scottish physicist, responsible for the theory that electricity and light are the same in their fundamental nature. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Maxwell, James Clerk:** (1831 - 79) Scottish physicist whose research and discoveries advanced the knowledge of electromagnetism, color perception and other areas. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Maxwell, James Clerk:** (1831 - 1879) Scottish physicist; best known for his work in electricity and magnetism. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Mayan:** of the Maya, a pre-Columbian (prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1492 a.d.) civilization of the Yucatán Peninsula that reached its peak in the ninth century a.d. and produced magnificent ceremonial cities with pyramids, a sophisticated mathematical and calendar system, hieroglyphic writing, and fine sculpture, painting and ceramics. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Mayan:** of the Maya, a pre-Columbian (prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1492 a.d.) civilization of the Yucatán Peninsula that reached its peak in the ninth century a.d. and produced magnificent ceremonial cities with pyramids, a sophisticated mathematical and calendar system, hieroglyphic writing, and fine sculpture, painting and ceramics. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Mayday:** the international call for help by a ship in distress, given over the ship's radio. The radio operator would broadcast on the emergency frequency, «Mayday, Mayday, Mayday,» then give the name and location of his vessel, and specify the assistance needed. Any ships or coast guard installations within range would then be required to render immediate aid. (Mayday is from the French m'aidez meaning «help me!») —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Mayfair:** a fashionable section of London, England. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**Mayfair:** the name of a British magazine. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**mayhap:** (archaic) perhaps; maybe. —HEV Approved Glossary

**mayhem:** any violence inflicted upon another person, especially that which causes permanent physical injury. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mayhem:** random or deliberate violence or damage. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

- Mayne:** Edna Mayne van Vogt, first wife of A.E. van Vogt. See also van Vogt in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Mayo:** family name of William Mayo (1819 - 1911), father, William James (1861 - 1939) and Charles (1865 - 1939), sons, American surgeons. From a small clinic opened by their father in the state of Minnesota, United States, the brothers developed the internationally known Mayo Clinic. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Mayo brothers:** William James (1861 - 1939) and Charles Mayo (1865 - 1939), American surgeons. From a small clinic opened by their father in the state of Minnesota, United States, the brothers developed the internationally-known Mayo Clinic. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Mayo Clinic:** an American school of medicine with a psychological research department. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Mayo Clinic:** an internationally known clinic in the state of Minnesota, United States. It was originally opened by William Mayo (1819 - 1911) as a small clinic and subsequently developed by his sons, William James (1861 - 1939) and Charles (1865 - 1939), American surgeons. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Mayo Clinic:** an internationally known clinic in the state of Minnesota, United States. It was originally opened by William Mayo (1819-1911) as a small clinic and subsequently developed by his sons, William James (1861-1939) and Charles (1865-1939), American surgeons. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Mayo Clinic:** an internationally known medical clinic in the state of Minnesota, United States. It was originally opened by William Mayo (1819 - 1911) as a small clinic and subsequently developed by his sons, William James (1861 - 1939) and Charles (1865 - 1939), American surgeons. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Mayo Clinic:** a private medical center in Rochester, Minnesota. It was established in 1905 by two brothers, William James (1861 - 1939) and Charles Horace Mayo (1865 - 1939) as a surgical clinic, later evolving to include both medical and surgical treatment. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Maytag:** the name of a US manufacturer of clothes washers and dryers. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Mazda and Ahriman:** the deities in Zoroastrianism, the religious system of the Persians before their conversion to Islam. Mazda is the spirit of universal good and Ahriman is his archrival as the spirit of evil. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- McCarthy:** Joseph Raymond McCarthy (1909 - 57), American politician. He practiced law in Wisconsin until 1939 when he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit Court. Around 1950 he was elected to a six-year term in the Republican party of the US Senate. McCarthy first attracted national attention, in Feb. 50, when he charged that 57 employees of the Department of State were Communists. He made many political enemies and won a wide popular following by his slipshod methods which became known as »McCarthyism.« —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- McCarthy:** Joseph Raymond McCarthy (1909 - 57), American politician. He represented Wisconsin in the US Senate from 1947 until his death in 1957. While he was a Senator, he led an effort to identify

communists who, he said, had infiltrated the federal government by the hundreds, although he never supplied any of their names. He first attracted national attention, in February 50, when he charged that 57 employees of the Department of State were communists. The accusation was never substantiated. During the next three years he repeatedly accused various high-ranking officials in the State Department of subversive activities. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**McCloud:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**McCormick:** a reaping machine invented (1831) and manufactured by Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809 - 1884). In 1902 the various McCormick companies were combined to form the present International Harvester Company. See also **International Harvester** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**McCoy:** the genuine article; the person or thing as represented. From the phrase the real McCoy, which originated in Scotland as the real Mackay and referred to people and things of the highest quality, and in particular to a brand of whiskey. Later, in America, the phrase was used in reference to an outstanding boxer by the name of McCoy, retaining its basic meaning of «the real thing.» —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**McCoy:** the genuine article; the person or thing as represented. From the phrase the real McCoy, which originated in Scotland as the real Mackay and referred to people and things of the highest quality, and in particular to a brand of whiskey. Later, in America, the phrase was used in reference to an outstanding boxer by the name of McCoy, retaining its basic meaning of «the real thing.» —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**McCoy:** the genuine article; the person or thing as represented. From the phrase the real McCoy, which originated in Scotland as the real Mackay and referred to people and things of the highest quality, and in particular to a brand of whiskey. Later, in America, the phrase was used in reference to an outstanding boxer by the name of McCoy, retaining its basic meaning of «the real thing.» —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**McCoy:** the genuine article; the person or thing as represented. From the phrase the real McCoy, which originated in Scotland as the real Mackay and referred to people and things of the highest quality, and in particular to a brand of whiskey. Later, in America, the phrase was used in reference to an outstanding boxer by the name of McCoy, retaining its basic meaning of «the real thing.» —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**McCoy, real:** the genuine article; the person or thing as represented. This phrase originated in Scotland as the real Mackay and referred to people and things of the highest quality, and in particular to a brand of whiskey. Later, in America, the phrase was used in reference to an outstanding boxer by the name of McCoy, retaining its basic meaning of «the real thing.» —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**McFadden, Bernarr:** (1868 - 1955) American publisher and physical culturist; published over a dozen magazines, including Physical

- Culture, True Romances, Liberty, True Detective Mysteries, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- McGee:** (slang) a stupid person. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- McGees:** (slang) stupid persons. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- McGees:** (slang) stupid persons. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- McGuffey's Readers:** a series of books prepared principally by William H. McGuffey, a midwestern teacher, and designed to teach reading to schoolchildren. The series began in the 1830s. It was widely used in the nineteenth century, and is still used in some schools today. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- McKinley:** William McKinley (1843 - 1901), twenty-fifth president of the United States (1896 - 1900); US president during the Spanish-American War. See also **war between Spain and the United States** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- McLaglen, Victor:** (1883 - 1959) a burly, good-humored star of British silent films. He later became popular in Hollywood and appeared in The Informer in 1935. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- McLaglen, Victor:** an American movie actor of the 1920s and 1930s. He won an Academy Award for best actor in the movie **The Informer**. See also **Informer, The** in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- McLaglen, Victor:** an American movie actor of the 1920s and 1930s, won an Academy Award for best actor in the movie **The Informer**. See also **Informer, The** in this glossary. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- McNamara:** Robert Strange McNamara (1916 - □), US secretary of defense (1961 - 68), resigning from this post with the United States engaged in the Vietnam war. Later that same year (1968) he became the president of the World Bank where he served until 1981. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990
- MC squared over C:** a humorous variation of Einstein's equation of energy:  $E=mc^2$ , the total amount of energy (E) locked into a mass (m) is equal to m multiplied by the square of the velocity of light (c). See also **Einstein** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- M.D.:** Doctor of Medicine. ÑRandom House College Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- MD PDQ:** humorous reference to the practice of a person using abbreviations after his name to show what degrees he has or what profession he is in. MD is an abbreviation for the Latin phrase Medicinae Doctor, which means «Doctor of Medicine» and is used by many doctors after their name. PDQ is an informal abbreviation for pretty damn quick. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- me:** (dialect) my. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- me: (dialect)** my. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- me: (dialect)** my. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- me:** (dialect) my. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- me:** (dialect) my. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- me:** (dialect) my. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**mea culpa:** (Latin) I am to blame; (by) my fault. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mea culpa:** (Latin) my fault, my blame. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**mea culpa:** (Latin) my fault, my blame. Used jokingly as a body part with reference to the medical practice of using Latin words to refer to body parts. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**mean business:** (informal) are serious in our intentions; are prepared to get what we want by any means that are necessary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**measleus:** a made-up name for a virus. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**measure:\*\*\*** (music) a musical segment containing a specified number of time units. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**measuring stick:** any standard used in judging, comparing, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**measuring up:** being capable or qualified. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**measuring up:** coming up to; meeting (expectations, a standard, etc.) —Academy Level IV Glossary

**meat:** solid or substantial content; pith (significant weight; substance; solidity). —Academy Level II Glossary

**meat:\*\*\*** solid or substantial content; significant weight; substance; solidity. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**meat body:** a human body, consisting of flesh. —Academy Level II Glossary

**meatus:** a passage or opening of the body such as of the nose or ears. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**meat wagon:** a wagon used to carry the dead. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**meaty:\*\*\*** full of substance. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Meccano set:** (trademark) a set of metal pieces, nuts, bolts, etc., and tools, specially designed for constructing small models of buildings, machines or other engineering apparatus. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Meccano set:** (trademark) a set of metal pieces, nuts, bolts, etc., and tools, specially designed for constructing small models of buildings, machines or other engineering apparatus. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**mechanic:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mechanic:** (usually used with a plural verb) the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**mechanical:** pertaining to, produced by or dominated by physical forces. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mechanical definition:** a statement of something defined in terms of distance and position. Mechanical in this sense means interpreting or explaining the phenomena of the universe by referring to physical forces; mechanistic. Thus a mechanical definition would be one which defined in terms of space or location such as «the car over by the old



oak tree» or «the man who lives in the big house.» Here «the old oak tree» and «the big house» are fixed objects and the unfixed objects («car,» «man») are a sort of viewpoint. One has identified things by location. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**mechanical definition:** called «mechanical» as it is defined in terms of distance and position. Mechanical in this sense means interpreting or explaining the phenomena of the universe by referring to physical forces; mechanistic. Thus a «mechanical definition» would be one which defined in terms of space or location such as «the car over by the old oak tree» or «the man who lives in the big house.» Here «the old oak tree» and «the big house» are fixed objects and the unfixed objects («car,» «man») are a sort of viewpoint. One has identified things by location. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**mechanics:** technical aspects or working parts; mechanisms; structures. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mechanics:** technical aspects or working parts; mechanisms; structures. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mechanics:** the functional and technical aspects of an activity. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**mechanics:** the mechanical part (of something); structure. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. —Academy Level III Glossary

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. See also **mechanism** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. See also **mechanisms** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. See also **mechanisms** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**mechanics:** the technical aspect or working parts; mechanism; structure. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some

- result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —Academy Level II Glossary
- mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced; for example, a defense mechanism. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- mechanism:** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- mechanism:\*\*\*** a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- mechanism:** the agency or means by which an effect is produced or a purpose is accomplished. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- mechanism:** the means by which an effect is produced or a purpose is accomplished. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- mechanism:** the means or way by which something is done. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- mechanisms:** any physical or mental processes by which some result is produced. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- mechanisms:** systems or means for doing something; especially, physical or mental processes, whether conscious or unconscious, by which results are produced. —Academy Level III Glossary
- mechanisms:** systems or means for doing something; especially, physical or mental processes, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- mechanisms:** systems or means for doing something; especially, physical or mental processes, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- mechanistic:** of or in accordance with the theory of mechanism, the doctrine that all the phenomena of the universe, particularly life, can

ultimately be explained in terms of matter moving in accordance with the laws of nature. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**mechanized: (military)** equipped with tanks and other armored vehicles. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**mechanized: (military)** equipped with tanks and other armored vehicles. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Mechnikov:** Ilya Illich Mechnikov (1845 - 1916), Russian zoologist and bacteriologist. He investigated intracellular digestion; formulated the theory of phagocytosis (the ingestion and destruction of cells, microorganisms, or other foreign matter in the blood by cells capable of surrounding, engulfing and digesting bacteria and viruses) and made microscopic studies of diseases of the blood. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Medal of Honor: (military)** the highest US military decoration, awarded by Congress for gallantry at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty; established 1862. —HEV Approved Glossary

**media:** newspapers and broadcasting, by which information is conveyed to the general public. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**media-media:** average. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**medical examiner:** a government official who performs examinations of bodies after death to determine the cause of death. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Medical Officer:** a post in the Qualifications Division; the liaison terminal from within the org to any medical doctor, the terminal overall responsible for the hygiene and health of the org. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**Medical Officers:** staff members in the Qualifications Division who are the liaison terminals from within the org to any medical doctor; the terminals overall responsible for the hygiene and health of the org. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**medicallolosis:** a made-up name for an illness. From medical, and -olosis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**medicine man:** among North American Indians, etc., a man supposed to have supernatural powers of curing disease and controlling spirits. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**medicine man:** among North American Indians, etc., a man supposed to have supernatural powers of curing disease and controlling spirits. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**medicine man:\*\*\*** among North American Indians, etc., a man supposed to have supernatural powers of curing disease and controlling spirits. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**medico:** a physician or surgeon; doctor. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**medico:\*\*\* (slang)** a doctor. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**medico:\*\*\* (slang)** a doctor. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**medico: (slang)** a doctor. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**medico: (slang)** a doctor. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**medico: (slang)** a doctor. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**medico: (slang)** a doctor. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**medico: (slang)** a doctor. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**medico: (slang)** a doctor. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**medico: (slang)** doctor. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**medicos: (colloquial)** doctors. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**medicos: (slang)** doctors. —Academy Level II Glossary

**medicos: (slang)** doctors. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**medicos: (slang)** doctors. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**medicos: (slang)** doctors. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**medicos: (slang)** doctors. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**medicos: (slang)** doctors. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**medicos: (slang)** doctors. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**medicosis:** a made-up name for an illness. From medico meaning a doctor and -osis, a suffix denoting a disorder or abnormal state. —NED Approved Glossary

**medicosis:** a made-up name for an illness. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Mediterranean:** short for Mediterranean Sea, large sea surrounded by Europe, Africa and Asia. —HEV Approved Glossary

**medium:** a substance or agent through which anything acts or an effect is produced; a means. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**mediumistic:** pertaining to a person (medium) through whom the spirits of the dead are alleged to be able to contact the living. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**medulla oblongata:\*\*\*** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. Used humorously in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. Used humorously in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**medulla oblongata:\*\*\*** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. Used humorously in this lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**medulla oblongata:** the lowest part of the brain, at the top end of the spinal cord. Used humorously in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**meerschau:** a tobacco pipe with a bowl made from a white, claylike substance. The word "meerschau" comes from German meaning «sea foam». —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**meet:** an assembly, as of persons and hounds for a hunt or swimmers or runners for a race or series of races. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**meet the eye:** come into notice. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**megakiloton:** a coined word from megaton, the explosive force of a million tons of TNT; a unit for measuring the power of thermonuclear weapons, and kilo, thousand. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**megalomaniac:** having a mental disorder characterized by delusions of grandeur, wealth, power, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**megaton:** the explosive force of a million tons of TNT. A 15-megaton bomb is the equivalent of 15 million tons of TNT. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**megatron:** a humorously made up word based on megaton, an explosive force equal to that of one million tons of TNT (a high explosive used for blasting, in artillery shells, etc.), as that of atomic or hydrogen bombs. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**megatron:** a humorously made up word for megaton, which is an explosive force equal to that of one million tons of TNT (a high explosive used for blasting, in artillery shells, etc.), as that of atomic or hydrogen bombs. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**megatron:** a humorous variation of megaton: an explosive force equal to that of one million tons of TNT (a high explosive used for blasting, in artillery shells, etc.), as that of atomic or hydrogen bombs. —Academy Level II Glossary

**megatron:** an alteration of megaton, the explosive force of a million tons of TNT; a unit for measuring the power of thermonuclear weapons. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**megatron:** an alteration of megaton, the explosive force of a million tons of TNT; a unit for measuring the power of thermonuclear weapons. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**megatron:** an alteration of megaton, the explosive force of a million tons of TNT; a unit for measuring the power of thermonuclear weapons. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**megavitamin:** of, pertaining to or using very large amounts of vitamins. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**megavolt:** one million volts (units of force that cause electricity to move). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**megavolt:** one million volts (units of force that cause electricity to move). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Mehetabel:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mein Herr:** (German) sir. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Mein Kampf:** the title of an autobiographical book written by Adolph Hitler (dictator of Germany from 1933 - 1945) in 1924, in which he revealed his program for political action in Germany. Mein Kampf is German for «My Battle» or «My Struggle.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Mein Kampf:** the title of an autobiographical book written by Adolph Hitler in 1924, in which he revealed his program for political action in Germany. Mein Kampf is German for «My Battle» or «My Struggle.» See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**«mein kampfing»:** reference to Mein Kampf («My Struggle» in German), the title of an autobiographical book written in 1924 by Adolf Hitler (dictator of Germany from 1933 - 1945). It is humorously used to refer to German sentence structure which differs from English and sounds somewhat confusing when literally translated. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Mein Kempf:** humorous mispronunciation of Mein Kampf, the title of an autobiographical book written by Adolph Hitler in 1924, in which he revealed his program for political action in Germany. Mein Kempf is German for «My Battle» or «My Struggle.» See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**melancholy:** a gloomy state of mind, especially when habitual or prolonged; depression. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Melanesians:** members of a dark-skinned native people of Melanesia, a group of islands in the Pacific south of the equator and east of Australia and New Guinea. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Melbourne:** a Scientology organization in Melbourne Australia, a seaport and the capital of Victoria state. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Melbourne:** a Scientology organization in Melbourne, Australia, a seaport and the capital of Victoria state. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Melbourne:** a Scientology organization in Melbourne, Australia, a seaport and the capital of Victoria state. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Melbourne:** a Scientology organization in Melbourne, Australia, a seaport and the capital of Victoria state. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Melbourne:** a seaport city in southeastern Australia. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Melbourne:** a seaport city in southeastern Australia. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Melbourne:** the capital city of the state of Victoria and location of a Scientology organization in southeastern Australia. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Melbourne:** the Scientology organization in Melbourne, a seaport city in southeastern Australia —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Melbourne:** the Scientology organization in Melbourne, a seaport city in southeastern Australia. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Melbourne:** the Scientology organization in Melbourne, a seaport in southeastern Australia. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Melbourne ACC:** short for First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given 9 - 30 November 1959. Advanced Clinical Courses were theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Melbourne ACC:** short for First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given in Melbourne, Australia by L. Ron Hubbard from 9 through 30 November 1959. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Melbourne Inquiry:** government investigation regarding Scientology in the Australian state of Victoria in the early 1960s, based on false reports sent to the government by vested interests, questioning the religious status of Scientology and restricting its practice. This was finally cleared up and a formal apology was received by the Church from the government of Victoria. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Melbourne Inquiry:** the name given to the Board of Inquiry into Scientology done by Anderson in the mid-1960s in Australia. Melbourne is the capital city of the state, Victoria, where the Inquiry took place. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**Melbourne Parliament:** the legislative body for the Australian state of Victoria, located in Melbourne. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Melbourne Parliament:** the legislative body for the Australian state of Victoria, located in Melbourne. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**mellerdrammer:** humorous spelling of melodrama, any sensational writing, speech or action with exaggerated appeal to the emotions. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**mellifluous:** sweetly or smoothly flowing. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**mellowed:** pleasantly agreeable; freed from tension, discord, etc. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**meltdown:** a situation in which a rapid rise in the power level of a nuclear reactor, as from a defect in the cooling system, results in the melting of the fuel rods and the release of dangerous radiation and may cause the core to sink into the earth. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

- melting-pot:** of or pertaining to a country, locality or situation in which a blending of races, peoples or cultures is taking place. —Academy Level II Glossary
- memorandum:** a summary or outline of a subject under discussion, reasons for or against some action, etc. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- memory:** anything which, perceived, is filed in the standard memory bank and can be recalled by the analytical mind. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- memory bank:** the total of a person's memories or recollections. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- memory bank:** the total of a person's memories or recollections. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- memory bank:** the total of a person's memories or recollections. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- menace:** a threat or danger; thing likely to cause harm. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- menace:** a threat or danger; thing likely to cause harm. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- Mendel:** Gregor Johann Mendel (1822 - 84), Austrian monk noted for his experimental work on heredity. From 1843 to 1868 he conducted experiments, chiefly on garden peas and involving a controlled pollination technique and a careful statistical analysis of his results, that produced the first accurate and scientific explanation for hybridization. Mendel's conclusions have become the basic tenets of genetics and a notable influence in plant and animal breeding. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Mendeleev:** Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834 - 1907), Russian chemist. He invented the periodic table, a system of classifying chemical elements that allowed him to predict properties of then-unknown elements. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Mendeleev:** Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834 - 1907), Russian chemist. He invented the periodic table, a system of classifying chemical elements that allowed him to predict properties of then-unknown elements. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- men from Mars:** referring to a radio dramatization by Orson Welles (in 1938) of H.G. Wells' War of the Worlds. It was done in the form of a newscast and caused a panic when people thought that the Martians had actually invaded the Earth. See also **Welles, Orson** and **Wells, H.G.** in this glossary. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Meningitis, Karl:** humorous reference to Karl Augustus Menninger (1893 - 1983), an American psychiatrist, who, with his father, founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. Menninger produced several writings including The Human Mind (written in 1930). Meningitis is a disease in which the membranes surrounding the brain or spinal cord become inflamed by infection. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Meningitis-on-the-Topeka:** a made-up name for a place. Meningitis is a humorous reference to Karl Menninger and Topeka is the location of



- the clinic he founded. See also **Menninger** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- THESE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS ARE IN ERROR. KARL MENNINGER DIED IN 1990 PER RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.
- Menninger:** Karl Augustus Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Menninger:** Karl Augustus Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Menninger:** Karl Augustus Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Menninger:** Karl Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Menninger:** Karl Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Menninger:** Karl Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Menninger:** Karl Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Menninger:** Karl Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Menninger:** Karl Menninger (1893 - 1983), American psychiatrist, who, with his father, founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Menninger, Karl:** (1893 - 1983) American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Menninger, Will:** William Menninger (1899 - 1966), American psychiatrist and brother of Karl Menninger. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Menninger, Will:** William Menninger (1899 - 1966), American psychiatrist who worked with his brother and father (also psychiatrists) in the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas. The Menninger Foundation, established (1941) for research, training and public education in psychiatry, became a psychiatric center of the US. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- menopause:** the time of life during which a woman finally ceases to menstruate (experience the discharge of blood from the uterus that normally occurs in women between puberty and middle age at approximately monthly intervals). —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- men-o'-war:** vessels (ships) equipped for warfare; armed ships belonging to the recognized navy of a country. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

- Menshikov:** Alexander Danilovich Menshikov (1672 - 1729), corrupt Russian prince and statesman, involved in various intrigues and frauds. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Encyclopedia Britannica
- mensuration:** the act, process or art of measuring. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- mentalation:** a coined word meaning «mental action or process.» —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- mentalation:** a coined word meaning «mental action or process.» —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- mental image picture:** a copy of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a «photograph» of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. See also facsimile in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- mental image picture:** a copy of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a «photograph» of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. —Academy Level III Glossary
- mental image picture:** a copy of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a «photograph» of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. See also facsimile in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- mental image picture:** a copy of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a «photograph» of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- mental image picture:\*\*\*** a copy of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a «photograph» of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another

and seen by self. See also **facsimile** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —HEV Approved Glossary

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the

individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**mental image picture:** a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**mental image pictures:** copies of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a «photograph» of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**mental image pictures:** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**mental image pictures:** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, a person who had taken LSD would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred while he was under the influence of LSD. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**mental image pictures:** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the

individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**mental image pictures:** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**mental image pictures:** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**mental image pictures:** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**mental image pictures:\*\*\*** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**mental image pictures:\*\*\*** mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person were in a car accident, he would retain «pictures» of that experience in his mind, complete with

- recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Mental Institute for Deficient Psychologists:\*\*\*** a made-up name for an institute. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Mental Institute for Deficient Psychologists:** a made-up name for an institute. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- mentalists:** a person who believes in mentalism, any psychological theory that accepts as a proper subject of study the mental basis for human behavior. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- mentalists:** people who work or practice in the field of mental illness. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- mentalists:** psychologists. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Mentholatum:** a brand name for a mentholated salve used as a chest rub for colds or flu.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- mentors:** wise and trusted counselors or teachers. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Mercedes:** a car manufactured by the German firm Mercedes-Benz, which is well-known for its production of high-quality sedans and racing cars. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Mercedes:** a car manufactured by the German firm Mercedes-Benz, which is well-known for its production of high-quality sedans and racing cars. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Mercedes:** a high-quality, luxury-class automobile manufactured by the German firm Mercedes-Benz. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Mercedes:** short for Mercedes-Benz, the name of a German firm which is well-known for its production of high-quality sedans and racing cars. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Mercedes-Benz 1898 model:** a car manufactured in 1898 by the German firm Mercedes-Benz (then known only as «Benz»). It was a two-seater with three forward speeds and reverse and could attain a speed of 22 mph. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Mercedes-Benz:** an engine manufactured by the German firm Mercedes-Benz, which is well known for its production of high-quality sedans and racing cars. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- mercenary:** a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- mercenary:** working for money only; acting with money as the motive. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- mercenary:** working or done for payment only; greedy for money or profit. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- merchant prince:** a very wealthy or influential merchant. —HEV Approved Glossary
- merchant service:** the vessels, officers and crew of a nation that are engaged in commerce. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Mercurochromed:** treated with Mercurochrome, a trademark for a green powder that forms a red solution when mixed with water; used as an antiseptic. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

- mercury:** a heavy, silver-white metallic element that is liquid at ordinary temperatures; quicksilver. Ingestion of mercury (for example, by eating fish caught in polluted waters) can damage the central nervous system, causing tremors and poor coordination and, in severe cases, brain damage. NAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Mercury:** the name of a type of automobile produced by the Ford Motor Company. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- Mercury:** the name of a type of automobile produced by the Ford Motor Company. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- merger:** a joining together; uniting; combining. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- merit:**\*\*\* earn; deserve. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Merlin:** a magician in the legends of King Arthur and Celtic myth who was the force behind Arthur's achievement of the throne and otherwise instructed him, insuring his continuing invincibility and future greatness as king. He performed such feats as calling dragons out of the ground, predicting the future into the 1100s and removing the great stones of Stonehenge from Ireland to Amesbury (the current site of Stonehenge, in England on the Avon River) by his magic. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Merlin:** a magician in the legends of King Arthur and Celtic myth who was the force behind Arthur's achievement of the throne and otherwise instructed him, insuring his continuing invincibility and future greatness as king. He performed such feats as calling dragons out of the ground, predicting the future into the 1100s and removing the great stones of Stonehenge from Ireland to Amesbury (the current site of Stonehenge, in England on the Avon River) by his magic. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Merrimack:** a humorous reference to USS (United States Ship) Merrimack, a Confederate warship which fought an inconclusive duel with the USS Monitor during the American Civil War. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- merveilleuse:** (French) wonderful; marvelous. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- merveilleux:** (French) marvelous, wonderful. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- mescus:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- meself:** (dialect) myself. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- meself:** (dialect) myself. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- meself:** (dialect) myself. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- meself:** (dialect) myself. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- meself:** (dialect) myself. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- meself:** (dialect) myself. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Mesmer:**\*\*\* Franz Anton Mesmer (1734 - 1815), Austrian physician who developed the practice of mesmerism\hypnotism. See also mesmerism in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Mesmer:** Fredrich Anton Mesmer (1734 - 1815), Austrian physician after whom mesmerism was named. Mesmerism is the doctrine or system according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an



- influence (at first known as «animal magnetism») exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Mesmer:** Fredrich Anton Mesmer (1734 - 1815), Austrian physician after whom mesmerism was named. Mesmerism is the doctrine or system according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an influence (at first known as «animal magnetism») exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Mesmer, Franz Anton:** (1734 - 1815) Austrian physician who developed the practice of mesmerismÑhypnotism. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Mesmer, Fredrich Anton:** (1734 - 1815) Austrian physician after whom mesmerism was named. Mesmerism is the doctrine or system according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an influence (at first known as «animal magnetism») exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- mesmerism:\*\*\*** the doctrine or system developed by Franz Mesmer according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an influence (at first known as «animal magnetism») exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. See also Mesmer in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- mess:** a group of people who regularly have their meals together, as in the army. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- message center:** an office or other area where incoming and outgoing messages, mail, etc., are received and transmitted as by telephone, computer or messenger. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Message to Garcia:** an inspirational essay written by Elbert Hubbard (1856 - 1915) in 1899 and published as an editorial in one of his magazines, The Philistine. It is said to have sold forty million copies and became enormously popular among businessmen who distributed copies to their employees. See also Elbert, Uncle and **Garcia** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Messalina:** (ca. AD 22-48) Roman empress, notorious for her immoral life. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- Messana:** an earlier name of the current Messina, a seaport in northeast Sicily. It was the site of the First Punic War (the first of three wars between Carthage, an ancient city in North Africa, and Rome during the third and second centuries b.c.). The war was fought for the possession of Sicily. Carthage was finally defeated after twenty-three years of warfare and Sicily became the first of the Roman provinces. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Messana:\*\*\*** an earlier name of the current Messina, a seaport in northeast Sicily. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- messed up:** (slang) muddled; disarranged. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**messenger:** a person who carries a message or goes on an errand. At the time of this lecture LRH had a number of young people working with him as messengers. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**messenger:** short for Commodore's Messenger, one who acts as a messenger for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. A Commodore's Messenger carrying an order or running a project or otherwise on duty is an emissary of the Commodore (LRH). —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**mess hall: (colloquial)** a room or building where a group, as of soldiers, regularly have their meals. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**mess hall: (colloquial)** a room or building where a group, as of soldiers, regularly have their meals. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**messiah:** an expected liberator or savior of an oppressed people or country. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**messiah:** any person hailed as or thought of as a savior, liberator or deliverer. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**messiah:** any person hailed as or thought of as a savior, liberator or deliverer. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**messianic:** of or characteristic of a messiah (any person thought of or hailed as a savior, liberator or deliverer). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**messianically:** as or like a messiah (any person thought of or hailed as a savior, liberator or deliverer). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Messianic period of the Indian:** a period in the late 1800s when a religion prophesying a new age for the Indians was instituted by the Paiute Indians in Nevada. Their prophet Wovoka (1856 - 1932) prophesied that the white man would disappear, all of the Indians' ancestors would be resurrected from the dead and the tribesmen and women would live forever chasing down the new herds of buffalo that would reappear on the grasslands. The religion spread to most of the western Indians. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Messina:** city in Sicily where the First Punic War was fought from 264 to 241 B.C. Rome gained control of Sicily as a result of the war. See also Punic Wars in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**mess sergeant:** an officer responsible for the business of feeding a military or ship's company. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**mess sergeant:** an officer responsible for the business of feeding a military or ship's company. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mess-up: (slang)** a disarrangement; a muddle. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**messy: (slang)** complex or confusing; said of a situation or action. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**MEST:** a compound word made up of the first letters of matter, energy, space and time. A coined word for the physical universe. Theta is not considered as part of the physical universe but is not considered absolutely as not part of the physical universe. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**MEST:** a compound word made up of the first letters of matter, energy, space and time. A coined word for the physical universe. Theta is not

considered as part of the physical universe but is not considered absolutely as not part of the physical universe. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical

universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —HEV Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**MEST:** a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**MEST:** of the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**MEST:** of the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —Academy Level II Glossary

**MEST:** of the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**MEST:** of the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the

same sense to mean physical as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**MEST:\*\*\*** of the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —Academy Level III Glossary

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —Academy Level IV Glossary

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical - as in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**MEST:** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**MEST:\*\*\*** the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used loosely to mean

- physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- MEST body:** the physical body. The organism in all its MEST aspects. The MEST body is animate or inanimate, alive or dead, depending on the presence of or absence of the theta body. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Mest Clear:** an individual who no longer retains engrams or locks, these having been erased by Dianetics processing. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- Mest Clear:** an individual who no longer retains engrams or locks, these having been erased by Dianetics processing. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Mest Clear:** an individual who no longer retains engrams or locks, these having been erased by Dianetics processing. See also engram, lock, Dianetics and processing in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Mest Clear:** an individual who no longer retains engrams, these having been erased by Dianetics processing. See also engram, erase, Dianetics and processing in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Mest Clear:** an individual who no longer retains engrams, these having been erased by Dianetics processing. Mest is a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time (the component parts of the physical universe) which is also used as an adjective to mean physical in «MEST universe,» meaning the «physical universe.» See also engram, erasing, Dianetics and processing in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Mest Clear:** an individual who no longer retains engrams, these having been erased (caused to «vanish» entirely by recounting, at which time they are filed as memory and experience and cease to be part of the reactive mind) by Dianetics processing. See also engram, Dianetics, processing and reactive mind in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- MEST Clear, old-style:** someone who knows he has reached the bottom rung of the ladder on his way up. He also knows the rest of humanity uncleared is below this state but that they don't know that they are. For additional data see Ability 87 in The Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- MEST locks:** locks which come about through the inhibition or enforcement of the individual's experience or control of matter or energy or space or time. It is postulated that the reduction of the MEST locks in which the individual was made to go up or not permitted to come down will make any bouncer phrases in the case inactive, and so on with all types of action phrases. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- MEST perceptics:** common garden-variety sense data perceptions, new and recorded, of matter, energy, space, and time, and combinations of these. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- MEST perception:** recordings the thetan takes from the perception organs of the human body as a shortcut to perception (lazy perception). The body records actual wave emanations from the MEST universe, the thetan uses these recordings. (Considerably more data could be

collected on this subject.) —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Mest Processing:** processing which deals with the root of aberration and physical condition by calling for physical manifestation rather than words. Mest Processing reaches into that strata underlying language and processes the individual in the physical universe. It processes his communication lines directed toward matter, energy, space and time. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Mest Technique:** Straightwire, Repetitive Straightwire (slow, auditor-managed Lock Scanning), and Lock Scanning on MEST locks. Language locks are found by Straightwire only as a clue to the underlying MEST locks. See also **Straight Memory; Lock Scanning; MEST locks; language locks** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**MEST universe:** of the physical universe. The universe of MEST, a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**MEST universe:** the physical universe. See also **MEST** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**MEST universe:** the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**MEST universe:** the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**MEST universe:** the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**MEST universe:** the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**MEST universe:** the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**MEST universe:** the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**MEST universe:** the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**-270 degrees centigrade:** near absolute zero (-273.16 degrees centigrade), the theoretical temperature at which molecular motion ceases and no heat remains. Centigrade: pertaining to or noting a temperature scale in which 0 degrees represents the ice point and 100 degrees the steam point, at sea level. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**metabisulphite:** short for potassium metabisulphite, a chemical used in developing photographs. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**metabolism:** the sum of the physical and chemical processes in an organism by which its material substance is produced, maintained and destroyed, and by which energy is made available. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**metabolism tests:** tests to determine how well an individual's body is transforming energy and material within the living cells; especially, tests for how well foods are transformed into useful elements for energy and growth. Nedited from Miller's Book of Jargon (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

- metacarpals:** the bones of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- metallurgy:** the scientific study of the properties of metals and alloys, the art of working metals or of extracting them from their ores. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- metallurgy:** the scientific study of the properties of metals and alloys, the art of working metals or of extracting them from their ores. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- metaphysician:** a person who specializes or is versed in metaphysics, the branch of philosophy that deals with first principles and seeks to explain the nature of being or reality (ontology) and of the origin and structure of the universe (cosmology): it is closely associated with the study of the nature of knowledge (epistemology). —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- metaphysics:** a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence and of truth and knowledge. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- metaphysics:** a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence and of truth and knowledge. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- metaphysics:** a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence and of truth and knowledge. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- metaphysics:** the branch of philosophy concerned with the ultimate nature of existence. Used jokingly in the lecture. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Metchnikoff:** Élie Metchnikoff (1845 - 1916), Russian zoologist and bacteriologist. He discovered the basis for the theory of immunity—the ability of the white corpuscles in the blood to fight disease by destroying bacteria. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- meted:** distributed or apportioned by measure; allotted; doled (usually followed by out). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- meteorite:** that part of a relatively large meteoroid (a small solid body traveling through outer space) that survives passage through the atmosphere and falls to Earth as a mass of metal or stone. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- meteorologist:** a person who studies meteorology, the science dealing with the atmosphere and its phenomena, including weather and climate. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- meter:\*\*\*** any specific form of poetic rhythm, its kind being determined by the character and number of the groups of syllables of which it consists. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- meter:** short for **E-Meter** or electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- meter:** short for E-Meter, or electrometer: an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used



- by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also pc in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. A meter doesn't act like that, see? —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- meter:** short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- meter:** short for **E-Meter**. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- meter:** short for **E-Meter**. See E-Meter in this glossary. Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- meter:** short for taximeter: an automatic device in taxicabs that computes and registers the fare due. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- metering:** regulating the flow of; delivering (some fluid or substance) in regulated amounts. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- methadone:** a synthetic narcotic, similar to morphine but effective orally, used in the relief of pain and as a heroin substitute in the treatment of heroin addiction. Methadone failed as a «solution» to heroin addiction because people instead became addicted to methadone. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- methanol:** a colorless, flammable, poisonous liquid, used as a fuel, solvent and in the making of paints, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- methinks: (archaic)** it seems to me. —Academy Level II Glossary
- methinks: (archaic)** it seems to me. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Method 1:** an audited action of locating and clearing out of the way the basic word and meaning errors of the past. It results in the recovery of whole subjects and entire educations. —Talk on a Basic QI Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Method 1:** an audited action of locating and clearing out of the way the basic word and meaning errors of the past. It results in the recovery of whole subjects and entire educations. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Method 2:** a metered action of clearing up words in specific materials. The materials are read by the student while on a meter and the misunderstood word is found by the meter reads. Then it is fully defined by dictionary. The word is then used several times in sentences of the student's own verbal composing. The misunderstood area is then reread until understood. When the person is constantly F/Ning on the materials being word cleared, the end phenomena has been reached. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Method 2:** a metered action of clearing up words in specific materials. The materials are read by the student while on a meter and the misunderstood word is found by the meter reads. Then it is fully defined by dictionary. The word is then used several times in sentences of the student's own verbal composing. The misunderstood area is then reread until understood. When the person is constantly F/Ning on the materials being word cleared, the end phenomena has been reached. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Method 3:** the method of finding a student's misunderstood word by having him look earlier in the text than where he is having trouble for a word he doesn't understand. When the student is not flying along or is not as «bright» as he was, he must look earlier in the text for a misunderstood word. The word is found and then looked up and used verbally several times in sentences of his own composition until he has obviously demonstrated he understands the word. When any misunderstood words are cleared and the student is bright, uptone, etc., he is told to come forward, studying the text from where the misunderstood was to the area of the subject he did not understand. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Method 3:** the method of finding a student's misunderstood word by having him look earlier in the text than where he is having trouble for a word he doesn't understand. When the student is not flying along or is not as «bright» as he was, he must look earlier in the text for a misunderstood word. The word is found and then looked up and used verbally several times in sentences of his own composition until he has obviously demonstrated he understands the word. When any misunderstood words are cleared and the student is bright, uptone, etc., he is told to come forward, studying the text from where the misunderstood was to the area of the subject he did not understand. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**method here in our madness:** system and sense in apparent folly. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Methodist:** a Protestant denomination founded by the English clergyman John Wesley and his brother Charles Wesley in the eighteenth century. Methodists are generally flexible in doctrine and in Church organization, and stress the social responsibility of Christians. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**methodology:** a system of methods, principles and rules, as those of an art or science. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**methodology:** a system of methods, principles and rules, as those of an art or science. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Method One Word Clearing:** an action taken to clean up all misunderstandings in every subject one has studied. It is done on a meter in session with a word clearing auditor. When properly done and completed, the result of Method One Word Clearing is: RECOVERY OF ONE'S EDUCATION. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**methyated spirit:** ordinary alcohol mixed with methyl alcohol so as to render it unfit for drinking. Methyl alcohol is used in making formaldehyde, a preservative. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**methyltestosterone:** a synthetic male sex hormone used especially in the treatment of glandular deficiency, breast cancer and disorders of the uterus. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**methylzenes:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**meticulousness:** extreme care about minute details. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**metrazol:** (medicine) a chemical substance used as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant. It is regarded as valuable in schizophrenia in combination with insulin and curare (a medicine for spasms or to relax muscles, as during surgery). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**metrazol:** (medicine) a chemical substance used as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant. It is regarded as valuable in schizophrenia in combination with insulin and curare (a medicine for spasms or to relax muscles, as during surgery). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Metropolitan:\*\*\*** the Metropolitan Museum, the chief museum of art in New York City and the largest in the United States, opened in 1880. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Metropolitan Museum:** short for Metropolitan Museum of Art; an art museum located in New York, housing the largest collection of art in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Metropolitan Museum:** short for Metropolitan Museum of Art; an art museum located in New York, housing the largest collection of art in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Metropolitan Museum:** short for Metropolitan Museum of Art; an art museum located in New York, housing the largest collection of art in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Metropolitan Museum:** short for Metropolitan Museum of Art; an art museum located in New York, housing the largest collection of art in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Metropolitan Museum:** the chief museum of art in New York City and the largest in the United States, opened in 1880. The Metropolitan Museum contains a department of Egyptian antiquities which includes entire tomb chambers unearthed by the museum's archaeological expeditions. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Mex:** (US armed forces' slang) foreign currency, especially that of the Philippine Islands. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Mexican cigarettes:** cigarettes made in Mexico; thought of as having a very strong odor. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Mexico:** a republic in southern North America, bordered by the United States to the north. In the course of the Mexican War (1846 - 1848), United States forces invaded Mexico, occupied the Mexican capital and dictated the peace terms. Many people in the United States wanted

- to take over all of Mexico but the peace treaty required Mexico to only give up part of its land. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Mexico City:** a city in and the capital of Mexico, in the central part. —Academy Level II Glossary
- MG:** a brand of small, British-made sports car. MG stands for Morris-Garage. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Automobiles of the World.
- MGM:** (abbreviation for) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corp. A motion picture corporation in the United States. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- MGM:** abbreviation for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation: a large American motion picture company founded in 1924 when Goldwyn Pictures merged with the Metro Studio and Louis B. Mayer Pictures. It had the motto «more stars than there are in the heaven» and was responsible for the production of many, many successful movies until the 1970s when it gave up movie-making. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- MI5:** abbreviation for Military Intelligence, Section 5, the division of British military intelligence concerned with counterespionage and security in Great Britain. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- MI5:** the division of British Military Intelligence concerned with counterespionage and security in Great Britain. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- MI6:** the British government's secret intelligence service; Military Intelligence, Section 6. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Miami:** city on the southeastern coast of Florida, US. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Miami Bay:** a bay located on the southeast coast of Florida at Miami. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Miami Beach:** resort city in southeastern Florida in the United States, on an island opposite Miami. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Miami Beach Hotel:** a made-up name for a hotel in Miami Beach, Florida. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- mica shifter:** a made-up item on a list. Mica is any of a group of minerals that crystallize in thin, somewhat flexible, easily separated layers. Shifter refers to a shift, a fault or displacement, as in a vein (a layer of mineral, rock, etc., in a zone of different rock.) —Academy Level II Glossary
- mice, best laid plans of:** the carefully arranged plans of men. A variation of the phrase the best laid schemes of mice and men, an expression used when a carefully arranged plan or arrangement has not succeeded as one would have wished. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Michael the Archangel: (theology)** the great prince of all the angels and the leader of the celestial armies. —Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Michelangelo:** (1475 - 1564) Italian painter, sculptor and architect, considered one of the greatest artists of all time. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Michelangelo:** (1475 - 1564) Italian painter, sculptor and architect, considered one of the greatest artists of all time. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Michelangelo:** (1475 - 1564) Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Michelangelo:** Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475 - 1564), an Italian painter, sculptor and architect from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He is considered one of the greatest artists of all time. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Michelin:** Michelin Tire Company. The company was established in 1888 to manufacture bicycle tires and became well known to travelers in Europe because of its maps and guidebooks. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**mickey:\*\*\*** (slang) a substance added to a drink to make the drinker unconscious. Used figuratively. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**mickey:** (slang) a substance added to a drink to make the drinker unconscious. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**microamp: (electricity)** one millionth of an ampere (a unit for measuring the strength of an electric current). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**microamp: (electricity)** one millionth of an ampere (a unit for measuring the strength of an electric current). —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**microampere: (electricity)** one millionth of an ampere (a unit for measuring the strength of an electric current). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**microbe:** a microorganism; microscopic plant or animal. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**microbe:** a microorganism; microscopic plant or animal. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**microcosm:** a little world; miniature universe; specifically, (a) man regarded as an epitome of the world, (b) a community regarded as a miniature or epitome of the world. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**microcosm:** a little world; miniature universe; specifically, (a) man regarded as an epitome of the world, (b) a community regarded as a miniature or epitome of the world. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**microcosm:** a little world; miniature universe; specifically, a) man regarded as an epitome of the world, b) a community regarded as a miniature or epitome of the world. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**microcosm:** a person or thing that is typical or representative of something. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**microcosm:** a world in miniature; something regarded as resembling something else on a very small scale. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**microjilts:** a made-up word for an electronic term. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**microjilts:** made-up name for a very small electrical unit of measurement. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**micrometer:** a millionth of a meter; also called a micron. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**micrometer:** an instrument for measuring very small distances, angles, diameters, etc. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**micromilli-vernier:** measuring to a one-billionth part of a specified unit (a micromilli), as done by a device that makes possible a finer setting of a tool or measuring instrument (a vernier). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**micromilli-vernier:** pertaining to a device that makes possible a finer setting of a tool or measuring instrument (a vernier), to a one billionth part of a specified unit (a micromilli). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**microsecond:** a unit of time equal to one-millionth of a second. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**microsecond:** a unit of time equal to one-millionth of a second. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Midas:** in classical mythology, a king who was granted one wish by the god Dionysus. Greedy for riches, Midas wished that everything he touched would turn to gold. He soon regretted his request. When he tried to eat, his food became inedible metal. When he embraced his daughter, she turned into a golden statue. On the instruction of Dionysus, he washed in a river and lost his touch of gold. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Middle Ages:** the period of European history between ancient and modern times, a.d. 476 - ca. 1450. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Middle Ages:** the period of European history between ancient and modern times, a.d. 476 - ca. 1450. It began with the fall of Rome in the fifth century and ended with the Renaissance. The Middle Ages are associated with many beliefs and practices that now seem out of date. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Middle Ages:** the period of European history between ancient and modern times, a.d. 476 - ca 1450. It began with the fall of Rome in the fifth century and ended with the Renaissance (the great revival of art, literature and learning in Europe in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries). The Middle Ages are associated with many beliefs and practices that now seem out of date. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Middle Ages:** the period of European history between ancient and modern times, a.d. 476 - ca 1450. It began with the fall of Rome in the fifth century and ended with the Renaissance (the great revival of art, literature and learning in Europe in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries). The Middle Ages are associated with many beliefs and practices that now seem out of date. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Middle Ages:** the period of European history between ancient and modern times, a.d. 476 - ca. 1450. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Middle Ages:** the period of European history between ancient and modern times, a.d. 476 - ca. 1450. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**middle, all ways from the:** (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

- middle, both ends from the:** (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- middle, both ways from the:** (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- middle C:** a specific musical note; the piano key that produces this note appears at or near the middle of the piano keyboard (see diagram). The location of middle C is usually one of the first things taught to someone learning to play the piano. (illo) —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990
- Middle East:** an extensive region comprising the countries of southwest Asia and northeast Africa. ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Middle East:** an extensive region comprising the countries of southwest Asia and northeast Africa; (loosely) the area from Libya east to Afghanistan, usually including Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the other countries of the Arabian peninsula. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Middle East:** an extensive region comprising the countries of southwest Asia and northeast Africa; (loosely) the area from Libya east to Afghanistan, usually including Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the other countries of the Arabian peninsula. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Middle East:** the area from Libya, east to Afghanistan, usually including Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the other countries of the Arabian peninsula. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89
- Middle East:** the area from Libya, east to Afghanistan, usually including Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the other countries of the Arabian peninsula. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- middle, eight dozen ways from the:** (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- middle, eighteen dozen ways from the:** (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- middle, eight ways for the:** (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- middle road:** a moderate position, shunning extremes. A variation of **middle-of-the-road**. —OECC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- middle rudiments:** a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and «careful of,» etc. This type of rudiments was first used mid-session to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- middle rudiments:** a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and «careful of,» etc. This type of rudiments was first used mid-session to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. —Academy Level II Glossary

**middle rudiments:\*\*\*** a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and «careful of,» etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**middle ruds:** a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and «careful of,» etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Middle West:** the region of northcentral United States west of the Appalachian Mountains, east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of the states of Missouri and Kansas. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**Middle West:** the region of northcentral United States west of the Appalachian Mountains, east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of the states of Missouri and Kansas. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**Middle West:\*\*\*** the region of the northern central United States between the Rocky Mountains and the eastern border of Ohio, north of the Ohio River and the southern borders of Kansas and Missouri. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Middle West:\*\*\*** the region of the US near the northern Mississippi River. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Middle Western:** of a region of the northern central United States between the Rocky Mountains and the eastern border of Ohio, north of the Ohio River and the southern borders of Kansas and Missouri. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**mid-flight:** the middle of any action, procedure, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**midnight-dawn and the midnight-dawn express, burning the:** a variation of the expression burn the midnight oil, meaning to stay awake late at night to work or study. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**midnight oil away, grind the:** study or work very late at night. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**midnight oil, burned the:** (informal) studied or worked very late at night. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**midnight oil, burned the:** (informal) worked very late, especially to study. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**midnight oil, burned the:** (informal) worked very late, especially to study. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**midnight oil, burned the:** studied or worked very late at night. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**mid ruds:** short for middle rudiments: a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and «careful of,» etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to



these rudiments used at any point in a session. See also rudiments in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**mid ruds:\*\*\*** short for middle rudiments. See also middle rudiments in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**mid ruds:** short for middle rudiments. See also middle ruds in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**midshipman:** a navy or Coast Guard student officer. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Midwest:** a part of the US, west of the Appalachian Mountains, east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of the States of Missouri and Kansas. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Midwest Rodgers:** a public relations firm. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**midwife:** a person trained to assist women in childbirth. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**mien:** air, bearing or demeanor, as showing character, feeling, etc. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**mien:** a person's manner or bearing. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**migraine:** a type of intense, periodically returning headache, usually limited to one side of the head and often accompanied by nausea, visual disorders, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**migraine headaches:** very painful headaches that keep coming back and are usually limited to one side of the head. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**migrosis:** a made-up name for an illness. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Mike:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Mike:** a theory instructor on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Mike:** a theory instructor on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Mike, for the loving, cotton-picking:** a variation of for the love of Mike, an expression used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. See also cotton-picking in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Mike, for the loving, cotton-picking:** a variation of for the love of Mike, an expression used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**milepost:** a notable point or significant event in the progress or development of something; milestone. —Academy Level II Glossary

**milestones:** stones functioning as mileposts, which are posts set up to mark distances, as along a highway, or posts showing the distance to or from a place. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**militarist:** a person who supports or advocates the policy of maintaining a large military establishment. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**militate:** are directed (against); operate or work (against or, rarely, for): said of facts, evidence, actions, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**militate:** have a substantial effect; weigh heavily. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**militia:** any army composed of citizens rather than professional soldiers, called up in time of emergency. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**militiamen:** soldiers in the militia (any citizens' army; any nonprofessional armed force organized or summoned to duty in an emergency). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**militrue:** a small French cannon. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**milk:\*\*\*** 1) get something from; exploit. 2) draw out or drain off; extract as if by milking. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**milk:** draw out (information, etc.) as if by milking. —Academy Level II Glossary

**milk:** short for milk fever, a slight fever sometimes occurring in women about the beginning of lactation, originally believed to be caused by a great accumulation of milk in the breasts, now thought to be caused by infection. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**milk bar:** a shop where milk drinks and sometimes food are sold. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**milk bar:** a shop where milk drinks and sometimes food are sold. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Milky Way: (astronomy)** the spiral galaxy containing our solar system. With the naked eye it is observed as a faint luminous band stretching across the heavens, composed of innumerable stars, most of which are too distant to be seen individually. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Milky Way: (astronomy)** the spiral galaxy containing our solar system. With the naked eye it is observed as a faint luminous band stretching across the heavens, composed of innumerable stars, most of which are too distant to be seen individually. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Milky Way: (astronomy)** the spiral galaxy containing our solar system. With the naked eye it is observed as a faint luminous band stretching across the heavens, composed of innumerable stars, most of which are too distant to be seen individually. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**mill:** a building or other place or establishment fitted with machinery in which a certain industry, manufacture or manufacturing process is carried on. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mill:** move slowly in a circle, as cattle, or aimlessly, as a confused crowd: often with around or about. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**millennia:** periods of one thousand years. —Academy Level III Glossary

**millennia:** periods of one thousand years. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**millennia:** periods of one thousand years. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**millennia:** periods of one thousand years. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**millennia:** periods of one thousand years. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**millennium:** a period of one thousand years. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**millibar:** a unit of atmospheric pressure. Used humorously in this lecture with no special meaning. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**millicuries:** a unit used in measuring radioactivity. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**milliner:** a person who designs, makes or sells hats for women. —Academy Level II Glossary

**milliner:** a person who designs, makes or sells hats for women. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**millineuse:**\*\*\* a woman milliner. (Milliner: a person who designs, makes, trims or sells women's hats. -euse: a French ending for a feminine noun.) —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**millisecond:** a measurement of one thousandth of a second. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**millpond:** the water dammed in a stream for use in a water mill (a mill with machinery driven by water). See also **mill** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**millrace:** the current of water that drives a mill wheel, or the channel in which it runs. Used figuratively in this lecture. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**Mills:** reference to John Stuart Mill (1806 - 1873), English philosopher and economist who received a rigorous education under his father. One of the most important liberal thinkers of the nineteenth century, Mill strongly influenced modern economics, politics and philosophy. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**millstones:** the pair of circular stones between which grain or another substance is ground, as in a mill. Used figuratively to mean anything that grinds or crushes. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**mill, through the:** (colloquial) through a hard, painful, instructive experience, training, test, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Milord Moneybags:** a made-up name for a rich person; from milord, a term of address for an English Nobleman and moneybag, a rich person. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**milreis:** a former Brazilian monetary unit and silver coin. From the Portuguese milreis meaning a thousand reis. Reis is plural of real, meaning regal or royal (coin). —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**milreis:** a former Brazilian monetary unit and silver coin. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Miltonishly:** of or like the style of John Milton (1608 - 1674), an English poet who wrote poems in Latin and English. His prose is complex, highly rhetorical, with passages of great power. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Milwaukee:** city in southeastern Wisconsin in the US, on Lake Michigan. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Milwaukee:** city in southeastern Wisconsin in the US, on Lake Michigan  
—Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**mimeoed:** short for «mimeographed.» Having been copied off on a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus, is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. For example, HCO Bulletins and Policy Letters are often mimeographed. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mimeograph:** a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus, is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**mimeograph:** of or pertaining to a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**mimeograph:** the action of using a mimeograph machine, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a pointed tool, is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. HCO Bulletins and Policy Letters are often mimeographed. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**mimeographed:** copied off using a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mimeographed:** copied off using a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**mimeographed:** copied off using a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

- mimeographing:** copying off using a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- mimeographing:** copying off using a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- mimeographing:\*\*** copying off using a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- mimeograph machines:** duplicating machines for producing copies from a stencil. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- mimeo machine:** short for mimeograph machine, a duplicating machine for producing copies from a stencil. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- mimeos:\*\*** pieces of paper that have been copied off on a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. For example, HCO Bulletins and Policy Letters were mimeographed. These issues are still referred to today as «mimeos» whether produced with a mimeograph or by other printing methods. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Mimicry:** a nonverbal technique wherein the auditor mimics the preclear and persuades the preclear to mimic the auditor. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- mimicry:** the act of copying closely; imitating. —Academy Level III Glossary
- mimicry:** the act of copying closely; imitating. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- mimicry:** the act of copying closely; imitating. —HEV Approved Glossary
- minaret:** a high, slender tower attached to a mosque (a Muslim temple or place of worship), with one or more projecting balconies from which a muezzin, or crier, calls the people to prayer. See also **muezzin** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- mind:** a control system between the thetan and the physical universe. The mind is not a brain. The mind is the accumulated recordings of thoughts, conclusions, decisions, observations and perceptions of a

- thetan throughout his entire existence. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary  
Final approval 13.2.90
- mind:** a control system between the thetan and the physical universe. The mind is not a brain. The mind is the accumulated recordings of thoughts, conclusions, decisions, observations and perceptions of a thetan throughout his entire existence. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- mind:** a control system between the thetan and the physical universe. The mind is not a brain. The mind is the accumulated recordings of thoughts, conclusions, decisions, observations and perceptions of a thetan throughout his entire existence. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- mind:** a natively self-determined computer which poses, observes and resolves problems to accomplish survival. It does its thinking with facsimiles of experience or facsimiles of synthetic experience. It is natively cause. It seeks to be minimally an effect. See also facsimiles in this glossary. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- mind, made up (one's):** decided for (oneself); formed an opinion or decision for (oneself). —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Mindoro:** an island of the Philippines. —Academy Level III Glossary
- minds, making up (their own):** deciding (for themselves); forming an opinion or decision (for themselves). —Academy Level IV Glossary
- minds, making up their own:** deciding for themselves; forming an opinion or decision for themselves. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Mindszenty:** Joseph Mindszenty (1892 - 1975), a high official in the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary. A strong opponent of communism, he soon entered into conflict with the Hungarian government which arrested him and several others late in 1948 on the charges of treason and illegal monetary transactions. Mindszenty at a sensational public trial pleaded guilty to most charges. It was widely held that his confession was obtained by drugging him, because he had disclaimed in advance any confession he might make in case of arrest. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Mindszenty:** Jozsef Mindszenty (1892 - 1975), Hungarian primate (highest ranking bishop in the country) and Roman Catholic cardinal. An opponent of communism, he was arrested by the Hungarian government in 1948. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- mined:** dug into, as for ores, coal, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- minefield:\*\*\*** an area on land or in water where mines (explosive charges in containers for destroying enemy troops, vehicles, etc.) have been set. Used figuratively. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- mineralogical:** having to do with the science or study of minerals. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- miners:** soldiers who dig an underground passage beneath the enemy's forts, etc., to lay mines that will blow them up. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- mineure:\*\*\*** (French) minor. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- mineure: (French)** minor. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**mineure:** (French) minor. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Ming vase:** a porcelain vase produced in the Ming dynasty/Na dynasty in China, 1368–1644, marked by the restoration of traditional institutions and the development of the arts, especially in porcelain, textiles and painting. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**mining gold:** drawing useful or valuable material from something. Mining refers to the practice of digging ores, coal, etc., from the earth and gold is a precious metal, used here in reference to anything regarded as having the value, brilliance, etc., of gold. —Academy Level II Glossary

**minion:** a servant or follower willing to do whatever he is ordered. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**minions:** servants or followers willing to do whatever they are ordered to do by their masters; henchmen. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**minions:\*\*\*** servants or followers willing to do whatever they are ordered to do by their masters; henchmen. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**minister:** a person appointed by the head of a government to take charge of some department. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Minister Crossman:** Richard Crossman, the United Kingdom Home Secretary at the time of this lecture. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**ministers of state:** members of cabinets (select groups of officials who advise the head of government) and similar public officials. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**ministrations:** acts or instances of giving help or care; service, especially in religious matters. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**ministrations:** acts or instances of giving help or care. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Ministry of Transport:** the department of the British government that is responsible for overseeing and regulating all land, sea and air transport in England. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Minnesota:** a state in the north central part of the United States. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Minnesota:** a state in the north central part of the United States. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Minnesota Multiphasic:** a psychological test composed of 550 statements to which the person being tested answers «true,» «false» or «cannot say.» The test is supposed to indicate specific personality traits and disorders. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Minnesota Multiphasic test:** a test originally designed to identify people with severe «personality disorders.» Higher level scores or ranges on this test denote greater amounts of aberration. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**minor: (music)** a minor scale. A musical scale having half steps between the second and third, fifth and sixth, and seventh and eighth steps, with whole steps for the other intervals. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**minor:\*\*\* (music)** a minor scale (a scale having half steps between the second and third, fifth and sixth, and seventh and eighth steps) with whole steps for the other intervals. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mint: (informal)** a vast amount, especially of money. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**minted:** made (coins, money, etc.) by stamping metal. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**minus 4:** the awareness characteristic of «the need of change.» See also the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates in the appendix of this volume. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**(minus four) - 4:** the awareness characteristic of «the need of change.» See the Classification Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates in the appendix. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**minutemen:** members of the American citizen army during the American Revolution who volunteered to be ready for military service at a minute's notice. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**minutemen:** soldiers holding themselves in readiness for instant military service. The term comes from the title (Minutemen) of members of the American citizen army during the American Revolution who volunteered to be ready for military service at a minute's notice. —Academy Level II Glossary

**minutes:** official records of what was said and done at a meeting, convention, etc. ÑWebster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**minutiae:** small or trivial details; trifling circumstances or matters. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**mirage:** something that does not exist; illusion. ÑScott, Foresman Advanced Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**mire:** soft, deep mud. Used figuratively in the lecture. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**mired:** involved; entangled. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**mired:** involved in difficulties; entangled. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**mired:** (photography) a unit for measuring the relative color consistency of lamps and filters. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**mires:** causes to get stuck in or as in mire (deep mud; wet, soggy earth). Used figuratively. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**mirrored:** given a faithful representation, image or idea of. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**Mirror group:** reference to the Daily Mirror Newspaper, Ltd., a British company which owns and controls a chain of newspapers. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Mirror group:** the Daily Mirror Newspaper, Ltd., a British company which owns and controls a chain of newspapers. —Academy Level III Glossary



**mirth:** amusement or laughter. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary.  
Final approval circa 19/9/89

**misapprehend:** misunderstand. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**misapprehension:** misunderstanding. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**miscarriage:** the expulsion of a fetus from the womb before it is sufficiently developed to survive.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**miscast:** put into a role for which one is not suited. ÑWorld Book Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**mischance:** bad luck; misfortune. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**mischievous, giving (someone) the:** (informal) making a disturbance; creating an uproar or confusion. A variation of raising the mischief. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**mischief, like the:** a variation of like mad. See **mad, like** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**mischief, like the:** (colloquial) with great force, cunning. Mischief is a euphemism for devil, as in like the devil. —HEV Approved Glossary

**mischief, like the:** with great force, cunning. Mischief is a euphemism for devil, as in like the devil. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**miscreant:** an evil person; criminal; villain. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**miscreant:** a vicious or depraved person; villain. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**misdeclare:** an instance of declaring a preclear or pre-OT to a grade which they have not actually made. See also **Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**misdiagnosis:** an incorrect statement of the nature of a disease or other condition made after observing its signs and symptoms. Could the nurse have made a misdiagnosis? —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**misdirected:** sent in the wrong direction by the action phrase known as a misdirector. (Not that way, the other way, that's wrong, I don't know whether I'm coming or going, you don't know up from down.) See also **action phrases** in this glossary. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**misdirector:** an action phrase which sends preclear in the wrong direction. (Not that way, the other way, that's wrong, I don't know whether I'm coming or going, you don't know up from down.) —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**misdirector:** an engramic command which sends the preclear in the wrong direction. Examples are «You can't go back at this point,» «You're turned around,» etc. See also **engram** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**misdirector:** any engram command which makes the patient move in a way or direction on the track which is contrary to instructions of the auditor or the desires of the analytical mind of the patient. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**misemotion:** a coined word in Dianetics and Scientology, often used loosely to refer to anything that is unpleasant emotion, such as antagonism,

anger, fear, grief, apathy or a death feeling. The full meaning of misemotion is an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**misemotion:** a coined word used in Dianetics and Scientology to mean an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**misemotion:** a coined word used in Dianetics and Scientology to mean an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Academy Level III Glossary

**misemotion:** a coined word used in Dianetics and Scientology to mean an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**misemotion:** a coined word used to mean an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional

would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**misemotion**: a coined word used to mean an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**misemotion**: anything that is unpleasant emotion such as antagonism, anger, fear, grief, apathy or a death feeling. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**misemotion**: anything that is unpleasant emotion such as antagonism, anger, fear, grief, apathy or a death feeling; misaligned emotion, irrational or inappropriate emotion. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**misemotional**: a coined word in Dianetics, often used loosely to refer to anything that is unpleasant emotion, such as antagonism, anger, fear, grief, apathy or a death feeling. The full meaning of misemotion is an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —HEV Approved Glossary

**misemotional**: a coined word in Scientology, often used loosely to refer to anything that is unpleasant emotion, such as antagonism, anger, fear, grief, apathy or a death feeling. The full meaning of misemotion is an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**misemotional:**\*\*\* a coined word in Scientology, often used loosely to refer to anything that is unpleasant emotion, such as antagonism, anger, fear, grief, apathy or a death feeling. The full meaning of misemotion is an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**misemotional:** displaying an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is a coined word taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**misemotionalism:** the condition of being misemotional, a coined word that is used to mean displaying an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**misemotionally:** in a manner displaying an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is a coined word taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational. —Academy Level II Glossary

**misfire:** to fail to produce the desired effect. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**misgivings:** feelings of doubt, distrust or apprehension. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**misgovern:** govern or administer badly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mishmash:** a confused or disorderly mixture; hodgepodge; mess; jumble. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**mishmash:\*\*\*** (slang) a mixture composed of many ingredients, especially a poorly integrated mixture; confusion; hodgepodge. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**mishmashed:** like a confused mixture; hodgepoged; jumbled. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**mishmashes:** confused mixtures; hodgepogdes; jumbles. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Mishmash Tool Company:** a made-up name for a company. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**mismarriage:** unsuitable or unhappy marriage. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**misnomer:** a wrong name or designation. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**misorientation:** wrong position in relation to circumstances, ideas, etc.—Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Miss America:** the title given to the winner of the «Miss America Beauty Pageant,» a beauty contest held in New Jersey, US, each year. It was started in 1921 with the purpose of attracting visitors to the city after the tourist season had ended. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**missed: (verb)** nearly found out. See also **missed withhold** in this glossary. I'll repeat the auditing command. Has withhold been missed? —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**missed the freight train: (colloquial)** a variation of the phrase missed the boat, lost an opportunity; failed. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**missed withhold:** an undisclosed contra-survival act which has almost been found out by another but not disclosed, leaving the person with the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is known or not. See also **withhold** in this glossary. The pc blew the session. And not only that, Mr. Jenks is demanding his money back and he's going to sue the org. It's a simple matter of missed withhold! —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**missed withhold:** an undisclosed contra-survival act which has almost been found out by another but not disclosed, leaving the person with the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is known or not. See also **withholds** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**missed withhold:** an undisclosed contra-survival act which has almost been found out by another but not disclosed, leaving the person with the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is known or not. See also **withholds** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**missed withhold:\*\*\*** an undisclosed contra-survival act which has almost been found out by another but not disclosed, leaving the person with the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is

- known or not. See also withholds in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- missed-withhold:** of or pertaining to an undisclosed contra-survival act which has almost been found out by another but not disclosed, leaving the person with the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is known or not. See also withholds in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- misses the boat:** loses an opportunity; fails. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- missiles project:** reference to development and testing of missiles and atomic bombs done in 1956/1957 in Nevada, Arizona by the Atomic Energy Commission. See also atomic project in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- missing five:** a reference to the fact that prior to the release of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart in May 1965, there had been, for some years, a gap in auditor certification numbering, omitting Level V. At the time of the lecture LRH was remedying this while also further aligning the functions of the organization (as represented on the organizing board) with the same awareness characteristics used in the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- missing link:** a hypothetical creature assumed to have been the connecting link between man and the apes. ÑWorld Book Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- missingness:** an absence or lack of. —Academy Level III Glossary
- missing V:** a reference to the fact that prior to the release of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart in May 1965, there had been, for some years, a gap in auditor certification numbering, omitting Level V. At the time of the lecture LRH was remedying this while also further aligning the functions of the organization (as represented on the organizing board) with the same awareness characteristics used in the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- mission:** (1) a formally authorized individuals or a group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. They have unlimited ethics powers. Their members are called missionaries. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- mission:** a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- mission:** a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- mission:** a formally authorized Sea Org individual or group sent by a Sea Org management org to perform a specific task or duty. A mission is fired on specific mission orders to get done. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- mission:** a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of a mission is to get new

- people in and up the line to orgs. See also **organization** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- mission:** a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of a mission is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- mission:** formally authorized individuals or a group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- missionaire:** a Sea Organization member who has been fired on a mission (a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty, and who have unlimited ethics powers). See also **Sea Org** in this glossary. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossar
- missionaire:** a Sea Org member who has been fired on a mission (a formally authorized group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty). —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossar
- missionaire:** a Sea Org member who has been fired on a mission (a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty, and who have unlimited ethics powers). —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossar
- missionaire:** a Sea Org member who has been fired on a mission. See **mission** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-
- missionaires:** Sea Org members who have been fired on a mission. See also **mission** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 9
- missionaires:** Sea Org members who have been fired on a mission. See also **mission** in this glossary. —Mission School 3 Class Approved Glossary
- mission orders:** detailed actions which a mission carries out to achieve its purpose. See also **mission** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- mission orders:** detailed actions which a mission carries out to achieve its purpose. See also **mission** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- mission orders:** detailed actions which a mission carries out to achieve the purpose of a mission. See also **mission** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Mission Preps:** a unit in the Action Branch which is responsible for seeing that all the materials, transport, etc., needed for a successful mission are prepared before the mission is fired. See also **Action Branch** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- missions:\*\*\*** (1) groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. (2) formally authorized individuals or groups of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. They have unlimited ethics powers. Their members are called missionaries. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**missions:** groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**missions:** groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Mississippi:** the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Used figuratively in this sense. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Mississippi:** the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Mississippi:** the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Mississippi:** the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Mississippi:** the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Because the Mississippi River is prone to flood at certain periods of the year, the river bed has been dredged to make it deeper and dams and levees have been built along the lower course of the Mississippi. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Mississippi River:** the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Mississippi River:** the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Many steamboats on which gambling took place in the early 1800s traveled up and down the Mississippi. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**missive:** a letter or written message. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Missouri:** a river in the west central US flowing from northwestern Montana to the Mississippi River north of St. Louis. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Missouri:** the name of one of the largest United States battleships during World War II. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Missouri corn:** hackneyed or old-fashioned behavior, characteristic of the state of Missouri in the US. Missouri extends into an agricultural area where much corn (the crop) is raised. The behavior of people in such rural areas has been termed «corn.» President Truman was from Missouri. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Missouri State:** one of the state run institutions for the mentally ill in Missouri. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)



- mist:** reference to a mist test: a mirror held to a person's lips to see if it shows the mist of breath, indicating whether or not the person is alive. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- mistletoe:** an evergreen plant with yellowish-green leaves and white, poisonous berries, that grows as a parasite on trees. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- mist test:** a mirror held to a person's lips to see if it shows the mist of breath, indicating whether or not the person is alive. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Mis-U:** abbreviation for misunderstood. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary
- Mis-U:\*\*\*** abbreviation for misunderstood. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)
- Mis-U: \*\*\***abbreviation for misunderstood. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90
- MIT:** abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- MIT:** abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- MIT:** abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- MIT:** abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- MIT:** abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- MIT:** abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical university with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —HEV Approved Glossary
- MIT:** abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a university in Massachusetts specializing in the teaching of science and technology. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- MIT:** **M**assachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- MIT:** **M**assachusetts Institute of Technology, a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**MIT:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a university in Massachusetts specializing in the teaching of science and technology. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**MIT:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a university in Massachusetts specializing in the teaching of science and technology. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mithed:** a humorous «archaic» form of missed. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**mither:** (Scotland and North England) mother. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**mitigated:** lessened in force or severity.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**mitigating:** making milder, less severe, less rigorous or less painful; moderating. ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**mitosis:** division of a cell or nucleus. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Mitsubishi:** a reference to a bomber manufactured by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (a Japanese company) and used in World War II. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Mitsubishi:** reference to a bomber manufactured by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (a Japanese company) and used in World War II. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Mitsuyu, Kobi:** a made-up name for a Japanese director. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**mitt:** a rubber mitt worn by preclears in the early 1950s who tended to bang the E-Meter cans together. Wearing one prevented them from shorting out their E-Meter readings. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**mitt:** (slang) shake hands with. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Mitty, Walter:** a character from the story The Secret Life of Walter Mitty, by James Thurber (1894 - 1961). Mitty is a repressed, timid, shrinking and apologetic man who daydreams of doing great things. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**mix:\*\*\*** the product of mixing. See **mixing** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**mixed bag:** a random gathering or mixture, especially of very different sorts of things, people, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**mixed bag, a: (colloquial)** a thoroughly varied mixture (of people or things). —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**mixer:\*\*\*** one who mixes sound. See **mixing** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**mixing:\*\*\*** that operation in the field of sound reproduction which removes the major faults in a recording which will distract the listener and restores the tonality of the recording to what it sounded like in the real universe before it hit the microphones originally. One can go one step beyond that, one can add an artistic touch to the mix to make things sound more soÑsuch as an angry man sound angrier, so as to make a saxophone sound «saxier,» so as to make a drum sound «drummer.» But this is only accomplishable if you can get the sound

- back to how it sounded in the real universe before it hit the first microphone in the original recording. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Mixer:**\*\*\* Colonel George W. Mixer (1876 - 1947), US Army Air Service. Author of Primer of Navigation. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Mixer:** Colonel George W. Mixer (1876 - 1947), US Army Air Service. Author of Primer of Navigation. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Mixer:** Colonel George W. Mixer (1876 - 1947), US Army Air Service. Author of Primer of Navigation. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Mixer:** Colonel George W. Mixer (1876 - 1947), US Army Air Service. Author of Primer of Navigation. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Mizar:** a bright star in the handle of the Big Dipper (the group of seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major [Great Bear], thought of as being arranged in the shape of a dipper). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- mizzen:** mizzen sail, the last and often smallest sail, of a sailing vessel. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- MO:** abbreviation for medical officer, a staff member in the Qualifications Division who is the liaison terminal from within the org to any medical doctor; the terminal overall responsible for the hygiene and health of the org. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- mo':** (dialect) more. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- MO:** short for Medical Officer. See also **Medical Officer** in this glossary. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990
- moat:** a deep, wide ditch dug around a castle as a protection against enemies. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- mobilize:** assemble or coordinate for a particular purpose. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Moby Dick:** a sea tale about a whaling ship captain obsessed with the pursuit of a huge albino whale, called Moby Dick. It was written in 1851 by Herman Melville an American novelist (1819 - 91). The book is now accepted as a classic. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- mock:** make fun of; ridicule. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- mocked up:** assembled; made. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- mocked up:** as used here, it simply means «created.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. Ñ Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- mocked-up:** as used here, it simply means «created.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some

- object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- mocked up:** put together or created as an imaginary picture in the mind. Ñ Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- mockery:** a bad copy or imitation. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- mockery:** of or concerning something absurdly or offensively inadequate or unfitting. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- mockery:** something absurdly or offensively inadequate or unfitting. Ñ The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- mocking up:** as used here, it simply means «creating.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- mocking up:** creating a mock-up of. A mock-up is a full-perceptive energy picture in three dimensions, created by the thetan and having location in space and time. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. See also thetan in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- mocking up:\*\*\*** knowingly creating a mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- mock (it) up:** get an imaginary picture (of it). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- mock of, make:** attack or treat with ridicule, contempt or scorn. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- mock (someone) up:** as used here, it simply means «create (someone).» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person mocks up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were

constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**mock (someone) up:** as used here, it simply means «create (someone).» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person mocks up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**mock (something) up:** as used here, it simply means «create (something).» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person mocks up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**mocks up:** as used here, it simply means «creates.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**mocks up:** creates a mock-up of. A mock-up is a full-perceptive energy picture in three dimensions, created by the thetan and having location in space and time. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**mocks up:** knowingly creates a mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**mocks up:** knowingly creates a mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**mocks up:** knowingly creates. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**mock-up:** (1) something created. In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. (2) (Scientology slang) one's body and his presentation of it. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**mock-up:** a knowingly created mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**mock-up:** a knowingly-created mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mock-up:** a knowingly created mental picture that is not part of the time track. It is a self-created image a person can see. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**mock-up:** a model, often full-size, for study, testing or teaching. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**mock-up:\*\*\*** a model, often full-size, for study, testing or teaching. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**mock-up:\*\*\*** as used here, it means one's presentation of his body or outward appearance. In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. It is something a being creates, which he puts up and says is there. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships,

artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person mocks up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II

phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —PDC Volume 5  
Approved Glossary

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —PDC Volume 7  
Approved Glossary

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —LCDH Approved  
Glossary

**mock up:** as used here, it simply means «create.» In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**mock up:** knowingly create a mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mock up:** knowingly create a mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also



sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body.  
—Academy Level III Glossary

**mock up:** make a mock-up, a full-perceptive energy picture in three dimensions, created by the thetan and having location in space and time. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**mock up:** put up as a creation. The phrase is applied in various senses to mental image pictures, interpersonal relationships, objects of art and other objects in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mock-up:** (Scientology slang) one's body and his presentation of it. In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. It is something a being creates, which he puts up and says is there. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**mock-up:** something created. In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**mock-up:** something created. In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**mock-up:** something created. In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**mock-up:** something created. In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**mock-up:** something put up as a creation. The phrase is applied in various senses to mental image pictures, interpersonal relationships, objects of art and other objects in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**mock-up:** something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created image a person can see and exists as itself, or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers,

- buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. Mock up is also used to simply mean «create.» —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossar
- mock-up:** something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created image a person can see and exists as itself, or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. Mock up is also used to simply mean «create.» —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- mock up:** to create. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- mock up: (verb)** knowingly create a mental image picture that is not part of the time track; get an imaginary picture of. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- mock up: (verb)** put up as a creation. The phrase is applied in various senses to mental image pictures, interpersonal relationships, objects of art and other objects in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Mock-up Processing:** same as Creative Processing. See **Creative Processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 Approved Glossary
- Mock-up Processing:** same as Creative Processing, the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mocked-up** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- mock-ups:** knowingly created mental pictures that are not part of the time track. A mock-up is a self-created image a person can see. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- mock-ups:** knowingly created mental pictures that are not part of the time track. A mock-up is a self-created image a person can see. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- mock-ups:** things which a person knowingly creates himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- mode:** manner or way in which a thing is done; method. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**model:** a style or design of a particular product. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Model-A car:** a car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company in the 1930s. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions (the periods of time during which an auditor audits a preclear) are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also **session** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also **session** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also **session** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Model Session:\*\*\*** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also **session** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Model Session:** application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also **session** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Model Session:** the application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Model Session:** the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all

Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Model Session:** the same exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Model T, 1922, Mathison:** a made-up name for a model of E-Meter. See also **Model T Ford** and **Mathison** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Model T:** short for Model T Ford, a car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. See also **Ford Motor Company** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Model T Ford:** a car made in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. The gears were changed by the use of a foot pedal. Anybody could drive it and most any man or boy could fix it. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Model T Ford:** a car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Model-T Ford:\*\*\*** an automobile produced by the Ford Motor Company from 1909 through 1927, considered to be the first motor vehicle successfully mass-produced on an assembly line. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Model T Ford:** an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Model T Ford:** an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Model T Ford:** an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Model T Ford:** an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Model T Ford:** an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Model T Ford:** an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Model-T Ford:** an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Model-T Ford:\*\*\*** (trademark) an automobile manufactured by the Ford Motor Company from 1908 to 1927. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Modern Photography:** the name of a monthly photography magazine first published in 1937. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Modern Science of Mental Health, The:** short for Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health, the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Mods:** (British slang) a group of teenagers who wore very fine or stylish clothes and were likely to have motor scooters. They were the rivals of the «Rockers.» Several times during 1964 members of these groups descended in large numbers on several British coastal resorts, roaming about in packs, damaging cafés and municipal furniture, alarming bystanders and lapsing into gang fights. The police made a number of arrests and it became a subject of national concern. See also Rockers in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**modulated:** regulated, adjusted or adapted. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**modus:** the way in which anything is done; mode or manner of operation. —Academy Level II Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or accomplishing something; procedure. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or accomplishing something; procedure. —HEV Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or accomplishing something; procedure. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or accomplishing something; procedure. —PDC Volume 4, 5, 6, 8 Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (Latin) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (**Latin**) mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**modus operandi:** (**Latin**) way of doing or accomplishing something. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**modus operandi:** (**Latin**) way of doing or accomplishing something. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**mogged down:** a variation of bogged down meaning «sunk or stuck in or as in a bog; mired.» —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Mohammed:** (570 - 632 a.d.) Arab prophet, founder of Islam, the prominent religion of Asia. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Mohammedan:** a member of the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are also called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Mohammedan:** of the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Mohammedan:** of the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Mohammedan:** of the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Mohammedan:** of the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Mohammedan:** one who practices the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are also called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Mohammedan:** one who practices the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are also called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Mohammedanism:** of the Mohammedan religion; Islam, which was founded by Mohammed. The followers believe in one god, Allah. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Mohammedanism:** the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are also called Moslems and have the fundamental belief

- that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Mohawk:** the name of an American Indian people that originally resided in what is now New York state on the East Coast of the United States. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Mohicans:** a tribe of Indians located in the upper Hudson River valley (in what is now New York State). —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990
- moisture:** a recalled perceptic usually associated with the prenatal period. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Mojave Desert:** an area of low, barren mountains and flat valleys in southern California. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Molasses U:** a made-up name for a university. U is an abbreviation for «university.» —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- mole:** a massive structure, especially of stone, set up in the water as for a breakwater or pier. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- Molech:** a fire god of ancient times whose worship was marked by the sacrifice of children as burnt offerings, especially first-born males, by their parents. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Molech:** a fire god of ancient times whose worship was marked by the sacrifice of children as burnt offerings, especially first-born males, by their parents. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Molech:** ancient god of the Phoenicians, etc., to whom children were sacrificed by burning. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Molech:** (Bible) an ancient god of the Phoenicians, etc., to whom children were sacrificed by burning. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- molecular physics:** the study of the behavior and structure of molecules (the smallest physical units of elements or compounds, consisting of one or more like atoms in elements and two or more different atoms in compounds). —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- molecule:** the smallest particle of an element or compound that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element or compound. —HEV Approved Glossary
- molecules:** the smallest particles of an element or compound that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element or compound: the molecules of elements consist of one atom or two or more similar atoms; those of compounds consist of two or more different atoms. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- molecules:** the smallest particles of an element or compound that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element or compound: the molecules of elements consist of one atom or two or more similar atoms; those of compounds consist of two or more different atoms. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- molecules:** the smallest particles of an element or compound that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element or compound: the molecules of elements consist of one atom or two or more similar atoms; those of compounds consist of two or more different atoms. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- molecules:** the smallest particles of an element or compound that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element or compound: the molecules of elements consist of one atom or two or more similar atoms; those of compounds consist of two or more different atoms. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

- molecules:** the smallest physical units of elements or compounds, consisting of one or more like atoms in elements and two or more different atoms in compounds. ~The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- mollusk:** any one of a large group of animals having no backbone, soft bodies not composed of segments, and usually covered with a hard shell of one or more parts. The shell of mollusks is secreted by a covering mantle and is formed on snails, clams, oysters, whelks (large, often edible, marine snails) and mussels. Slugs, octopuses and squids have no shell. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Moloch:** a fire god of ancient times whose worship was marked by the sacrifice of children as burnt offerings, especially first-born males, by their parents. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Moloch:** a god whose worship was marked by the sacrifice of children as burnt offerings, especially first-born males, by their parents. —World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Moloch:** in the Bible, an ancient god of the Phoenicians, etc., to whom children were sacrificed by burning. Moloch has come to mean anything demanding terrible sacrifice. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- moment:** importance or consequence. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Monaco:** a small country on the Mediterranean Sea. One of its main cities, Monte Carlo, is world-famous for its gambling casino. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Mona Lisa:** a painting by Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519), of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most readily recognized paintings in the world. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Mona Lisa:** a painting by Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519), of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most readily recognized paintings in the world. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Mona Lisa:** a painting by Leonardo da Vinci of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most readily recognized paintings in the world. Also see Leonardo da Vinci in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Mona Lisa smile:** the mysterious, faint smile of the woman in Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrait, Mona Lisa. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Mona Lisa smile:** the mysterious, faint smile of the woman in Leonardo da Vinci's (Italian artist of sixteenth century) famous portrait, Mona Lisa. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Mona Lisa smile:** the mysterious, faint smile of the woman in the famous portrait Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci (Italian artist of the sixteenth century) —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- monarch:** a hereditary head of a government or state, as a king, queen or emperor. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- monarchical:** favoring a monarchy (government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary



**monarchy:** a government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor. ÑThe Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**monasteries:** dwelling places of communities of persons under religious vows, especially monks. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**monasteries:** houses or places of residence occupied by communities of persons, especially monks, living in seclusion under religious vows. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**(m one) M-1:** a light, short-rifled weapon used by the United States military. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**(m one) M1:** short for Method One Word Clearing. See also **Method One Word Clearing** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Monet:** Claude Monet (1840 - 1926), French painter and one of the founders and leading representatives of impressionism. Today Monet is regarded as one of the greatest of all landscape painters. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Monet:\*\*\*** Claude Monet (1840 - 1926), French painter and one of the founders and leading representatives of the Impressionists. Today Monet is regarded as one of the greatest of all landscape painters. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**money, for his:** in his opinion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**money, for my:** in my opinion. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**money, into the big:** (slang) getting plenty of money; becoming prosperous or rich. A variation of in the money. —HEV Approved Glossary

**money, you just pays your:** (colloquial) what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls: / «Whatever you please my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. / You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just as you pleases.» —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**monger:** a dealer in a specific commodity (anything bought and sold). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mongoic:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Mongol:** a native or inhabitant of Mongolia, a region in Asia. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Mongols:** natives or inhabitants of Mongolia, a region in Asia. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**mongoose:** an old-world, ferretlike, flesh-eating mammal, noted for its ability to kill rodents, snakes, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**monitor:** a student appointed to assist in the conduct of a class or school, as to help take attendance or keep order. ÑRandom House Second Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**monitor:** oversee, supervise or regulate. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**monitor:** oversee, supervise or regulate. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**monitor:\*\*\*** oversee, supervise or regulate. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**monitoring:** overseeing, supervising or regulating. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**monkey:** (informal) meddle, tamper. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**monkey: (informal)** play in a mischievous way; fool; trifle. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**monkey: (informal)** play in a mischievous way; fool; trifle. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**monkey:** meddle, tamper. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**monkey:** (slang) play, trifle or meddle. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**monkey:** (slang) play, trifle or meddle. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**monkey around: (slang)** work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**monkey around:\*\*\*** work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**monkey around:** work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**monkey around:** work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**monkey business: (colloquial)** foolish, mischievous or dishonest tricks or behavior. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**monkey business: (colloquial)** foolish, mischievous or dishonest tricks or behavior. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**monkey business: (slang)** any unethical, illegitimate or objectionable activity that is furtive or deceitful. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**monkey business: (slang)** frivolous or mischievous behavior. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**monkeyed-up:** meddled with or messed around with. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**monkeyed up:** meddled with or messed around with. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**monkeyed up:** meddled with or messed around with. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**monkeyed with: (slang)** handled or worked with in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkered with. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**monkeying: (colloquial)** playing, fooling, trifling or meddling. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**monkeying around: (slang)** working or doing something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering. —SHSBC Binder 9, 10 Approved Glossary

**monkeying around: (slang)** working or doing something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering. —PDC Volume 1, 3 Approved Glossary

**monkeying around: (slang)** working or doing something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**monkeying around:** working or doing something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**monkeying up:** meddling with or messing around with. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**monkeying with:** working with or doing something with in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering with. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**monkeyism:** monkeylike character or behavior. Used humorously, in reference to the theory of evolution that man is descended from apes. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Monkey Room:** a room in Saint Hill Manor, the walls of which are decorated with a mural depicting monkeys dressed like people and enjoying themselves at a pleasure resort. The mural was painted by John Spencer Churchill, nephew of former British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**monkeys:** persons regarded as somehow like a monkey, as a mischievous or imitative child. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**monkey (something) up: (slang)** tinker or tamper with (something); attempt to use or repair (something). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**monkey tricks: (colloquial)** mischievous, ill-natured or deceitful actions. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**monkey with: (slang)** work or do something with in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker with. —Academy Level II Glossary

**monkey with:\*\*\* (slang)** work or do something with in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker with. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**monkey (with): (slang)** work or do something (with) in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker with. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**monk-up: (slang)** a variation of mess-up, become disarranged or muddled. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**monobrain:** coined word which means having an obsession about something; being occupied with one particular thing. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**mono-catharsis:** a humorously coined word from mono-, a prefix meaning one, alone, single, and catharsis, (psychiatry) the relieving of fears, problems etc., by bringing them to the conscious mind. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**monocell:** an organism composed of a single cell. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**monocell:** an organism composed of a single cell. —HEV Approved Glossary

**monocell:** an organism composed of a single cell. —SHSBC Binder 28, 33 Approved Glossary

**monocentric:** a coined word used in the lecture in the sense of «self-centered.» From mono-, a prefix meaning «one; single; alone,» and centric, «pertaining to or situated at the center.» —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**monocentric:** a coined word used in the lecture in the sense of «self-centered.» From mono-, a prefix meaning «one; single; alone,» and

centric, «pertaining to or situated at the center.» —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**monocentrically**: a coined word used in the lecture in the sense of «self-centeredly.» From mono-, a prefix meaning «one; single; alone,» and centric, «pertaining to or situated at the center.» —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**monodeistic**: coined word meaning of a single god. Taken from mono single and deity God. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**monogamy**: the practice or state of being married to only one person at a time. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**monographs**: books or long articles, especially scholarly ones, on a single subject or aspect of a subject. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**monomaniac**: having an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**monomaniac**: characterized by an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**monomaniac**: characterized by an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. —Academy Level III Glossary

**monomaniac**: characterized by an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**monomaniac**: having an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**monomaniac**: having an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**monomaniac**: having an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**monomaniac**: one who suffers from an obsession with one idea or interest. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**monopolies**: companies or groups that have exclusive control of a commodity or service in a particular market, or a control that makes possible the manipulation of prices. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**monopolize**: obtain exclusive possession of, keep entirely to oneself. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**monopoly**: the exclusive possession or control of something. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**monotheistic**: monotheistic; having to do with the doctrine or belief that there is only one God. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**monotone**: monotony or sameness of tone, style, manner, color, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**monowheel**: having only one wheel. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Monroe, James**: (1758 - 1831) American statesman and fifth president of the United States (1817 - 25). ÑEditor, from Funk and Wagnall's

- Encyclopedia. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- Monroe, Marilyn:** (1926 - 62) American film actress and famous sex symbol. —Columbia Concise Encyclopedia (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Monroe, Marilyn:** (1926 - 1962) American film actress. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Monroe, Marilyn:** (1926 - 1962), an American actress who starred in films during the middle of the twentieth century and became the leading sex symbol of the 1950s. On the 5th of August 1962 she committed suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills. [Definition of Hollywood] —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Monroe, Marilyn:** (1926 - 1962), an American actress who starred in films during the middle of the twentieth century and became the leading sex symbol of the 1950s. On the 5th of August 1962 she committed suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- montage:** any combination of disparate (different in kind) elements that forms or is felt to form a unified, whole, single image, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Montaigne:\*\*\*** Michel Eyquem de Montaigne (1533 - 1592), French essayist. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Montana:** a state in the northwestern United States. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Montana:** a state in the northwestern United States, lying partly in the Rocky Mountains. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Montauk:** short for Montauk Point, a point on the east extremity of Long Island, New York, United States. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Mont Blanc:** a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Mont Blanc:** a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Mont Blanc:** a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Mont Blanc:** a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Mont Blanc:** a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Mont Blanc:** a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary
- Mont Blanc:\*\*\*** a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Monte Carlo:** a town in Monaco: a gambling resort. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Monterey:** a commercial city in western California. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Montgomery, Field Marshal:** Sir Bernard Law Montgomery (1887 - 1976), British field marshal in World War II. He commanded the British army which drove the Germans out of Egypt and was later the commander of the allied armies in northern France. Made chief of the British general staff in 1946. [Field marshal: an officer next in rank to the commander in chief in the British, French, German and some other armies.] —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**mood lines:**\*\*\* abstract line forms which have certain predictable impacts on a person's emotional responses. For example, vertical lines communicate something noble, dramatic, inspirational or aspiring, whereas horizontal lines communicate earthiness, calmness or satisfaction. A chart of mood lines is included in the Appendix, page \_\_\_\_\_. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**moody:** having or inclined to have gloomy or changing moods. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**moon, grabbing at the:** going for everything or nothing; making an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**mooning:** sentimentalizing or remembering nostalgically. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

«**Moonlight Sonata**»: a lengthy composition for the piano written by Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

«**Moonlight Sonata**»: a lengthy instrumental composition for the piano written by Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827). —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**moon, man in the:** (informal) the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning «no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary» or «not at all.» —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**moon, man in the:** (informal) the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning «no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary» or «not at all.» —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**moon, man in the:** (informal) the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning «no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary» or «not at all.» —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**moon, man in the: (informal)** the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning «no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary» or «not at all.» —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**moon, man in the:** the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in proverbial phrases such as no more than the man in the moon, meaning «no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary» or «not at all.» —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**moon, man in the:** the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning «no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary» or «not at all.» —s VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**moon, shooting the:** going for everything or nothing; making an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**moon, shoots (a guy) to the:** (figurative) propels (a guy) to a distant objective. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**moon, shoots the:** goes for everything or nothing; makes an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**moon, shoot the:** go for everything or nothing; make an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt. —SHSBC Binder 13, 16, 24, 30 Approved Glossary

**moon, shoot the: (informal)** go for everything or nothing; make an all-out effort. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**moonshot:** the launching of a rocket to the moon. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**moon, shot the:** gone for everything or nothing; made an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**moored:** fixed firmly; secured. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**moose:** the largest animal of the deer family, native to the northern US and Canada. The male has huge antlers. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**moose:** the largest animal of the deer family, native to the northern US and Canada. The male has huge antlers. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**moose:\*\*\*** the largest animal of the deer family, native to the northern US and Canada. The male has huge antlers. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**moose:\*\*\*** the largest animal of the deer family, native to the northern US and Canada. The male has huge antlers. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**moot:** so hypothetical as to be meaningless. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**moot:\*\*\*** so hypothetical as to be meaningless. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**moot:** so hypothetical as to be meaningless. —Academy Level II Glossary

**moot:** so hypothetical as to be meaningless. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**mopboard:** also called a baseboard, a board or molding covering the edge of a wall next to the floor. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mopboard:\*\*\*** also called a baseboard, a board or molding covering the edge of a wall next to the floor. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mopery and dopery:** a made-up term from mopery, a violation of a minor or imaginary law, and dopery, a humorous rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**mopery and dopery:** a made-up term from mopery, a violation of a minor or imaginary law, and dopery, a humorous rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**mopery and dopery:** a made-up term from mopery, a violation of a minor or imaginary law, and dopery, a humorous rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**mopery and dopery:** a made-up term from mopery, a violation of a minor or imaginary law, and dopery, a humorous rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**mopery and dopery:** a made-up term from mopery meaning stupid behavior and dopery, a humorous, rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**mopery and dopery:** a made-up term from mopery meaning stupid behavior and dopery, a humorous, rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**mopery and dopery:\*\*\*** a made-up term from mopery meaning stupid behavior and dopery, a humorous, rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mopery and dopery on the high seas:** a made-up term from mopery meaning stupid behavior and dopery, a humorous, rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mopped up:** defeated completely. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mopped up:** (informal) defeated completely. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**mopping them up: (colloquial)** bringing them to an end; finishing them. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**mopping up:** (colloquial) bringing to an end; finishing. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**mop (something) up: (military)** clear (ground, trenches, towns, etc.) of scattered or remaining enemy combatants after attacking forces have conquered the area. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**moral:** able to know right from wrong in conduct; deciding and acting from that understanding. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**moral: (adj.)** conforming to the rules of right conduct. (noun) lesson, inner meaning or teaching of a fable, a story or an event. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**moral:** lesson, inner meaning or teaching of a fable, a story or an event. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**moral:\*\*\*** lesson, inner meaning or teaching of a fable, a story or an event. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**moral:** relating to, dealing with or capable of distinguishing between, right and wrong in conduct. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary



**moral code:** a series of agreements to which a person has subscribed (agreed, consented) to guarantee the survival of a group. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**moral code:** a series of agreements to which a person has subscribed (agreed, consented) to guarantee the survival of a group. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**morale:** having to do with moral or mental condition with respect to courage, discipline, confidence, enthusiasm, willingness to endure hardship, etc., within a group or within an individual. ÑWebster's New World Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**morale:** the state of the spirits of an individual or group as shown by confidence, cheerfulness, discipline and willingness to perform assigned tasks. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**morals:** a code of good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. Morals are actually laws. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**morals:** a code of good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**morals:** a code of good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**morals:** a code of good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**morals:** good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**morals codes:** series of agreements to which a person has subscribed (agreed, consented) to guarantee the survival of a group. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**morass:** a difficult, confused or entangled state of affairs. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**morass:** a difficult, confused or entangled state of affairs. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**morass:** bog or swamp. Used figuratively to mean a difficult or troublesome state of affairs. ÑWebster's New World Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**mores:** the customs, or customary practices, rules, etc., regarded as essential to or characteristic of a group. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**mores:** the customs, or customary practices, rules, etc., regarded as essential to or characteristic of a group. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mores:** the customs, or customary practices, rules, etc., regarded as essential to or characteristic of a group. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**mores:** the customs, or customary practices, rules, etc., regarded as essential to or characteristic of a group. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**mores:** the customs, or customary practices, rules, etc., regarded as essential to or characteristic of a group. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mores:\*\*\*** the customs, or customary practices, rules, etc., regarded as essential to or characteristic of a group. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Mormon church:** the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; a church founded by a 19th century American prophet named Joseph Smith (1805 - 1844). Mormonism is marked by the importance of spiritual revelation and stress on the interdependence of spiritual and temporal life. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**morning sickness:** nausea occurring in the early part of the day, especially as a characteristic symptom in the first months of pregnancy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**morning star:** a club with a head set with spikes. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Morocco:** a kingdom in northwestern Africa with coasts on the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Western Sahara to the south. See also **Spanish Sahara** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**moron:** a person having mild mental retardation. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**moron:** a very foolish or stupid person. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**morose:** gloomily or sullenly ill-humored, as a person or mood. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**morose:** ill-tempered; gloomy, sullen, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**morphine:** a drug made from opium, used for relieving pain. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**morphine:** a drug made from opium, used for relieving pain. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**morphine:** a drug made from opium, used for relieving pain. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**morphine:** a drug made from opium, used for relieving pain. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**morphogenesis:** (embryology) the development of structural features of an organism or part. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Morris:** reference to the Morris Mini-Minor, a small car introduced in 1959 which was manufactured by Morris Motors Ltd., based in Cowley, England. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Morris chair:** a large armchair having an adjustable back and loose, removable cushions. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**morrow:\*\*\*** the day following some specified day. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Morse:** reference to Morse Code, a system by which letters, numbers, punctuation and other signs are expressed by: dots, dashes and spaces; wigwags of a flag; long and short sounds, or flashes of light.

- Morse code is now used mainly in signaling and in some telegraphy.  
—SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Morse:** reference to Morse Code, a system by which letters, numbers, punctuation and other signs are expressed by: dots, dashes and spaces; wigwags of a flag; long and short sounds, or flashes of light. Morse code is now used mainly in signaling and in some telegraphy.  
—PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Morse code:** a system by which letters, numbers, punctuation and other signs are expressed by dots, dashes and spaces or by flag signals, long and short sounds or flashes of light. Morse code is now used mainly in signaling and in some telegraphy. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Morse code:** a system by which letters, numbers, punctuation and other signs are expressed by dots, dashes and spaces or by wigwags of a flag, long and short sounds or flashes of light. Morse code is now used mainly in signaling and in some telegraphy. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Morse code:** a system in which letters, numbers, punctuation and other signs are expressed by dots, dashes and spaces, wigwags of a flag, long and short sounds, or flashes of light. Morse code is now used mainly in signaling and in some telegraphy. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- mortar-and-pestle:** pound or grind a substance to a powder in a very hard bowl (mortar) with a tool, usually club-shaped (pestle). —Academy Level II Glossary
- MOs:** abbreviation for mission orders. See **mission orders** in this glossary.  
—Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Moscow:** capital of the Soviet Union and largest city in the country, located in the west-central Soviet Union on the Moscow River. It is the Soviet Union's economic and cultural center. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Moscow:\*\*\*** capital of the Soviet Union and largest city in the country, located in the west-central Soviet Union on the Moscow River. It is the Soviet Union's economic and cultural center. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Moscow:** the capital of the Soviet Union and largest city in the country, located in the west-central Soviet Union on the Moscow River. The Soviet Union's economic and cultural center. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Moscow River:** a reference to the Moskva River, a river 315 miles long that flows through Moscow, the capital city of Russia. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Moses:** Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who, according to the Biblical book of Exodus, led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt and delivered God's law to the people. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Moses:** Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who, according to the Biblical book of Exodus, led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt and delivered God's law to the people. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Moses:** Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who, according to the Biblical book of Exodus, led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt. Their passage out of Egypt was obstructed by the Red Sea, and the Pharaoh had

changed his mind about freeing the Israelites and sent an army of chariots to recapture them. With his rod, Moses parted the Red Sea and his people safely passed to the other side. However, when the Egyptian chariots pursued, the parted waters collapsed and destroyed them. See also **Pharaoh** and **Red Sea** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Moses, the brass tablets of:** reference to the Ten Commandments (the divine law given in the Old Testament of the Bible) which were, per the Bible, engraved on tablets and given to the prophet Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Per the story, God shrouded the mountain in a cloud, and made thunder, lightning and trumpet blasts come forth from it. The commandments engraved on the tablets include such laws as: «Thou shalt not kill,» «Thou shalt not steal,» etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Moses, the brass tablets of:** reference to the Ten Commandments (the divine law given in the Old Testament of the Bible) which were, per the Bible, engraved on tablets and given to the prophet Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Per the story, God shrouded the mountain in a cloud, and made thunder, lightning and trumpet blasts come forth from it. The commandments engraved on the tablets include such laws as: «Thou shalt not kill,» «Thou shalt not steal,» etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mosque:** Muslim temple or place of worship. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Mossians:** persons of the African Mossi tribe located in the northeastern parts of the Ivory Coast and Ghana (two countries in west Africa). —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Moss, Sterling:** a well-known British race car driver of the 50s and 60s, thought of in his time as the uncrowned king of Grand Prix racing. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**mote:** a small particle or speck, especially of dust. ÑRandom House Second Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**mote:** (colloquial) drive, or ride in, a car. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**mote:** (colloquial) drive, or ride in, a car. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**mote:** (slang) move speedily. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**mothballs, lay in:**\*\*\* put into a condition of being stored or in reserve. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**mothballs, out of:**\*\*\* no longer stored away, held in reserve or disused. Derived from mothballs; balls of a substance used among stored fabrics to repel moths. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mothballs, put in:** put into a condition of being stored or in reserve. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**moth-chewed:** same as moth-eaten: out of fashion; antiquated. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Mother Church:** the Church of Scientology International. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**mother complex:** reference to a Freudian theory which supposes the unconscious desire of a young child for sexual intercourse with the

- parent of the opposite sex, especially between boys and their mothers. See also Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- mother earth:** the earth personified as the mother of its inhabitants and its products. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- mother-in-law-osis:** a made-up word expressing a state or condition, especially one which is disordered or abnormal (-osis), stemming from the mother of one's husband or wife (mother-in-law). Ñ compiled from Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- mother-lode:** having a rich or main vein of ore in an area, or in a mine. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- mother lode:** having a rich or main vein of ore in an area, or in a mine. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Mother Nature:** nature personified as the mother of all things except those made by man; nature. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Mother's Day:** the second Sunday in May, a day set aside in the US in honor of mothers. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- motif:** dominant idea or feature. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- motif:\*\*\*** the underlying theme or main element in a literary or artistic work. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- moting: (slang)** going or moving along, as if in a car. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- moting: (slang)** moving speedily. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- motion, laws of:** the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also Newton in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- motivated:** given some inner drive, impulse, etc., that causes one to act in a certain way; given incentive.--compiled from Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a motivator is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. See also the section on **R2 - 62** in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a motivator is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may

tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also dynamics in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also dynamic in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also dynamic in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

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**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit

«motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

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**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also overt in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to



someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also overt act and dynamic in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**motivator:\*\*\*** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also dynamics in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

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**motivator:** an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a «motivator» is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it «motivates» a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been «motivated.» When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also

- overt act** and **dynamics** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- motivator:** an incident which happens to the preclear and which he dramatizes. It is an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a motivator is because it tends to prompt that one pays it backÑit «motivates» a new overt. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- motivator:** something or someone that initiates, or is a stimulus to, action or behavior. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- motivatorish:** like or characteristic of a motivator. See also **motivator** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- motivatorish:\*\*\*** like or characteristic of a motivator. See also **motivator** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Motivator - Overt:** processing in which one handles something done to the preclear and then what the preclear has done to somebody else. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- motor:** of, manifested by or involving muscular movements. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- motor:** of, manifested by or involving muscular movements. See also **motor strip** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- motordrome:** a rounded course or track, often rising at an angle or in a curve toward its outer edge, upon which automobile and motorcycle races are run. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- motorman:** the operator of an electric streetcar, locomotive, etc. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- motor strip:** the mind's control system through the motor controls. There are two panels on each side of the skull, one on top of the other, and they control opposite sides of the body. One of the panels on each side is where the thoughts register, and the other panel is where the muscle control is set up. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- motor strip:** the mind's control system through the motor controls. There are two panels on each side of the skull, one on top of the other, and they control opposite sides of the body. One of the panels on each side is where the thoughts register (called the «sensory strip»), and the other panel is where the muscle control is set up. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Motown:\*\*\*** an upbeat, often pop-influenced style of rhythm and blues associated with the city of Detroit and with numerous black vocalists and vocal groups since the 1950s and characterized by compact, danceable arrangements. See also **rhythm and blues** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- motto:** a brief sentence adopted as a rule of conduct. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- motto:** a brief sentence adopted as a rule of conduct. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Motts:** a New York City staff member at time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Mott Street:** a made-up name for a street. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- mount:** short for mountain. According to the Bible, Mount Sinai was the place where Moses received the Ten Commandments (the ten laws

forming the fundamental moral code of Israel) from God. Moses, the leader of the Israelites, went up on the mountain and God shrouded the mountain in a cloud and made thunder, lightning and trumpet blasts come forth from the mountain, then gave the commandments to Moses. Two of these are «Honor thy father and mother» and «Thou shalt not kill.» See also **thy** and **thou** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**mountaineering:** the sport of climbing mountains. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**mountaineering:\*\*\*** the sport of climbing mountains. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**Mountain, Mr.:** a made-up name for a preclear. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**mountain out of a molehill, (make a):** exaggerate a minor difficulty. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary

**Mountains of the Moon:** a mountain group in central Africa on the boundary between Uganda and Zaire. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Mountains of the Moon:** a mountain group in central Africa on the boundary between Uganda and Zaire. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Mount Ararat:** a mountain in east Turkey, near the borders of Iran and the Soviet Union. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Mount Button-Button:** a made-up name for a mountain. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Mount Everest:** a mountain on the border of Tibet and Nepal in the central Himalayas. At over 29,000 feet, it is the highest peak in the world. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Mount Everest:** a mountain on the border of Tibet and Nepal in the central Himalayas. At over 29,000 feet, it is the highest peak in the world. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**mounting:\*\*\*** rising; ascending; soaring. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Mount Olympus:** the highest mountain in Greece, peaking at 9,570 feet. In Greek mythology it is said to have been the home of the gods. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Mount Olympus:** the highest mountain in Greece, peaking at 9,570 feet. In Greek mythology it is said to have been the home of the gods. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Mount Punk:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a mountain. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Mount Punk:** a made-up name for a mountain. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Mount Punk:** a made-up name for a mountain. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Mount Rushmore:** a mountain in South Dakota, US, in which the likenesses of four presidents' heads are carved: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**mousetrap, make a better: See Emerson** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**mouth, down in the:** (informal) sad or discouraged; gloomy; dejected. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**mouth, ran off at the:** to give opinions without knowing all the facts. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**movement:** the moving parts of a machine or mechanism. In the case of the E-Meter, movement refers to the needle assembly. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**mow (him) down:** kill or destroy (him) as with swift, sudden strokes, gunfire, etc. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**mowing people down:** killing or destroying people with swift, sudden strokes, gunfire, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Mozart:** the music of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 - 1791), Austrian composer. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Mr. Freud:** Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**MRINA:** abbreviation for Member of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects. The Royal Institution of Naval Architects is a British professional organization of marine engineers involved in ship designing and planning. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Mrs. Hepsibah:\*\*\*** a made-up name. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**msn:** abbreviation for mission. See **mission** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Mt. Carmel:** a mountain range in northwest Israel, near the Mediterranean coast. Highest point, 1818 feet. 14 miles long. The weather around Mt. Carmel is bumpy. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**M to the gup-gup squared or the rippety-rip-bop to the tenth power:** a made-up, nonsensical mathematical or scientific calculation. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**MTS:** abbreviation for Mission Tech Services. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**mucilage:** a sticky substance used as an adhesive. —Academy Level II Glossary

**muck:** (colloquial) spoil, bungle, botch. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**muck:** filth, dirt or slime. Used figuratively. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**muck about:** (slang) waste time; putter. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**muck-along:** (slang) tending to waste time; puttering. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**muck-along:** (slang) tending to waste time; puttering. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**muck around:** (informal) waste time. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**mucked-up:** (slang) spoiled; fouled or messed up. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**mucked-up:\*\*\*** (slang) spoiled; fouled up; made a mess of. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**mucked up: (slang)** spoiled; fouled up; made a mess of. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mucking about:** wasting time, puttering, going about aimlessly. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**mucking around:** wasting time, puttering, going about aimlessly. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**mucking around:** wasting time, puttering, going about aimlessly. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**mucklucks:** a made-up word. —NED Approved Glossary

**mucklucks:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**mucks (it) up: (slang)** spoils it; fouls it up; makes a mess of it. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**muck (something) up: (informal)** make a mess of or bungle (something). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**muck up:\*\*\* (slang)** spoil; foul up; make a mess of. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mucky: (informal)** in an untidy condition; messy. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**mud: (slang)** the worst part of anything; the dregs. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Mud, Achmed:** a made-up name for an author. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Mud Bayou:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**mudbox:** the area in the bilge which collects the mud out of the bilge water. See also **bilge** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**mud boxes:** areas in the bilge which collect the mud out of the bilge water. See also **bilge** in this glossary. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**muddied:** confused. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**muddle:** a confused, disordered, or embarrassing state of affairs; a mess. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**muddle:** a confused state of mind. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**muddle through:** succeed in spite of confusion. —NED Approved Glossary

**mud pie:** a molded mass of mud made by children in play. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**mud theory:** the theory that man is an animal who arose as a result of a spontaneous accident from a «sea of ammonia» and, by the stages of development called «evolution,» arrived at his present level of intelligence. The «man from mud» theory was taken by scientists from Egyptian demonology and foisted off on man as «modern thought.» This theory is most recently attributed to Charles Darwin, 1809 - 1882, English naturalist. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**mud theory:** the theory that man is an animal who arose as a result of a spontaneous accident from a «sea of ammonia» and, by the stages of development called «evolution,» arrived at his present level of intelligence. The «man from mud» theory was taken by scientists

from Egyptian demonology and foisted off on man as «modern thought.» This theory is most recently attributed to Charles Darwin, 1809 - 82, English naturalist. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**muezzin:** in Muslim countries, a crier, as in a minaret, who calls the people to prayer five times a day. See also minaret in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**muff: (informal)** bungle; handle clumsily. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**muff: (psychiatry)** a cloth wrapped tightly over the mouth and nostrils of noisy patients in insane asylums, to keep down the noise and keep the patients quiet. —HEV Approved Glossary

**muffed: (informal)** bungled; performed clumsily. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**muffed it: (slang)** done something badly or awkwardly. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Mug:** a made-up name for a god. Humorously coined from mug, to assault, especially from behind and usually with intent to rob. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**mug:** a thug, ruffian or other criminal. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**mug: (slang)** a thug, ruffian or other criminal. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**mug: (slang)** in a pouting mood; sullen; moping. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**muggy-fuggy:** a made-up word from muggy and fuggy, both of which mean foggy. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**mugwump:** a person who acts independently, especially in politics. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mugwump:** a person who acts independently, especially in politics. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**mugwumpism:** the conduct or habit of a mugwump: a person who acts independently, especially in politics. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**muldeberries:\*\*\*** a made-up word for a type of berry. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**muldeberries:** a made-up word for a type of berry. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**multifaceted:** having many aspects or phases. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**multiple sclerosis:** a disease in which there is damage to the central nervous system; it is marked by speech defects, loss of muscular coordination, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**multitude, the:** the common people; the masses. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**multitudinous:** very numerous; many. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**multitudinous:** very numerous; many. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**mumbo jumbo:** foolish or meaningless incantation; ritualistic or ceremonial nonsense. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**mum:** silent. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mumbo jumbo:** foolish or meaningless incantation; ritualistic or ceremonial nonsense. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**mumbo jumbo:** foolish or meaningless incantation; ritualistic or ceremonial nonsense. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**mumbo jumbo:** foolish or meaningless incantation; ritualistic or ceremonial nonsense. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**mumbo jumbo:** meaningless ritual. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**mumbo jumbo:** senseless or pretentious language, usually designed to obscure an issue, confuse a listener or the like. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Mumbo Jumbo, Florida:** a made-up name for a location in the state of Florida, USA. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**mummy:** a dead body preserved by the method of embalming the ancient Egyptians used. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Mummy's Foot, The:** title of a story written by French writer Theophile Gautier (1811 - 1872). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**mum's the word:** do not reveal what you know (about something); keep silent. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Munich:** a city and commercial, industrial, transportation, communications and cultural center in Germany. During World War II, the Allies bombed much of the city. See also war in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Munich:** a city and commercial, industrial, transportation, communications and cultural center in Germany. During World War II, the Allies bombed much of the city. See also World War II in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Munich:** a city in West Germany. The Munich Agreement was signed here in 1938 by France and Great Britain, to surrender part of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany. See also Chamberlain in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Munro, H.H.:** Hector Hugo Munro (1870 - 1916), Scottish author born in Burma. His first volume of short stories, for which he became famous, was published in 1904 under his pseudonym, Saki. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Murad cigarettes:** a made-up name for a brand of cigarette. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Murat:** Joachim Murat (1767? - 1815), French cavalry commander. He gave up his studies for the priesthood to fight in Egypt (1798 - 99) with Napoleon and fought in various battles with Napoleon until 1815. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**murder:** (slang) something extremely difficult or perilous. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**murder-mystery:**\*\*\* of or pertaining to a murder story in which the murderer's identity is concealed by a complicated plot until the dénouement (the clearing up, at the end of a play or story, of the complications of the plot). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**murder off:** to kill or end completely. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Murders of the Rue Morgue character:** reference to the murderer from the story The Murders in the Rue Morgue, written by Edgar Allan Poe in 1841. It is the story of a mother and daughter who are brutally murdered in a crime that baffles the police. Poe's amateur detective, C. Auguste Dupin, solves the mystery. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**murder will out:** the truth will come to light. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Murmansk:** a seaport and base for naval and fishing vessels in northwestern Russia. In World War II, it was a major supply base and port for English and American convoys. See also **war** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Murphy, Bridey:** a widely published account of a woman who was regressed back to the 1800s through the use of hypnosis during which a full and detailed life in Ireland was contacted. Her name in that life was Bridey Murphy. Dianetics discoveries inspired and were the impetus behind this 1952 episode. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Murphy, Bridey:** a woman who was regressed back to the 1800s through the use of hypnosis during which a full and detailed life in Ireland was contacted. Her name in that life was Bridey Murphy. Dianetics discoveries inspired and were the impetus behind this 1952 episode. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Murphy, Bridey:** reference to a widely published account of a woman who was regressed back to the 1800s through the use of hypnosis during which a full and detailed life in Ireland was contacted. Her name in that life was Bridey Murphy. Dianetics discoveries inspired and were the impetus behind this 1952 episode. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**muscle-bound:** having enlarged and inelastic muscles, as from excessive exercise. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**mushroom cloud:** a huge mushroom-shaped cloud that forms in the air after an atomic explosion. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**mushroom plume:** a huge mushroom-shaped cloud that forms in the air after an atomic explosion. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**musical chairs:** a destructive activity of rapidly transferring personnel from post to post. As posts do not really get held as people are on them too briefly, musical chairs is the single most destructive action to an org's stats. It gets its name from a game in which players march to music around empty chairs (always one fewer than the number of players) and rush to sit down each time the music stops: the player with no seat is eliminated in each round. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**music therapy:** humorous reference to the bizarre attempt at influencing one's moods or emotions by taking narcotic pills, playing music at high volume and going to sleep to wake up affected by it. For example, a person might take the pills, play Bach loudly and go to sleep so as to wake up feeling «Bach-y.» —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary



**musket:** a heavy, large-caliber gun for infantry soldiers, introduced in the sixteenth century; the predecessor of the modern rifle. ÑRandom House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**muskets:** long-barrelled firearms used as by infantry soldiers before the invention of the rifle. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**musk glands:** glands that emit a strong, penetrating odor. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 43. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 43. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945). Italian fascist dictator of Italy from 1922 - 1945. Mussolini recieved backing and support from Nazi Germany during World War II. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian Fascists and prime minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943. See also fascism. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Mussolini:** Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian Fascists and prime minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943. Fascists are people who believe in or practice fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals, and extreme nationalism and militarism. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Mussorgsky:** Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1835 - 1881), Russian composer of operas and orchestral works and songs. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Mussorgsky:** Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1835 - 1881), Russian composer of operas and orchestral works and songs. —Academy Level III Glossary

**mustard-plaster:** a plaster made with powdered mustard, applied to the skin as a counterirritant. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**muster:** gather; summon; rouse. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**muster:** gather; summon; rouse. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**muster:** gather; summon; rouse. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**mustering:** assembling or gathering together for and putting through a roll call. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**mutation:** change or alteration, as in form or nature. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**mutation:** change or alteration in form. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**mutt: (slang)** a stupid or foolish person. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**mutt: (slang)** a stupid or foolish person. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**mutter:** something said in low tones with the lips almost closed, often in an angry or complaining way; grumble. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**mutton:** the flesh of sheep, used as food. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**muttonheadedly:** (slang) stupidly. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**mutt-wutt:\*\*\*** a made-up word. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**mutt-wutt:** a made-up word having no specific meaning. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**mutual:** done, said, felt, etc., by each toward the other; given and received. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**muy estúpido:** Spanish for «very stupid.» —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**muy estúpido:** (Spanish) very stupid.—Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**muzhik:** a Russian peasant. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition, 5th ACC Glossary Part 1 (Final approval 2.12.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**muzhik:** (Russian) a peasant. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**muzhik:** (Russian) a peasant. Used humorously in this lecture. —NED Approved Glossary

**muzhik:** (Russian) a peasant. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**muzhiks:** Russian peasants. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**muzziness:** a made-up word for a condition or state. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**muzzled:** using muzzled auditing, which means the stark total of TRs 0 to 4 and not anything else added. It is called so because auditors too often added in comments, Q-and-Aed, deviated, discussed and otherwise messed up a session. Muzzle meant a «muzzle was put on them,» figuratively speaking, so they would only state the auditing command and ack. A muzzled auditor is not expected to do anything but state the command (or ask the question) with no variation, acknowledge the pc's answer and handle the pc origins by understanding and acknowledging what the pc said. —Academy Level II Glossary

**muzzy:** (slang) uncertain. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**MV2: (physics)** part of the formula  $E = 1/2 MV^2$  where E represents energy, M represents mass and «V<sup>2</sup>» represents velocity (speed) squared (multiplied by itself). It is the formula for calculating the energy of a body in motion. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**MV Apollo:\*\*\*** short for Motor Vessel Apollo. See **Flag** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**myelin sheathing:** the fatty layer of tissues coating the nerves. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**myelin sheathing:** the fatty layer of tissues coating the nerves. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**myelin sheathing:** the fatty layer of tissues coating the nerves. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**My Fair Lady:** a movie adapted from George Bernard Shaw's play Pygmalion. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**my hat: (colloquial)** certainly not! An expression used to show disagreement with or one's surprise at a statement, remark, etc. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as my foot, my eye, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**my hat: (colloquial)** certainly not! An expression used to show disagreement with or one's surprise at a statement, remark, etc. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as my foot, my eye, etc.) —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**`my number' on it:** thought of as the instrument of fate in the death of a person (from have one's number on it). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**myopia:** inability to see clearly what is far awayÑnearsightedness. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**myopic:** nearsighted (seeing distinctly at a short distance only). —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**myriad:** an indefinitely great number. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**myriad:** any indefinitely large number. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**myskery:** a humorous alteration of mystery. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**mysteries:\*\*\*** actions or practices about which there is, or is supposed to be, some secrecy; «secrets» or highly technical operations in a trade or art. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**mystery:** the condition of being secret or secretive. ÑScott Foresman Advanced Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**mystery sandwich:** the only way anybody gets stuck to anything. It's two pieces of bread, one of which represents the thetan, one of which represents the body, and the two pieces of bread are pulled together by a mystery. They are kept together by a volition to know the mystery. —Academy Level II Glossary

**mystic:** a person who practices mysticism: the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**mystic:** a person who practices mysticism, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**mystic:** a person who practices mysticism, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**mystic:** a person who practices mysticism, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**mystic:** a person who practices mysticism, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**mystic:** a person who practices mysticism, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**mystic:** concerning mysticism: the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**mystic:** inspiring a sense of mystery and awe. —Clearing Congress No. 1 Ñ The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**mystic:** of hidden meaning or nature; mysterious. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**mystic:** of hidden meaning or nature; mysterious. —R-factor Ñ Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**mystic:** of mystics or mysticism; especially relating to or based on intuition, contemplation or meditation of a spiritual nature. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**mystic:** one who practices mysticism (puts oneself into direct relation with the Diety or other unifying principle of life). Ñ edited from American Heritage and Oxford English Unabridged Dictionaries (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**mystic:** short for **mysticism**, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual

- nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people.  
 —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- mysticism:** 1. the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. 2. many right ideas, but the wrong way to go about it. ÑLRH, 8-8008  
 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- mysticism:** any doctrine that asserts the possibility of attaining knowledge of spiritual truths through intuition acquired by fixed meditation. ÑEOS Glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- mysticism:** the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —Secrets of the Most Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- mysticism:** the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- mysticism:** the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- mysticism:** the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- mystics:** persons who practice mysticism, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- mystified:** puzzled by something. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- myth:** a belief, opinion or theory that is not based on fact or reality. ÑWorld Book Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**NAAP:** abbreviation for National Academy of American Psychology. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Nader, Ralph:** (1934 - ) US lawyer known as a leading advocate for consumers. Nader became known in the 1960s for accusing the automobile industry of producing dangerous cars. He then later attacked unsanitary conditions in the meat packing industry and called for more attention to railroad and airline safety. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**Nagasaki:** a seaport in southwest Japan; site of the second military use of the atomic bomb on 9 August 1945. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**nagging:** gnawing; nagging, quarreling or haggling. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**nags:** torments with persistent demands or complaints. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**nah:** (colloquial) no; a negative reply. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**nah:** (colloquial) no; a negative reply. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**nah:** (colloquial) no; a negative reply. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**nailed:** (1) (informal) detect and expose (a lie, scandal, etc.). (2) (informal) catch (a person) in some difficulty, lie, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**nailed:** kept firmly in one place or position. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**nailed:** kept firmly in one place or position. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nailed:** kept firmly in one place or position. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**nailed:** kept firmly in one place or position. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**nailed:** (slang) made final; thoroughly known. A variation of nailed down. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**nailed down:** (slang) (1) thoroughly known. (2) made securely final. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**nailed down:** (slang) in good condition; secured. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**nailed down:** (slang) thoroughly known. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**nails:** (informal) detects and exposes. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**nailed (something) down:** settle or establish (something) clearly and unmistakably. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**naiveties:** foolishly simple, childlike, unsophisticated ideas or qualities. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**namby-pamby:** lacking vigor or decisiveness; weak. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**namby-pamby:** lacking vigor or decisiveness; weak. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**namby-pamby:\*\*\*** lacking vigor or decisiveness; weak. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**name of the game:\*\*\*** the important thing; the thing that matters most. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —Academy Level II Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —NED Approved Glossary

**name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

- name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- name, rank and serial number:** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- name, rank, serial number:** a precise statement of identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- name, rank, serial number: (informal)** precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- Nancy:** a manufacturing city in northeastern France. It was an important railroad center that suffered heavily under bombardment in World War I. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Nancy:** city in northeastern France. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- Nantes:** a manufacturing and commercial city in northwestern France. It was heavily damaged by allied bombing in World War II. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Nantucket:\*\*\*** an island off southeast Massachusetts: summer resort. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader and emperor of France (1804 - 15). —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader and emperor of France (1804 - 15). In the early part of his career his army consisted of 30,000 soldiers. By 1812 Napoleon had built his army up to 500,000 men. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader and emperor of France (1804 - 15). He led a brilliant campaign of French domination in Europe but ended in ruin, spending the last years of his life as a prisoner on a lonely British island. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final



- defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —NED Approved Glossary

**Napoleon:** Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Napoleonic:** like, having the nature of, characteristic of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Napoleonic:** of or having to do with Napoleon. See Napoleon in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Napoleonic:** of the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Napoleonic Wars:** the intermittent wars (1796 - 1815) waged by France principally against England, Prussia, Austria and Russia. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Napoleons:** persons similar to Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Napoleon's Grand Army:** the army of French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821). In 1812, when Napoleon, on his last major campaign invaded Russia, this army totalled 600,000 men. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**nappies:** (British informal) diapers. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**nappies:** (British informal) diapers. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**nappies: (chiefly British)** diapers. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**narcissism: (psychoanalysis)** arrest at or regression to a supposed stage of development in which the self is an object of erotic pleasure. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**narco:** short for narcosynthesis. See **narcosynthesis**. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**narcoanesthesia:** an anesthesia that puts the patient to sleep.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Narconon:** a drug rehabilitation program using L. Ron Hubbard's technology. It was originally organized in the Arizona State Prison by an inmate who was himself a drug addict of thirteen years. He put to use the basic principles of the mind contained in books by L. Ron Hubbard, and by doing so completely cured himself and helped twenty other inmates do the same. Narconon means non-narcosis, and there are now Narconon centers in many areas around the world. On the Narconon program, no drugs whatever are used for withdrawal, and the usual withdrawal effects, such as those experienced by quitting drugs "cold turkey," are most often completely bypassed. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Narconon:** a drug rehabilitation program using L. Ron Hubbard's technology. It was originally organized in the Arizona State Prison by an inmate who was himself a drug addict of thirteen years. He put to use the basic principles of the mind contained in books by L. Ron Hubbard, and by doing so completely cured himself and helped twenty other inmates do the same. Narconon means non-narcosis, and there are now Narconon centers in many areas around the world. On the Narconon program, no drugs whatever are used for withdrawal, and the usual withdrawal effects, such as those experienced by quitting drugs "cold turkey," are most often completely bypassed. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**narcosynthesis:** drug hypnosis. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**narcosynthesis:** drug hypnotism; the practice of inducing sleep with drugs and then talking to the patient to draw out buried thoughts. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**narcosynthesis:** (psychiatry) drug hypnotism; the practice of inducing sleep with drugs and then talking to the patient to draw out buried thoughts. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**narcosynthesis:** (psychiatry) drug hypnotism; the practice of inducing sleep with drugs and then talking to the patient to draw out buried thoughts. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**narcosynthesis:** (psychiatry) drug hypnotism; the practice of inducing sleep with drugs and then talking to the patient to draw out buried thoughts. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**narcosynthesis:** (psychiatry) drug hypnotism; the practice of inducing sleep with drugs and then talking to the patient to draw out buried thoughts. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**narcotic:** of or having the power to produce narcosis, a state of stupor or greatly reduced activity produced by a drug. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Narcotics Division:** a reference to the Bureau of Narcotics established on 14 June 1930, as an independent bureau of the Treasury Department in the United States. Its alleged purpose is to protect individuals from dangerous drugs. It is charged with the responsibility of enforcing various controlled substance codes and laws passed in the US, issuing permits for sending drugs out of the US, regulating the quantity of drugs created in the states for medicinal purposes and licensing the production of poppies and manufacturing of opium products. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Narcotics Division:** reference to the Bureau of Narcotics established on 14 June 1930, as an independent bureau of the Treasury Department in the United States. Its alleged purpose is to protect individuals from dangerous drugs. It is charged with the responsibility of enforcing various controlled substance codes and laws passed in the US, issuing permits for sending drugs out of the US, regulating the quantity of drugs created in the states for medicinal purposes and licensing the production of poppies and manufacturing of opium products. —NED Approved Glossary

**narration:** the telling of a story or of happenings. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**narrative:** in reference to running narrative incidents or chains of incidents in a Dianetics auditing session. A narrative chain is a chain of similar experiences rather than similar somatics; a chain of incidents of similar description or event (such as "falls downstairs," "fight with brother"), as opposed to one in which the similarity of content is of feelings, sensations, attitudes, pains, emotions. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**narrative:** in reference to running narrative incidents or chains of incidents in a Dianetics auditing session. A narrative chain is a chain of similar experiences rather than similar somatics; a chain of incidents of similar description or event (such as "falls downstairs," "fight with brother"), as opposed to one in which the similarity of content is of feelings, sensations, attitudes, pains, emotions. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**narrative:** pertaining to narrative incidents or chains of incidents in a Dianetics auditing session. A narrative chain is a chain of similar experiences rather than similar somatics; a chain of incidents of similar description or event (such as "falls downstairs," "fight with brother"), as opposed to one in which the similarity of content is of feelings, sensations, attitudes, pains, emotions. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Nasser:** Gamal Abdal Nasser (1918 - 1970), Egyptian army officer and political leader, first president of the republic of Egypt (1956 - 1970). After becoming president, he nationalized the company that controlled the Suez Canal. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**nasty:** (slang) excellent; "wicked"; "mean." —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Natal:** a province in the eastern part of the Republic of South Africa. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Natal:** a province in the eastern part of the Republic of South Africa. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Natal University:** a university founded in 1909 at Pietermaritzburg (capital of Natal) with a branch in Durban, South Africa. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**National Academy of American Psychology:** an association formed in 1957, under the auspices of the Founding Church of Scientology Washington, DC, which had the purpose of bringing about high ethical standards in the mental health field of America. It had a program to disseminate an eighteen point code of ethics (Loyalty Oath of Mental Practice) and get psychiatrists, psychologists, etc., signed and sworn to it. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**National Biscuit Company:** an American company founded in 1898 that produces several kinds of foodstuffs, including biscuit products, crackers, cookies, breakfast cereal and desserts. Also known as Nabisco. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**National Casualty:** short for National Casualty Company, an insurance company in the United States with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. Casualty insurance is a type of insurance which protects a person from lawsuits filed by persons he has injured or whose property he has injured. It also will provide payments to the insured person for accidents which happen to himself or to his property. —HEV Approved Glossary

**national councils:** reference to the national Association and Organization Secretaries during 1964 and 1965 that managed the individual orgs of Scientology throughout the world. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**National Geographic:**\*\*\* National Geographic Magazine, a monthly publication by the National Geographic Society containing geographical knowledge concerning all the corners of the Earth. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**National Geographic:** short for National Geographic Magazine, a monthly publication by the National Geographic Society containing geographical knowledge concerning all the corners of the Earth. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**National Geographic:** short for National Geographic Magazine, a monthly publication by the National Geographic Society containing geographical knowledge concerning all the corners of the Earth. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**National Insurance Company:** a made-up name for a company. National Insurance is the act or system in England of insuring employed persons against sickness or unemployment, especially in accordance with the National Insurance Acts which require certain wage-earners to make weekly payments supplemented by their employers, in return for which they are entitled to State (government) assistance in sickness, unemployment, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**nationalism:** the doctrine that national interest, security, etc., are more important than international considerations. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**nationalists:** persons devoted and loyal to their own nation, following the policy or doctrine of asserting the interests of their own nation, viewed as separate from the interests of other nations or the common interests of all nations. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- National Museum:** short for the United States National Museum, a part of the Smithsonian Institution (an organization founded in the US in 1846 with the purpose of "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"). The United States National Museum is located in Washington, DC and consists of two parts: the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of History and Technology. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- National Provincial Bank:** one of the largest banks in England during World War I. It merged with Westminster Bank in the late 1960s and became the National Westminster Bank, as it is known today. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- National Service:** the National Health Service, the government-financed health service of Great Britain, providing medical and dental care for every person in the country at the lowest possible rate. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Nation, Carry:** (1846 - 1911) American temperance agitator, famous for her use of a hatchet to break up saloons. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- native:\*\*\*** existing in or belonging to one by nature; innate. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- native:** natural to a person or thing. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- natively:** belonging to a person or thing by nature; inborn; natural. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89
- native state:** the state where the thetan has the potential of knowing everything. He knows everything there is to know without any action connected with it or evaluation because of it or having to look to discover it. He just knows it. See also thetan in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- native state:** the state where the thetan has the potential of knowing everything. See also thetan in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- NATO:** abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance established (1949) by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States, and later joined by Greece and Turkey (1952) and West Germany (1955). Its aim is to safeguard the Atlantic community, particularly against the Soviet bloc. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- NATO:** abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance established (1949) by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States, and later joined by Greece and Turkey (1952) and West Germany (1955). Its aim is to safeguard the Atlantic community, particularly against the Soviet bloc. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- NATO:** abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance established (1949) by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States, and later joined by Greece and Turkey (1952) and West Germany (1955). Its aim is to safeguard

- the Atlantic community, particularly against the Soviet bloc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- NATO:** abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an international organization begun in 1949 whose member countries have pledged to settle disputes among themselves peacefully and to defend one another against outside aggressors. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- NATO:** abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization. An international organization, begun in 1949. Members have pledged to settle disputes among themselves peacefully, and to defend one another against outside aggressors. Member nations include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States, Greece, Spain, Turkey and West Germany and France. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- natter:** fault finding; griping. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- natter:** fault finding; griping. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- natter:** find fault with; gripe. —Academy Level II Glossary
- natter:\*\*\*** find fault with; gripe. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- nattering:** finding fault with; griping. In Scientology, if a person is nattering about somebody, one knows the person has overts on that somebody. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- nattering:** finding fault with; griping. In Scientology, if a person is nattering about somebody, one knows the person has overts on that somebody. See also **overt** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- nattering:** finding fault with; griping. In Scientology, if a person is nattering about somebody, one knows the person has overts on that somebody. See also **overt** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- natural law:** a sequence of events in nature or in human activities that has been observed to occur with unvarying uniformity under the same conditions. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- natural law:** a sequence of events in nature or in human activities that has been observed to occur with unvarying uniformity under the same conditions. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- natural philosophy:** earlier name for natural science or physics, the study of nature and the physical universe. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- natural science:** any science dealing with the facts of nature or the physical world. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- natural selection:** a process in nature resulting in the survival and perpetuation of only those forms of plant and animal life having certain favorable characteristics that best enable them to adapt to a specific environment. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- natural selection:** a process in nature resulting in the survival and perpetuation of only those forms of plant and animal life having certain favorable characteristics that best enable them to adapt to a specific environment. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- natural selection:** see **Darwin** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- nature:\*\*\*** kind; sort. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**naturopath:** one who practices naturopathy, a system or method of treating disease that employs no surgery or synthetic drugs but uses special diets, herbs, vitamins, massage, etc., to assist the natural healing processes. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**naturopath:** one who practices naturopathy, a system or method of treating disease that employs no surgery or synthetic drugs but uses special diets, herbs, vitamins, massage, etc., to assist the natural healing processes. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**naturopath:** one who practices naturopathy, a system or method of treating disease that employs no surgery or synthetic drugs but uses special diets, herbs, vitamins, massage, etc., to assist the natural healing processes. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**naturopathy:** a system or method of treating disease that employs no surgery or synthetic drugs but uses special diets, herbs, massage, etc., to assist the natural healing processes. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**naturopathy:** a system or method of treating disease that employs no surgery or synthetic drugs but uses special diets, herbs, massage, etc., to assist the natural healing processes. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**naught:** nothing. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**nautch girl:** a professional dancing girl in India. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**nautical:\*\*\*** of sailors or seamanship. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**nauticalese:** the language of sailors and seamanship. A coined word from "nautical" of sailors or seamanship and "-ese" the language or dialect of. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**NAV:** short for naval. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**naval cannon:** heavy artillery pieces mounted to the decks of ships. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor.

**Naval Civil Affairs:** a joint army-navy project established in 1944 to train officers in military government. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**naval command:** a naval force, organization or district under a specified authority or jurisdiction. See also **naval district** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**naval command:** a naval force, organization or district under a specified authority or jurisdiction. See also **naval district** in this glossary. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**naval command:** a naval force, organization or district, under a specified authority or jurisdiction. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**naval district:** a geographical area in which all nonoperational naval activities (those dealing with training) are directed by a commanding officer. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**naval district:** a geographical area in which all nonoperational naval activities (those dealing with training) are directed by a commanding officer. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Naval Intelligence, Office of:** a section of the United States Navy. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation



of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Naval Intelligence, Office of:** a section of the United States Navy. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**navigate:** to plan, record and control the course and position of a ship. To steer or direct a ship from one place to another by water in an expedient manner. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**navigation shack:** a room or structure on a ship where the navigational equipment is housed and from where navigation of the ship is directed. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**navigator:** a person who directs the course of (a ship or aircraft or vehicle, etc.). —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**navigator:\*\*\*** a person who directs the course of (a ship or aircraft or vehicle, etc.). —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**nav shack:** (informal) short for navigation shack, a room or structure on a ship for housing navigational equipment. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Navy Department:** a United States governmental department established in 1798 which is responsible for (1) the control of naval policy; (2) naval command; (3) logistics administration and control; (4) business administration. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Navy Department:** a United States governmental department established in 1798 which is responsible for (1) the control of naval policy; (2) naval command; (3) logistics administration and control; (4) business administration. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**navy junior:** a person of the lowest grade of rating in the navy, held broadly by those under 18 years old. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**navy junior:** a person of the lowest grade of rating in the navy, held broadly by those under 18 years old. —HEV Approved Glossary

**navy yard:** a government dockyard where naval ships are built, repaired and fitted out, and naval supplies and munitions are laid up. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**naw:** (dialect) no. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**nay:** not only that, but also. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Nazi:** a person belonging to the National Socialist German Workers' Party which, in 1933, seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945). In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Nazi:** of or concerning the National Socialist German Workers' Party which in 1933 seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled

Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Nazi:** of or concerning the National Socialist German Workers' Party which in 1933 seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. The word Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Nazi:** of or concerning the National Socialist German Workers' Party which in 1933 seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Nazi:** of or concerning the National Socialist German Workers' Party which in 1933 seized political control of Germany under the dictatorship of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Nazi:** of or concerning the National Socialist German Workers' Party which, in 1933, seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945). In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Nazi:** of or concerning the National Socialist German Workers' Party which, in 1933, seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945). In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Nazi:** of or concerning the National Socialist German Workers' Party which, in 1933, seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945). In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II. The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). See also **Hitler** and **World War II** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Nazi Germany:** Germany during the period when it was under the control of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. In 1933 the party

seized political control of the country under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. The word Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Nazi Germany:** reference to Germany when it was under the control of the National Socialist German Workers' Party beginning in 1933. The party seized political control of the country under the leadership of Adolf Hitler and systematically eliminated opposition, and put into effect its program of nationalism, racism, rearmament, aggression, etc. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). Upon Germany's surrender (1945), its standard of living collapsed and there was widespread suffering. The word Nazi comes from the German word Nationalsozialist (national socialist). —HEV Approved Glossary

**Naziism:** the doctrine of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, the party which in 1933 seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Nazi Party:** the National Socialist German Workers' Party which, in 1933, seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945). In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II. The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Nazis:** members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party which in 1933 seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Nazis:** members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party which in 1933 seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. Desiring to form a master race, a pure white race, suited to rule the world, they fought the influence in Germany of peoples not of "pure" descent. Their power was particularly directed at controlling Jews in Germany and in the countries that Germany conquered in war. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. The word Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Nazi storm troopers:** members of a private army organized by the Nazi party and Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945, dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945) in 1920 as an instrument of terror. In support of Hitler's rise to power, the storm troopers fought communists and others who tried to break up Nazi rallies. By October 1923, they numbered 15,000 men, armed with machine guns and rifles. Hitler used brown-shirted uniforms and the swastika emblem to give his followers a sense of unity. They were known in Germany as Sturmabteilung which literally means "storm division." —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**NCO<sub>2</sub>:** reference to nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), a colorless gas that dulls pain, and in some patients produces exhilaration and occasionally uncontrollable laughter; laughing gas. It is used in dentistry as an anesthetic. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**near beer, Clear as:** a coined expression comparing the state of Clear to near beer, any of several clear, light brown malt beverages that are similar to beer but are usually considered nonalcoholic because they have an alcoholic content of less than 1/2 percent. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**near beer, Clear as:** a humorously coined expression meaning very clear. Near beer is any of several clear, light brown malt beverages that are similar to beer but are usually considered nonalcoholic because they have an alcoholic content of less than 1/2 percent. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**neat:\*\*\*** cleverly or smartly phrased or done. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**neat:** skillful; clever. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**neat as a pin:** very neat or tidy. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**neat as a pin:** very neat or tidy. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**neat as you please:** very neat (without anything superfluous; simple). —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**neatest:** most cleverly or most smartly phrased or done. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Nebraska:** a state in the central United States. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Nebraska:** a state in the central United States. —HEV Approved Glossary

**nebulous:** lacking form; hazy; vague; confused. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**nebulous:** of or resembling a nebula, a cloud of interstellar gas and dust. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**nebulous:** of or resembling a nebula, a cloud of interstellar gas and dust. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**nebulous:** unclear; vague; indefinite. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**nebulous:** unclear; vague; indefinite. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**nebulously:** hazily, vaguely, indistinctly or confusedly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**nebulously:** in a manner lacking form; hazily; vaguely; confusedly. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**nebulously:** in an unclear, vague or indefinite manner. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**“necessary to resolve the case”:** a phrase used in Dianetics techniques. If an auditor asks a person for the engram necessary to resolve the case, he will always get the engram that is next available to be reduced or erased. To reduce an engram means to take all the charge or pain out of it and render it free of aberrative material as far as possible to make the case progress. To erase an engram means to cause it to “vanish” entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**necessity level:** a person's ability to rise above his aberrations when his action is required to handle an immediate and serious threat to his survival. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**necessity level:** a person's ability to rise above his aberrations when his action is required to handle an immediate and serious threat to his survival. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**neck, breaking (one's): (colloquial)** hurrying or working very hard or fast to do something. —NED Approved Glossary

**neck, breaking (one's): (colloquial)** hurrying or working very hard or fast to do something. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**neck, break (one's): (colloquial)** hurry or work very hard or fast to do something. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**neck, come down on (one's):** very severely rebuke or punish (one). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**neck, come down on (one's) neck:** very severely rebuke or punish (one). —Academy Level II Glossary

**neckerchief:** a scarf or cloth worn around the neck. In the lecture this refers to such a scarf worn as part of a naval uniform. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition and Editor.

**neck, forced (something) down (someone's): (informal)** a variation of forced (something) down (someone's) throat; forced (something) to be agreed to or accepted by (someone). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**neck is a little bit out, (one's):** one is exposed to possible failure, ridicule, loss, etc. by taking a chance. A variation of stick (one's) neck out. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**neck is way out, your: (colloquial)** you are at risk or, especially, you have done or said something that might cause trouble. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**neck, on (someone's): (informal)** making insistent demands of (someone); being an annoyance or bother. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**necromancy:** magic in general, especially that practiced by a witch or sorcerer; sorcery; witchcraft. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**necromancy:** magic in general, especially that practiced by a witch or sorcerer; sorcery; witchcraft. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**necromancy:** predicting the future by calling up the dead; also the art of magic generally. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**necromancy:** predicting the future by calling up the dead; also the art of magic generally. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**necromancy:** the practice of claiming to foretell the future by alleged communication with the dead. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, similar to the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, similar to the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, similar to the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **electrometer** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**needle:** a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**needle, eye of the:** reference to a statement made by Christ in the Bible: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**needle in a haystack, looking for a:** looking for a very small article amidst a mass of other things. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**needle-in-the-haystacking:** looking for something that will be very hard to find. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Needles, California:** city in southeast California on the Colorado River. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**needles in haystacks:** very small articles amidst a mass of other things. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**needles, off the tape go the:** reference to the effect created by a reaction recorded on a lie detector which is so great that it throws the recording instruments off their normal path in an attempt to measure it. A lie detector uses pens that move along a roll of paper as its means of recording blood pressure, pulse beat and electrical changes in the skin. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**ne'er-do-well:** a person who never does anything worthwhile; one who cannot make a living, get things done, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**nefarious:** very wicked; evil. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**negate:** deny the existence, evidence or truth of. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**negates:** denies the existence, evidence or truth of something. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**(negative eight) - 8.0:** the numerical designation for hiding on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Negative Exteriorization:** a procedure wherein the auditor asks the preclear NOT to be a foot back of his head. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Negative Exteriorization:** a procedure wherein the auditor asks the preclear NOT to be a foot back of his head. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G "Procedures for Theta Clearing" in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Negative Exteriorization:** a procedure wherein the auditor asks the preclear NOT to be a foot back of his head. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**(negative four) - 4.0:** the numerical designation for needing bodies on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**negative gain:** of or characteristic of processing which deals with eradication of the past (taking away engrams and making things disappear that have been annoying or unwanted), as opposed to positive gain which deals with the present and future. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**negative gain process:** a process which eradicates engrams and alters the pattern of behavior of the individual. See also **process** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**(negative six) - 6.0:** the numerical designation for sacrifice on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**negligible:** so small or unimportant that it may safely be neglected or disregarded. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**neither the twain shall mix:** a reference to the poem The Ballad of East and West by English writer Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936). Part of the poem reads: / "Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never / the twain shall meet." —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Nelson:** Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), admiral in the English navy, known as one of the greatest of naval strategists. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Nelson:** Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), admiral in the English navy, known as one of the greatest of naval strategists. He was victorious in the battle of the Nile, his most famous battle, fought in the late 1700s while England was at war with France. See also Nile, battle of the in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Nelson:** Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), admiral in the English navy, known as one of the greatest of naval strategists. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Nelson eye:** a blind eye. A reference to Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), admiral in the English navy, known as one of the greatest of naval strategists. In 1793 he was placed in command of the Agamemnon (a British navy ship) and sailed to join the Mediterranean fleet. This voyage began seven years of almost continual warfare at sea. Nelson was one of the British commanders who captured Corsica, though he was wounded there and lost the sight of his right eye. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Nelsonian:** of Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), admiral in the English navy, known as one of the greatest of naval strategists. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Nelson Monument:** a granite monument, also known as the Nelson Column, 184 feet in height, rising in the center of Trafalgar Square in London and dedicated to the memory of Lord Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), a famous British admiral. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Nembutal:** (trademark) a brand of pentobarbital (sedative). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Nembutal: (trademark)** a brand of pentobarbital (sedative). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**neoarsphenamine:** a yellow powder containing arsenic and used chiefly in the treatment of syphilis and yaws (an infectious disease of tropical regions characterized by a rash and sores on the skin). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Neoplatonists:** members of a school of philosophy who believed that there was a single source from which all forms of existence emanated and with which the soul sought mystical union. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the ultimate; the finest, best, most perfect. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



- ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ne plus ultra:\*\*\*** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- ne plus ultra:\*\*\*** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—Academy Level IV Glossary
- ne plus ultra: (Latin)** the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- ne plus ultra: (Latin)** the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.  
—OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached. Literally it means "let there not be more sailing beyond," alleged to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules (two headlands on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- ne plus ultra:** (Latin) the utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached. Literally it means "let there not be more sailing beyond," alleged to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules (two headlands on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- ne plus ultra:** the utmost limit. (From the Latin no more beyond.) —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- ne plus ultra:** the utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached. In Latin it means "(let there) not (be) more (sailing) beyond," alleged to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules (two headlands on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- ne plus ultra:** the utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached. In Latin, it means "(let there) not (be) more (sailing) beyond," alleged to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules (two headlands on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- ne plus ultra:** the utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached. In Latin, it means "(let there) not (be) more (sailing) beyond," alleged to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules (two headlands on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- ne plus ultra-super:** a coined phrase used in this lecture to mean "above or beyond the ultimate" from the Latin ne plus ultra: the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection and super: over; above. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

- ne plus ultra ultra ultra:** a coined phrase used in this lecture to mean "above or beyond the ultimate" from the Latin ne plus ultra: the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Nero:** (37 - 68 *a.d.*), emperor of Rome (54 - 68 *a.d.*) who was notoriously cruel. He killed his mother, wife and mistress. He also persecuted Christians, blaming them for a great fire in Rome. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Nero:** Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus (a.d. 37 - 68) emperor of Rome 54 - 68, notorious for his cruelty and depravity. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- Nero:** (original name, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus [a.d. 37 - 68]) an ancient Roman emperor (*a.d.* 54 - 68), famed for his cruelty. He had his mother and wife killed and kicked his mistress to death while she was pregnant. Nero also persecuted Christians, blaming them for a great fire in Rome. A famous legend holds that Nero caused the great fire of Rome himself and played a stringed instrument while watching it. To say that someone is "fiddling while Rome burns" is to say that the person is indifferent to catastrophe. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Nero:** original name, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (*a.d.* 37 - 68) an ancient Roman emperor (*a.d.* 54 - 68), famed for his cruelty. He had his mother and wife killed and kicked his mistress to death while she was pregnant. Nero also persecuted Christians, blaming them for a great fire in Rome. A famous legend holds that Nero caused the great fire of Rome himself and played a stringed instrument while watching it. To say that someone is "fiddling while Rome burns" is to say that the person is indifferent to catastrophe. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Nero:** original name, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (*a.d.* 37 - 68) an ancient Roman emperor (*a.d.* 54 - 68), famed for his cruelty. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Nero:** original name, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (*a.d.* 37 - 68) an ancient Roman emperor (*a.d.* 54 - 68), famed for his cruelty. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Nero:** original name, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (*a.d.* 37 - 68), an ancient Roman emperor (*a.d.* 54 - 68), famed for his cruelty. He had his mother and wife killed and kicked his mistress to death while she was pregnant. Nero also persecuted Christians, blaming them for a great fire in Rome. A famous legend holds that Nero caused the great fire of Rome himself and played a stringed instrument while watching it. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Nero:** someone having the characteristics of Nero (37 - 68 *a.d.*), emperor of Rome (54-68 *a.d.*) who was notoriously cruel and depraved. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- nerve, strain every:** exert oneself to the utmost. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- nerve trunk:** the main body or stem of a nerve as distinguished from its branches. —HEV Approved Glossary
- nerve trunks:** the main stems of nerves. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**nervous breakdown:** any disabling mental disorder requiring treatment. A popular, nontechnical term. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**nervous breakdown:** any disabling mental disorder requiring treatment. A popular, non-technical term. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**nervous breakdown:** any disabling mental disorder requiring treatment. A popular, nontechnical term. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nervous system:** the system of nerves and nerve centers in an animal or human, including the brain, spinal cord, nerves and masses of nerve tissue. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**nervous system:** the system of nerves and nerve centers in an animal or human, including the brain, spinal cord, nerves and masses of nerve tissue. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**nerve:\*\*\*** (slang) nervous. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**nerve:** (slang) nervous. —Academy Level III Glossary

**nerve:** (slang) nervous. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Nescafé: (trademark)** the brand name of an instant coffee. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**network:** an interconnected group of people; an organization. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**network:** any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net; also used figuratively, as, for example, a network of falsehoods. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**neural:** of a nerve or the nervous system. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**neuralgia:** severe pain along the course of a nerve or in its area of distribution. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**neuralgia:** severe pain along the course of a nerve or in its area of distribution. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**neurasthenia:** a type of neurosis characterized by irritability, fatigue, weakness, anxiety and, often, localized pains or distress without apparent physical causes: formerly thought to result from weakness or exhaustion of the nervous system. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**neurasthenia:** a type of neurosis characterized by irritability, fatigue, weakness, anxiety and, often, localized pains or distress without apparent physical causes: formerly thought to result from weakness or exhaustion of the nervous system. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**neuritis:** (medical) inflammation of a nerve or nerves, accompanied by pain, paralysis, disturbance of sensation, and loss of the reflexes. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**neuro-aural:** a coined term from neuro-, which means "nerve" and aural, which means "of, pertaining to, or perceived by the ear." —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**neurological:** having to do with the nervous system, its structure and diseases. —HEV Approved Glossary

**neurological:** having to do with the nervous system, its structure and diseases. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**neurology:** the science of the nerves and the nervous system, especially the diseases affecting them. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**neurology:** the science of the nerves and the nervous system, especially the diseases affecting them. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**neuron:** one of the main units that make up the nerves. Neurons consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**neurone:** individual cell of the nervous system which, though effectively in contact with other nerve cells, is a structurally distinct unit; used figuratively to describe the functioning and communication of an individual within a larger group. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**neurons:** the conducting cells of which the brain, spinal cord and nerves are composed; nerve cells. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**neurons:** the conducting cells of which the brain, spinal cord and nerves are composed; nerve cells. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**neurons:** the main units that make up the nerves. They consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**neurons:** the main units that make up the nerves. They consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**neurons:** the main units that make up the nerves. They consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —Academy Level III Glossary

**neurons:** the main units that make up the nerves. They consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**neurons:** the main units that make up the nerves. They consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**neurons:** the main units that make up the nerves. They consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —HEV Approved Glossary

**neurons:** the main units that make up the nerves. They consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**neuroses:** emotional states containing conflicts and emotional data inhibiting the abilities or welfare of the individual. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Academy Level III Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:\*\*\*** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). See also **psychosis** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**neurosis:** a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**neurosis:** a condition wherein one is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein one is just insane in general). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** an antisocial action or an anti-survival action which is compulsively undertaken by the individual. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** an antisocial action or an anti-survival action which is compulsively undertaken by the individual. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**neurosis:** an emotional state containing conflicts and emotional data inhibiting the abilities or welfare of the individual. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**neurosis:** an obsession or compulsion that overmasters a person's self-determinism to such a degree that it is a social liability. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (**psychiatry**) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —NED Approved Glossary

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**neurosis:** (psychiatry) a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**neurosurgery:** surgery of the brain or other nerve tissue. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**neurosurgery:** surgery of the nervous system, especially of the brain. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**neurotic:** characterizing one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to a psychotic person, who is just insane in general). —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**neurotic:** exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychotic, which is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychotic, which is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychotic, which is just insane in general). —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**neurotic:** exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychotic, which is just insane in general). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychotic, which is just insane in general). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting behavior characteristics of one who is suffering from neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting neurosis, an antisocial action or an antisurvival action which is compulsively undertaken by the individual. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** exhibiting neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to a psychotic person, who is just insane in general). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) exhibiting behavior characteristic of neurosis: a condition wherein one is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein one is just insane in general). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) exhibiting behavior characteristic of neurosis, a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) exhibiting behavior characteristic of neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) exhibiting behavior characteristic of neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) like one who exhibits behavior characteristic of neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) of or having a neurosis, a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) of or having a neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) of or having a neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) one who exhibits behavior characteristic of neurosis: a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) one who exhibits behavior characteristic of neurosis: a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) one who exhibits behavior characteristic of neurosis: a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) one who exhibits behavior characteristic of neurosis, a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**neurotic:** (psychiatry) one who exhibits behavior characteristic of neurosis. See also **neurosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**neurotics:** people who are insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychotics, who are just insane in general). —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**neurotics:** persons who are insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychotic, which is just insane in general). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**neurotomy:** the surgical severing of a nerve, as for relieving pain. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**neuter:** (archaic) neutral. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**neutralizer:** something that neutralizes the alkalinity or acidity of a solution so that it is not distinguished by either acid or alkaline reaction. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**neutron:** one of the particles that make up the nucleus of an atom. A neutron has no electrical charge. —All About Radiation Glossary (Final approval 27.9.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**neutrons:** particles that make up the nucleus of an atom. A neutron has no electrical charge. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Nevada:** a state in the western United States, bordering on California. Certain wilderness areas of Nevada were used by the US military for weapons testing, including nuclear bombs. —Random House Second Edition and Editor (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**Neverleak: (brand name)** a tire fluid manufactured by RM Hollingshead Corporation in Camden, New Jersey. It is used to seal a punctured



- tire and automatically inflate it with air for continued use. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- never-never:** imaginary, fantasized, unrealistic, etc. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- never-never land:** an unreal, imaginary or ideal state, condition, place, etc. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990
- never-never land:** an unreal, imaginary or ideal state, condition, place, etc. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- never-never land:** an unreal, imaginary or ideal state, condition, place, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- never-never land:** an unreal, imaginary or ideal state, condition, place, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- never-never land:** an unreal, imaginary or ideal state, condition, place, etc. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- 95:** short for 95 degrees Fahrenheit (according to the Fahrenheit scale for measuring temperature, on which 32 degrees marks the freezing point of water and 212 degrees the boiling point.) —HEV Approved Glossary
- 910 North Yale, Wichita, Kansas:** the address of L. Ron Hubbard's home from May, 1951 until the end of March, 1952. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- 1917 Revolution:** same as Russian Revolution: a revolution in Russia (1917 - 1918) that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a Communist Party, to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in World War I. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- 1917 Revolution:** same as Russian Revolution: a revolution in Russia (1917 - 1918) that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a Communist Party, to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in World War I. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- 1927:** a reference to 1827 Nineteenth Street NW, the street address of LRH's residence in Washington, DC in the 1950s and early 1960s. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- 1984:** a reference to the satirical novel entitled 1984 by English novelist George Orwell (1903 - 1950). Set in the society of the future, it is the story of a man and a girl who rebel. In this terrifying society there is no place for truth, for historical records are destroyed and propaganda replaces information. Thought and love are punished, while privacy is impossible. Placards everywhere say: "Big Brother is watching you." See also **Big Brother** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- 1984:** a reference to the satirical novel entitled 1984 by English novelist George Orwell (1903 - 1950). Set in the society of the future, it is the story of a man and a girl who rebel. In this terrifying society there is no place for truth, for historical records are destroyed and propaganda replaces information. Thought and love are punished, while privacy is impossible. Placards everywhere say: "Big Brother is watching you." —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- 1984:** a satirical novel by English novelist George Orwell (1903 - 1950). Set in the society of the future, it is the story of a man and a girl who

rebel. In this terrifying society there is no place for truth, for historical records are destroyed and propaganda replaces information. Thought and love are punished, while privacy is impossible. Placards everywhere say: "Big Brother is watching you." —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**1984:** a satirical novel by George Orwell (1903 - 1950), written in 1949. Set in the society of the future, it is the story of a man and a girl who rebel. In this terrifying society there is no place for truth, for historical records are destroyed and propaganda replaces information. Thought and love are punished, while privacy is impossible. Placards everywhere say: "Big Brother is watching you." (Big Brother is the name of the dictator in this novel and has come to refer to any ruler or government that invades the privacy of its citizens.) —HEV Approved Glossary

**1984:** a satirical novel by George Orwell written in 1949. Set in the society of the future, it is the story of a man and a girl who rebel. In this terrifying society there is no place for truth, for historical records are destroyed and propaganda replaces information. Thought and love are punished, while privacy is impossible. Placards everywhere say: "Big Brother is watching you." —Reader's Encyclopedia (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**1984:** reference to the satirical novel 1984 by George Orwell (1903 - 1950), written in 1949. Set in the society of the future, it is the story of a man and a girl who rebel. In this terrifying society there is no place for truth, for historical records are destroyed and propaganda replaces information. Thought and love are punished, while privacy is impossible. The official language "Newspeak" progressively narrows the range of ideas and independent thoughts. The society is dominated by slogans such as "War is Peace," "Freedom is Slavery," "Ignorance is Strength," etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**new broom sweeps clean:** a person who has just been put in charge of an area (a "new broom") starts with great vigor to make many changes to improve its effectiveness ("sweeps clean"). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Newcastle, hauling coals to:** doing what is superfluous; taking goods to a place where they already abound; throwing away one's labor. Newcastle is a city in England in the center of a great coal-producing region. Since Newcastle is in the coal country it would be quite needless to carry coals there. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Newcastle, shoveling coals into:** a variation of hauling coals to Newcastle, doing what is superfluous; taking goods to a place where they already abound; throwing away one's labor. Newcastle is a city in England in the center of a great coal-producing region. Since Newcastle is in the coal country it would be quite needless to carry coals there. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Newcastle, shoveling coals into:** a variation of hauling coals to Newcastle, doing what is superfluous; taking goods to a place where they already abound; throwing away one's labor. Newcastle is a city in England in the center of a great coal-producing region. Since Newcastle is in the coal country it would be quite needless to carry coals there. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**New England:** the Northeast United States area, consisting of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**New Era Dianetics:** a summary and refinement of Dianetics based upon thirty years of experience in the application of the subject. New Era Dianetics was released in 1978 and New Era Dianetics auditing and training are today available in all Scientology organizations. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**New Era Dianetics (NED):\*\*\*** a summary and refinement of Dianetics based upon thirty years of experience in the application of the subject. New Era Dianetics was released in 1978 and New Era Dianetics auditing and training are today available in all Scientology organizations. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**New Jersey:** an eastern state of the US on the Atlantic ocean. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**New Jersey organization:** a reference to the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, the first organization of Dianetics in the US which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**New Mexico:** a state in the southwest United States. —HEV Approved Glossary

**New Orleans:** a city in southeastern Louisiana on the Mississippi River. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**New Siberia:** a made-up name for a place, after a part of the Soviet Union named Siberia, in northern Asia extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**New South Guinea:** a made-up name for a state. —Academy Level II Glossary

**New South Guinea:** a made-up name for a state. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**New Statesman, The:** an independent political and literary review. Published in London, England. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Newsweek:\*\*\*** a US weekly news magazine with a worldwide circulation. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Newsweek:** a US weekly news magazine with a worldwide circulation. —editor, Machinery of the Mind Glossary (Final approval 15/11/89)

**Newsweek:** a US weekly news magazine with a worldwide circulation. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Newsweek:** a US weekly news magazine with a worldwide circulation. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**New Testament:** the part of the Bible which contains the life and teachings of Christ recorded by his followers, together with their own experiences and teachings. It is the second of the two principal divisions of the Christian Bible. The word testament in this case means "a covenant (solemn agreement) between God and man." —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**New Testament:** the part of the Bible which contains the life and teachings of Christ recorded by his followers, together with their own experiences and teachings. It is the second of the two principal divisions of the Christian Bible. The word testament in this case

means "a covenant (solemn agreement) between God and man."  
—World Book Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**New Testament:** the part of the Bible which contains the life and teachings of Christ recorded by his followers, together with their own experiences and teachings. It is the second of the two principal divisions of the Christian Bible. The word testament in this case means "a covenant (solemn agreement) between God and man." See also **Old Testament** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. See also **laws of motion** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. In 1665, Newton hit upon a new mathematical tool that he called "fluxions" or "flowing quantities." Today it is called "calculus." See also **differential calculus** and **integral calculus** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. One of the greatest geniuses the world has known, he made three scientific discoveries of fundamental importance: first, the method of change in varying quantities, which forms the basis of modern calculus; second, the law of the composition of light; third, the law of gravity. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. One of the greatest geniuses the world has known, he made three scientific discoveries of fundamental importance: first, the method of change in varying quantities, which forms the basis of modern calculus; second, the law of the composition of light; third, the law of gravity. See also **inertia, law of** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Newton:\*\*\*** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. One of the greatest geniuses the world has known, he made three scientific discoveries of fundamental importance: first, the method of change in varying quantities, which forms the basis of modern calculus; second, the law of the composition of light; third, the law of gravity. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. See also laws of motion and interaction in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. See also laws of motion in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. See also laws of motion in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Newton:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. See also motion, laws of in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Newton, Isaac:** (1642 - 1727) English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Newton, Mr.:** Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. One of the greatest geniuses the world has known, he made three scientific discoveries of fundamental importance: first, the method of change in varying quantities, which forms the basis of modern calculus; second, the law of the composition of light; third, the law of gravity. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**Newton's basic three laws:** referring to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. See also motion, laws of in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Newton's law of inertia:** a reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Newton's law of interaction:** the third of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Newton's laws:** reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727). These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion

unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also **Newton** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Newton's laws:** reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Newton's laws:** reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Newton's laws:** reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Newton's laws:** reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Newton's laws:** reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also **Newton** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Newton's laws:** referring to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**New Year's resolutions:** the plans traditionally made by individuals on the first day of the year, New Year's, which is celebrated as a holiday in almost every country. The earliest of the ancient nations celebrated this day. In ancient Rome, the first day of the year was given over to honoring Janus, the god of gates and doors, of beginnings and endings. The month of January was named after this god. Janus had two faces and looked both ahead and backward. On the first day of the year the Roman people looked back to what had happened during the past year and thought of what the coming year might bring. The early English took over many of the Roman New Year customs. Later the English followed the custom of cleaning chimneys on New Year's Day which was supposed to bring good luck to the household the coming year. That tradition has changed through time. Instead of cleaning the chimney, resolutions are made to correct faults and bad habits, resolving to make the new year better than the one just ended. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**New York:** city and port in southeastern New York State; largest city in the Western Hemisphere. Also referred to as New York City. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**New York:** city and port in southeastern New York State; largest city in Western Hemisphere. Also referred to as New York City. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**New York Board of Regents:** an examination given to candidates for admission to New York schools based on minimum requirements established by the university regents of the State of New York (a legislative body subordinate to the State legislature for determining the general educational policy of the state). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**New York Central Railroad:** a US railroad company formed in 1853 which by 1930 was one of the leading railroads connecting the cities of the east coast with those of the Middle West. —HEV Approved Glossary

**New York City:** a city and port in southeastern New York State. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**New York City:** city and port in southeastern New York State; largest city in the Western Hemisphere. Also referred to as New York. Used humorously in this lecture. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**New Yorker:** an American weekly magazine founded in 1925 which specializes in short fiction, cartoons, verse, reviews, and sophisticated and literate commentary. Among its features are "The Talk of the Town," consisting of comments and anecdotes; "Profiles," biographical sketches of unusual, interesting or little known personalities; and examples of humor selected from current books and periodicals. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**New Yorker:** an American weekly magazine founded in 1925 which specializes in short fiction, cartoons, verse, reviews and commentary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**New Yorker magazine:** an American weekly magazine founded in 1925 which specializes in short fiction, cartoons, verse, reviews and commentary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**New York Foundation:** short for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation New York; one of the early organizations of Dianetics. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**New York Institute of Photography:** a prestigious school of photography founded in 1910 in New York City. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**New York Regents' Examinations:** examinations of candidates for admission to New York schools based on minimum requirements established by the university regents of the State of New York, a legislative body subordinate to the State legislature for determining the general educational policy of the State of New York; established by the Educational Unification Act of 1904. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**New York Times:** a daily newspaper established in New York City in September 1851. —Encyclopedia Britannica (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**New York Times:** a daily newspaper, published in New York City since 1851. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**New York Times:** a daily newspaper, published in New York City since 1851. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**New York Times:** one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**New York Times:** one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. —The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1989 (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**New York Times:** one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**next door to:** very close. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**next to (someone), get:** (slang) make (someone) look stupid or dupe (someone). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**next to (someone), get:** (slang) make (someone) look stupid or dupe (someone). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**niacin:** a white, odorless, crystalline substance found in protein foods or prepared synthetically. It is a member of the vitamin B complex. See also vitamin B complex in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**niacinamide:** a form of niacin invented by the medical profession to avoid the flush which is turned on when a person takes niacin. What the medical profession didn't realize was that niacin itself doesn't turn on a flush—the flush is caused by the fact that sunburn or radiation is being run out. Niacinamide is worthless for the purpose of running out radiation. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**niagara:** anything taken as resembling Niagara Falls in force and relentlessness; avalanche. (Niagara Falls: a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada.) —Academy Level IV Glossary

**niagara:** anything taken as resembling Niagara Falls (the falls of the Niagara River in Canada) in force and relentlessness; avalanche. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90



**Niagara:** a torrent or flood. From Niagara Falls: a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Niagara: Niagara Falls,** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Niagara:** short for Niagara Falls. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **Niagara Falls** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Niagara:** short for Niagara Falls. Used figuratively in this lecture. See **Niagara Falls** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. See also **Niagara River** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times

individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators.  
—SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators.  
—SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators.  
—Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Niagara Falls:** a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators.  
—NED Approved Glossary

**Niagara River:** a large river flowing from Canada into the United States in New York state, famous for its towering waterfalls and possessing stretches of turbulent rapids. See also **Niagara Falls** in this glossary.  
—SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**nibbling:**\*\*\* carping (finding fault in a petty or nagging way); making trifling objections or criticisms. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**nibbling:** carping; making trifling objections or criticisms. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**niblick:** (golf) a club with an iron head, the face of which has the greatest slope of all the irons, for hitting the ball with maximum loft (a high curve). Also called number nine iron. See also **iron** in this glossary.  
—SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**niblick:**\*\*\* (golf) a club with an iron head, the face of which has the greatest slope of all the irons, for hitting the ball with maximum loft (a high curve). Also called number nine iron. See also **golf** and **irons** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**nice and: (colloquial)** nicely, in sense of `very.' —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Nicene Creed:** a formal statement of the chief tenets of Christian belief, adopted by the first Nicene Council in a.d. 325 in the ancient town of Nicaea in Asia Minor. The Nicene Creed was developed from the Dead Sea Scrolls. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Nicene Creed:** a formal statement of the chief tenets of Christian belief, adopted by the first Nicene Council in a.d. 325 in the ancient town of Nicaea in Asia Minor. The Nicene Creed was developed from the Dead Sea Scrolls. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**niceties:** elegant or refined characteristics or features; amenities or social courtesies. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**niche:** a place or position suitable or appropriate for a person or thing. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Nick:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**nickel:** a coin of the United States or Canada made of an alloy of nickel and copper and equal to five cents. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**nickel:** a coin of the United States or Canada made of an alloy of nickel and copper and equal to five cents. —HEV Approved Glossary

**nickel:** a hard, silvery-white metallic element, much used as an alloy and in electroplating. Certain forms of nickel are toxic when inhaled into the body as dust. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**nickel and a collar button, for a:** variation of worth a nickel. A button is a thing of very small value. See also nickel, worth a in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**nickel, not worth a:\*\*\*** not worth anything, worthless, valueless. One of many similar phrases, all of which begin not worth a□.□.□. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**nickel on the drum, with a:** soliciting contributions to a church or other religious organization, a nickel being five cents American, a small amount of money. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**nickels:** coins of the United States and Canada, worth 5 cents. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**nickels on the drums, dropping:** contributing to a church or other religious organization, a nickel being five cents American, a small amount of money. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:** be worth anything, usually used in negative sentences. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:** (colloquial) worth anything (usually used in negative sentences). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:** (colloquial) worth anything (usually used in negative sentences). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:** (colloquial) worth anything (usually used in negative sentences). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:** (colloquial) worth anything (usually used in negative sentences). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:** (colloquial) worth anything, usually used in negative sentences. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:** (colloquial) worth anything, usually used in negative sentences. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**nickel, worth a:\*\*\*** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

- nickel, worth a:** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences.  
—Academy Level II Glossary
- nickel, worth a:** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences.  
—Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- nickel, worth a:** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences.  
—Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- nickel, worth a:** worth anything (usually used in negative sentences.)  
—Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- nickel, worth a:** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences. —NED Approved Glossary
- nickel, worth a:** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences.  
—SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- nickel, worth a:** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences.  
—SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- nickel, worth a:** worth anything, usually used in negative sentences.  
—SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- nickname:** a name added to a person's real name or used instead of it.  
—The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- nick of time, in the:** (informal) at the last possible moment (to prevent something unpleasant or bad from happening or to gain a desired result). —Academy Level II Glossary
- Nicky:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- nicotinic acid:** same as niacin. A white, odorless, crystalline substance found in protein foods or prepared synthetically. It is a member of the vitamin B complex. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- nicotinic acid:** same as **niacin**. **See niacin** in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Nietzsche:** Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the "morals of masters," the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the "superman," as expressed in his most famous work, Thus Spake Zarathustra. Nietzsche was a professor at the University of Basel in Switzerland from 1869 until 1879, when severe eye and brain trouble forced him to retire on a pension. He lived at various health resorts in Italy and Switzerland until 1889, when he became hopelessly insane. Nietzsche's theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. **See also Zarathustra** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Nietzsche:** Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the "morals of masters," the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the "superman." His theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Nietzsche:** Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the "morals of masters," the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the "superman," as expressed in his most famous work, Thus Spake Zarathustra. Nietzsche was a professor at the University of Basel in Switzerland from 1869 until

1879, when severe eye and brain trouble forced him to retire on a pension. He lived at various health resorts in Italy and Switzerland until 1889, when he became hopelessly insane. Nietzsche's theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Nietzsche:** Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the "morals of masters," the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the "superman." His theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Nietzsche:** Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the "morals of masters," the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the "superman," as expressed in his most famous work, Thus Spake Zarathustra. Nietzsche was a professor at the University of Basel in Switzerland from 1869 until 1879, when severe eye and brain trouble forced him to retire on a pension. He lived at various health resorts in Italy and Switzerland until 1889, when he became hopelessly insane. Nietzsche's theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Nietzsche:** Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher who wrote Thus Spake Zarathustra, which is essentially a poem proclaiming the gospel of the Übermensch (superman). Nietzsche preached the superiority of the aristocrat, stating that the will of man must make the superman, who would be above good and evil and would eradicate decadent democracy. See also "**Thus Spake Zarathustra**" in this glossary. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Nietzsche, Friedrich:** (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the "morals of masters," the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the "superman," as expressed in his most famous work, "Thus Spake Zarathustra." Nietzsche was a professor at the University of Basel in Switzerland from 1869 until 1879, when severe eye and brain trouble forced him to retire on a pension. He lived at various health resorts in Italy and Switzerland until 1889, when he became hopelessly insane. Nietzsche's theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. See also "**Thus Spake Zarathustra**" in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**niggardly:** small or scanty. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**night watch:** a watch or guard kept during the night. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Nihilist:** a play on the words Nile and nihil (a Latin term meaning "nothing") with the suffix -ist (one who believes in or supports). Nihilists are believers in nihilism, an approach to philosophy that holds that human life is meaningless and that all religions, laws, moral codes and political systems are thoroughly empty and false. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

- nil:** nothing. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Nile:** a river in east Africa, the longest in the world, flowing north from Lake Victoria (a lake in east central Africa) to the Mediterranean Sea. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Nile:** a river in east Africa, the longest in the world, flowing north from Lake Victoria (a lake in east central Africa) to the Mediterranean Sea. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Nile:** a river in east Africa, the longest in the world, flowing north from Lake Victoria (a lake in east central Africa) to the Mediterranean Sea. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Nile, battle of the:** a battle fought by English naval admiral, Horatio Nelson, in the late 1700s while England was at war with France. The French military leader, Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821) had been victorious on land and began to gather his fleet together for a naval battle with England. Nelson was sent to watch the French ships at Toulon, a seaport in southeastern France. A storm came up and under its cover the French fleet escaped. Nelson followed it in a long pursuit and finally cornered the French fleet in the Bay of Abukir in northern Egypt, where he attacked and almost destroyed it on 1 August 1798. This engagement cut off Napoleon's army in Egypt and ruined his Egyptian campaign. He was forced to desert his army in Egypt and had to sneak across the Mediterranean in a tiny ship. This victory made Nelson world-famous. He was made Baron of the Nile and given a large sum of money. See also Nelson in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- nimbus:\*\*\*** any rain-producing cloud. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- (nineteen eighteen) 1918:** the date of the end of World War I: the war (1914 - 1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.) —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- nine-to-five:** (slang) the time period of a regular, salaried, probably dull office job. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ninety-nine dollar kick:** the critical or basic question or problem. A variation of sixty-four dollar question, from the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular American radio quiz show in the 1940s. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- Nineveh:** capital of the ancient empire of Assyria, situated on the east bank of the Tigris River, opposite modern Mosul, Iraq. Nineveh contained magnificent palaces and sculpture, which have been unearthed in archaeological excavations. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Nineveh:** the capital of the ancient empire of Assyria, situated on the east bank of the Tigris River, opposite modern Mosul, Iraq. Nineveh contained magnificent palaces and sculpture which have been unearthed in archaeological excavations. The city is thought to have been established circa 2300 b.c. It became the capital in the 700s b.c. and was destroyed in 606 b.c. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Nip: (slang)** an offensive term for a Japanese or person of Japanese ancestry. From Nippon, the Japanese name for Japan. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**nipa:** a palm of India, the Philippines, etc., whose foliage (leaves) is used for thatching, basketry, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**nipping:** a practice much beloved by thetans. They send out two energy streams, like hands, and slap both sides of a victim's head. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**nip-ups:** any sudden motions; jumping jerks. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**nirvana: (Buddhism)** the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. The term nirvana literally means "blowing out" or "going out" or "extinguishing" of the fire of passion or flames of desire. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

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**nirvana: (Buddhism)** the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. The term nirvana literally means "blowing out" or "going out" or "extinguishing" of the fire of passion or flames of desire. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

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**nirvana: (Buddhism)** the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. The term nirvana literally means "blowing out" or "going out" or "extinguishing" of the fire of passion or flames of desire. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**nirvana: (Buddhism)** the term nirvana literally means "blowing out" or "going out" or "extinguishing" of the fire of passion or flames of desire. According to Buddhist doctrine, nirvana is the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Nirvana: (Buddhism)** the term nirvana literally means "blowing out" or "going out" or "extinguishing" of the fire of passion or flames of desire. According to Buddhist doctrine, nirvana is the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and



- by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. —Scientology 8-8008 (corrected definition per CSW of 8 Sept 90)
- nirvana: (Buddhism)** the term nirvana literally means “blowing out” or “going out” or “extinguishing” of the fire of passion or flames of desire. According to Buddhist doctrine, nirvana is the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- nirvana: (Buddhism)** the term nirvana literally means “blowing out” or “going out” or “extinguishing” of the fire of passion or flames of desire. According to Buddhist doctrine, nirvana is the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- nirvana:** in Buddhism, the highest state of consciousness, in which the soul is freed from all desires and attachments. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Nirvanese:** relating to or having the characteristic of nirvana. A coined word from nirvana (Buddhism) the highest state of consciousness, in which the soul is free from all desires and attachments. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- nitch of time, in the:** a variation of the phrase in the nick of time, meaning just before it is too late. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- niter:** a colorless or white compound used in gunpowder, explosives, fertilizer, in preserving meat and in medicine. —compiled from Oxford American Dictionary and Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- nitrocellulose:** an explosive made from cellulose (an organic substance found in plants) and certain acids and alcohol. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- nitrogen dioxide:** a highly toxic brownish gas, used as an industrial chemical and also released as an air pollutant during the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil or natural gas. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- nitroglycerin:** a thick, pale-yellow liquid which explodes on concussion or exposure to sudden heat. It is used in the production of dynamite and blasting gelatin. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- nitroglycerin:** a thick, pale-yellow liquid, which explodes on concussion or exposure to sudden heat. It is used in the production of dynamite and blasting gelatin. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- nitroglycerin:** a thick, pale-yellow liquid, which explodes on concussion or exposure to sudden heat. It is used in the production of dynamite and blasting gelatin, and in medicine to dilate (expand) blood vessels. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- nitroglycerine:** a thick, pale-yellow liquid, which explodes on concussion or exposure to sudden heat. It is used in the production of dynamite

- and blasting gelatin, and in medicine to dilate (expand) blood vessels. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- nitroglycerine:** a thick, pale-yellow liquid, which explodes on concussion or exposure to sudden heat. It is used in the production of dynamite and blasting gelatin, and in medicine to dilate (expand) blood vessels. —Academy Level III Glossary
- nitrous oxide:** a colorless gas that dulls pain, and in some patients produces exhilaration and occasionally uncontrollable laughter; laughing gas. It is used as an anesthetic. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- nitrous oxide:** a colorless, nonflammable gas used as an anesthetic and in aerosols. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- nitty-gritty:** (slang) the actual, basic facts, elements, issues, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)
- nitty-gritty:** (slang) the actual, basic facts, elements, issues, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- nitwits:** slow-witted, stupid or foolish people. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- nix:** no; a negative. "Nix" is used instead of "no" in the wording of a terminal in a procedure used in auditing implant GPMs. See also **implant** and **GPM** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary
- nix:** no; a negative. "Nix" is used instead of "no" in the wording of a terminal in Routine 3 procedure in auditing implant GPMs. See also **GPM Implant** and **Routine 3** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- nix:\*\*\*** (slang) no. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- nix: (slang)** refuse; deny. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Nixon:** Richard Milhous Nixon (1913 - ), a political leader of the twentieth century and 37th president of the United States (1969 - 1974). In 1974 he resigned as a result of a recommendation for his impeachment due to crimes committed. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Nixon, R. M.:** Richard Milhous Nixon (1913 - ) a political leader of the twentieth century and 37th president of the United States (1969 - 1974). As a member of Congress in the late 1940s, Nixon came to national attention through his strong support for the investigation of the alleged communist, Alger Hiss (an official in the Department of State who was accused of having been a secret agent for the Soviet Union during the 1930s). He was elected vice-president twice under President Eisenhower, but later lost the presidential election of 1960 to John F. Kennedy. Nixon ran for governor of California in 1962 but was defeated at which point he retired from politics for several years and re-emerged as the president at the end of the 60s. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- NKVD:** in the USSR, the initials for the name of the government's secret-police organization from 1934 through 1946. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- NKVD:** in the USSR, the initials for the name of the government's secret-police organization from 1934 through 1946. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

- NKVD:** in the USSR, the initials for the name of the government's secret-police organization from 1934 through 1946. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- NKVD:** in the USSR, the initials for the name of the government's secret-police organization from 1934 through 1946. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- NKVD:\*\*\*** in the USSR, the initials for the name of the government's secret-police organization from 1934 through 1946. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Noah:** (Bible) a righteous man in the Old Testament whom God chose to spare from the flood that covered the face of the Earth. The account is that the wickedness of people made God regret that he had created them and made him resolve to send a flood that would destroy all the living creatures in the world. God decided to spare Noah and his family, who had lived virtuously, and to allow them to repopulate the Earth. God commanded Noah to build an ark (a large, rudderless ship), and to take his wife, three sons, and three daughters-in-law into it, along with a pair of each of the Earth's animals. When Noah had done so, God sent forty days and forty nights of rain, until the entire globe was flooded, and all living creatures were drowned. When the rain ended, Noah released a dove from the ark. When it returned with an olive branch in its beak, Noah knew that the waters had receded and that he and his family could begin a new life. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- nob:** (slang) the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- Nobel:** Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833 - 96), Swedish engineer and manufacturer, inventor of dynamite. It was per his will and from his fortune that the Nobel prizes were established. These prizes are given yearly for achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, literature, and the promotion of peace. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition and People's Almanac #2. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- noble:** having or showing high moral qualities or ideals, or greatness of character; lofty. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- nobodies:** persons of no importance. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- nobodies:** persons of no importance. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- no-confront:** an inability to face without flinching or avoiding. He isn't trying to avoid anything, officer. He's simply got a no-confront on evil. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- nodule phase:** (astrology) a reference to one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic (the path that the sun appears to travel annually on the celestial sphere). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- no end:** (informal) very much; exceedingly. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- no-game condition:** a condition in which no game is possible, defining game as a contest of person against person or team against team. A game consists of freedoms, barriers and purposes. There is freedom among barriers. If the barriers are known and the freedoms are

- known, there can be a game. A no-game condition would therefore be a totality of barriers or a totality of freedom. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- no-game conditions:** states in which a person has no game, reached by a preponderance of win (no-game) or a preponderance of lose (no-game). See also **game conditions** in this glossary. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- no-games condition:** a totality of barriers or a totality of freedom. See also **games conditions** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- nohow:** (dialect) in no manner; not at all. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- nohow:** (dialect) in no manner; not at all. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- no-interest items:** items which were not taken up and handled in a Drug Rundown (even though they reacted on the E-Meter) because the preclear said he was not interested in them. Standard procedure for a Drug Rundown is that interest is not even asked of the preclear; if an item reads on the meter, the item should be taken up and handled. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- noise wave:** a type of wave which has irregular vibrations at irregular intervals. This is an example of a noise wave: ((Illo)) —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- noives:** (New York dialect) nerves. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- nom de plume:** (French) a fictitious name used by an author to conceal his or her identity. Literally, it means "pen name." Used figuratively in this lecture. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Nome:** a town in west central Alaska, where the winter temperatures range from -2 to -10 degrees Fahrenheit. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- nomenclature:** the set of terms used to describe things in a particular subject. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- nomenclature:** the set of terms used to describe things in a particular subject. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- nonaberrative:** not tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- nonadept:**\*\*\* people who are not highly skilled or expert. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- non-Aristotelian logic:** a coined phrase from non- meaning "not" or "negation" and Aristotelian, of or having any relation to Aristotle (384 - 322 b.c.), Greek philosopher. For nearly 2000 years after Aristotle many used his philosophy and doctrines in their own thinking. But to the scientific revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Aristotelianism was considered the straitjacket that kept learning in confinement. During that time, an attack was launched on the tradition of Aristotelian logic which supplied alternative materials on the subject of logic and continued into the mid-1900s. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**noncoitus chain:** that series of incidents (in the prenatal area) where no coitus takes place. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**noncom: noncommissioned officer:** an enlisted person of any of various grades in the armed forces, as in the US Army, from corporal to sergeant major inclusive. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**noncommissioned officer:** an enlisted person of any of various grades in the armed forces, as in the US Army, from corporal to sergeant major inclusive. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**noncompliant:\*\*\*** not capable of being complied to. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**noncompliance:** a failure to comply (follow or act in accordance) with an order. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**noncompliance:** a failure to comply with (follow or act in accordance with) an order. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**noncompliance:** a failure to comply with (follow or act in accordance with) an order. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**non compos mentis:\*\*\*** (Latin) mentally unable to manage one's affairs; not of sound mind. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**non compos mentis: (Latin)** mentally unable to manage one's affairs; not of sound mind. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**non compos mentis: (Latin)** mentally unable to manage one's affairs; not of sound mind. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**non compos mentis: (Latin)** mentally unable to manage one's affairs; not of sound mind. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**non compos mentis: (Latin)** mentally unable to manage one's affairs; not of sound mind. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**non compos mentis: (Latin)** mentally unable to manage one's affairs; not of sound mind. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**non compos mentis: (Latin)** mentally unable to manage one's affairs; not of sound mind. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**nonconfront:** inability to face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**nonconfront:** inability to face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**noncrossis with the kinder:** a made-up phrase poking fun at psychiatric terminology. Kinder is the German word for children. —Editor. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**nonextant:** no longer in existence; destroyed or lost. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**non-extant:\*\*\*** not existing. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**nonoptimum:** not the most favorable or desirable; not the best. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**nonoptimum:** not the most favorable or desirable; not the best. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**nonoptimum:\*\*\*** not the most favorable or desirable; not the best. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**nonparallelism:\*\*\*** the state or condition of not being parallel. See also **parallelisms** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**nonpartisan:** not an adherent or supporter of a person, group, party or cause; objective. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**non persona grata:\*\*\* (Latin)** a person who is not welcome or acceptable. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**non persona grata: (Latin)** a person who is not welcome or acceptable. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**non persona grata: (Latin)** a person who is not welcome or acceptable. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**non persona grata: (Latin)** a person who is not welcome or acceptable. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**non persona grata: (Latin)** a person who is not welcome or acceptable. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**non persona grata:** not welcomed by the people or accepted by the government. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**non-profit:** not established for the purpose of making a profit (a gain in money, the amount by which income exceeds expenses in a given time); not entered into for money. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**non sequitur:** having no bearing on what previously occurred or does not follow logically from what comes before. From Latin, meaning "it does not follow." —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**non sequitur: (Latin)** a remark having no bearing on what has just been said. Literally it means it does not follow. —HEV Approved Glossary

**non sequitur: (Latin)** having no bearing on what previously occurred or not following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**non sequitur: (Latin, it does not follow)** has no bearing on what previously occurred or does not follow logically from what comes before it. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**non sequitur: (Latin)** with no bearing on what previously occurred or without following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**non sequitur: (Latin)** with no bearing on what previously occurred or without following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**non sequitur: (Latin)** with no bearing on what previously occurred or without following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**non sequitur: (Latin)** with no bearing on what previously occurred or without following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means "it does not follow." —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**nonsequitur:** something that has no bearing on what previously occurred or does not follow logically from what comes before it. From Latin, meaning "it does not follow." —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**nonverbal:** not of, in or by means of words. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**nonverbal:** not of, in or by means of words. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**noodlehead:** (slang) a stupid person. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**noodlehead:** (slang) a stupid person. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**nooks:** secluded or obscure corners. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**nope:** (slang) no; a negative reply. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**N'Orleans:** (southern US dialect) short for New Orleans, a city in southeastern Louisiana, US. Jazz music originated in the late nineteenth century among black musicians of New Orleans. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**N'Orleans:** southern US pronunciation of New Orleans: a port city in southeastern Louisiana in the United States, where jazz music originated among black musicians in the late nineteenth century. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Normal Operation:\*\*\*** a state or condition of existence where there is a gradual increase occurring. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Norman:** of the mixed Scandinavian and French people who inhabited Normandy and conquered England in 1066. See also Normandy in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Norman:** of the people who came from Normandy (northwest part of France) and conquered and became the rulers of England in the year 1066. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Norman:** of the people who came from Normandy (northwest part of France) and conquered and became the rulers of England in the year 1066. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Norman:** of the people who came from Normandy (northwest part of France) and conquered and became the rulers of England in the year 1066. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Norman Conquest:** the conquering of England in 1066 by the people of Normandy, a region in Northern France. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Oxford American Dictionary.

**Normandy:** historical region in northwestern France, on the English Channel. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Normandy landing:** a reference to the invasion of Normandy, an event during World War II when Americans and the British invaded Normandy (a province of northern France). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Norman, Oklahoma:** a city in central Oklahoma, a state in the southwestern United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Normans:** the people who came from Normandy (northwest part of France) and conquered and became the rulers of England in the year 1066. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Norseman:** a member of any of the ancient Scandinavian peoples. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**north:** in the direction of case improvement. See also case in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**north:** in the direction of case improvement. See also case in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**north:** in the direction of improvement in intelligence and mental and social alertness. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**north:** (slang) up. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**north:** (slang) up; toward a high level. —3rd South African published apprgls (14.4.92)

**north:** (slang) up; toward a high level. —3rd South African unpublished Apprgls (19.3.92)

**North African campaigns:** a series of battles between Germany and Great Britain during World War II, fought in the desert of North Africa. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**North American Indian:** the native people of America. They were called Indians by Christopher Columbus when he was searching for India and found America. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**North and the South:** an allusion to the American Civil War (1861 - 1865), in which the northern area of the United States, the states north of Maryland, the Ohio River and Missouri, making up most of the states that formed the Union side of the Civil War fought the southern area of the US, the group of eleven states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861 because of various differences, especially over the issue of slavery. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**North Atlantic:** the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, an ocean bounded by North and South America in the Western Hemisphere and by Europe and Africa in the Eastern Hemisphere. During World War II, the North Atlantic was used by the United States to ship materials by convoy to England and Russia, but the Germans dealt terrible punishment to the convoys in the months following the American entry into the war. —3rd South African unpublished Apprgls (19.3.92)

**North Atlantic:** the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, an ocean bounded by North and South America in the Western Hemisphere and by Europe and Africa in the Eastern Hemisphere. During World War II, the North Atlantic was used by the United States to ship materials by convoy to England and Russia, but the Germans dealt terrible punishment to the convoys in the months following the American entry into the war. —3rd South African published apprgls (14.4.92)

**North Bergen:** a township (a division of a county making up a unit of local government) in northeastern New Jersey with a population of approximately 41,000 people at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**northbound horses:** (slang) contemptible people; persistent and obnoxious fools; humorous shortening of the slang phrase "the south end of a northbound horse." —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**northbound horses:** (slang) contemptible people; persistent and obnoxious fools; humorous shortening of the slang phrase "the south end of a northbound horse." —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**North Canyon Station:** a made-up name for an out-of-the-way place. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**North Carolina:** a state in the southeast United States on the Atlantic coast. —HEV Approved Glossary

**northern:** a storm or strong wind from the north. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



- Northerner:** an inhabitant of the northern US, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union (the United States) in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). See also **Confederacy** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- northern lakes:** the Great Lakes, a series of five lakes between the United States and Canada, comprising Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario and Superior. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Northern Rhodesia:** a former name of a region in south Africa, now called Zambia. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Northern Rhodesia:** a former region in south Africa, now called Zambia. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- North Korean:** a person of North Korea, a country in eastern Asia. A war was fought in the early 1950s between communist North Korea and the United Nations. The war began in 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations declared North Korea the aggressor and sent troops, mostly from United States forces, to aid the South Korean army. In 1953, with neither side having a prospect of victory, a truce was signed. See also **communist** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- North Korean:** of North Korea. A reference to the Korean War, fought in the early 1950s between the United Nations and communist North Korea (the northern half of the peninsula off northeastern China). The war began in 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations declared North Korea the aggressor and sent troops, mostly from United States forces, to aid the South Korean army. In 1953, with neither side having a prospect of victory, a truce was signed. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- North, the:** the northern area of the United States, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). The Civil War was fought between the northern (Union) and southern (Confederate) states in which the Confederacy sought to establish itself as a separate nation. The war grew out of deep-seated differences between the social structure and economy of North and South, most notably over slavery; the South being majorly in favor of slavery. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- North, the:** the northern area of the United States, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). The Civil War was fought between the northern (Union) and southern (Confederate) states in which the Confederacy sought to establish itself as a separate nation. The war grew out of deep-seated differences between the social structure and economy of North and South, most notably over slavery; the South being majorly in favor of slavery. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- North, the:** the northern area of the United States, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). The Civil War was fought between the northern (Union) and southern (Confederate) states in which the Confederacy sought to establish itself as a separate nation. The war grew out of deep-seated differences between the social structure and economy of North and South, most notably over slavery; the South being majorly in favor of slavery. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Northumberland, Earl of:** a reference to Henry Percy (circa 1502 - 1537), the sixth Earl of Northumberland (a county in the northern part of

- England on the southern border of Scotland). He was a suitor of Anne Boleyn, who later became the wife of King Henry VIII (1491 - 1547). See also **Boleyn, Anne** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- North Umbrella:** a made-up name for a city. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Northumbria:** an ancient kingdom in northern England. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Northumbria:** an ancient kingdom in northern England. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Northumbria:** an early English kingdom in northern Britain. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Northumbria:** an early English kingdom in northern Britain. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Northumbria:** an early English kingdom in northern Britain. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- North Wallaby:** a made-up location. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Norwegian:** a native or inhabitant of Norway, a country in northern Europe. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- no savvy: (slang)** does not understand; does not get the idea. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- nose clean, keeping (one's):** behaving properly; avoiding trouble. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)
- nose-dive:** (informal) take a sudden, sharp drop. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- nose, follow (one's):** guide (oneself) by instinct. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- nose, no skin off their: (slang)** of no interest or concern to them or involving no risk to them. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- nose, to turn up (one's):** regard with contempt; scorn. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- nostalgic:** representative of a longing for something far away or long ago or former happy circumstances. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Nostradamus:** the Latinized name of Michel de Notredame (1503 - 1566), French doctor and astrologer. In 1555, he published a book of prophecies entitled Centuries. Though these are phrased in such an obscure fashion that they are open to numerous interpretations, many people have thought that they predicted events that later occurred. Interest in Nostradamus revived in the 1930s when many persons thought his writings forecast the rise of Adolf Hitler and the events of World War II. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- not-beingness:** an acceptance of control by the environment and abdication even of control of self. See also **beingness** in this glossary. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- not-comprehended:** not grasped mentally; not understood. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- not-comprehended:\*\*\*** not grasped mentally; not understood. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- note:\*\*\*** (1) (music) a tone of definite pitch, as made by a voice or musical instrument. (2) a mark of some quality, condition or fact;

- distinguishing or characteristic feature, mood, tone, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- note:** importance; consequence. —American Heritage Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- note: (music)** a sign or character used in musical notation to represent a tone, its position and form indicating the pitch and duration of the tone. —Academy Level II Glossary
- note:** short for promissory note, a written promise to pay a stated sum of money, issued by a bank, that must be paid on demand. —HEV Approved Glossary
- note of hand:** a written promise to pay a stated sum of money to a certain person at a certain time. Also called a promissory note. —World Book Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- notes:** pieces of paper currency. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- notes:** pieces of paper currency. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- noteth:** a humorous variation of the word “not,” adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- “nothing” left:** refers to the Scientology datum that the individual is basically a static, and a static is something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all. Well, after we'd separated all these things off of the individual—only a Scientologist can appreciate this joke—we had “nothing” left. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- nothingness:** an absence of everything: no time, no space, no energy, no thought. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- nothingness:** an absence of everything: no time, no space, no energy, no thought. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- nothingness:** an absence of everything: no time, no space, no energy, no thought. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- nothingness:\*\*\*** an absence of quantities and locations. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- nothingness:** an absence of quantities and locations. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- notion:** opinion, view or belief. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- not-is:** an attempt to create out of existence by postulate or force something which one knows, priorly, exists. —Academy Level III Glossary
- not-is:\*\*\*** attempting to create out of existence by postulate or force something which one knows, priorly, exists. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- not-is: not-isness:** the effort to put out of existence by postulate or force something which one knows, priorly, exists. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- not-is:** the attempt to create out of existence by postulate or force something which one knows, priorly, exists. —Academy Level II Glossary

**not-is:** try to create out of existence by postulate or force something which one knows, priorly, exists. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**not-is:** try to create out of existence by postulate or force (something which one knows, priorly, exists). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**not-is-ed:** created out of existence by postulate or force (something which one knew, priorly, existed). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**not-is-ness:** the effort to create out of existence by postulate or force something which one knows, priorly, exists. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**not-is-ness:** the effort to put out of existence by postulate or force (something which one knows, priorly, exists). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**notoriety:**\*\*\* the quality or state of being widely but unfavorably known or talked about. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**notoriously:** talked or known about widely, but in an unfavorable way. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Notre Dame:** a Roman Catholic university adjacent to the city of South Bend, Indiana, founded in 1842. It is well known for being one of the top schools in the United States in college football. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Notting Hill Gate:** the name of the street where HASI London was located in 1955. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**noun:** (grammar) a word that names the things we are talking about. A noun names a person, place or thing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**noun:** (grammar) a word that names the things we are talking about. A noun names a person, place or thing. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**novel:** of a new kind; different from anything seen or known before. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**novel:** of a new kind or nature; strange; new; unfamiliar. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Novgorod, Dimitri:** a made-up name for a Russian person. Novgorod is the name of a city in the northwest Soviet Union, southeast of Leningrad. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Novocain:** (trademark) a local anesthetic. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Noyga, Herr Doktor:** a humorous reference to a staff member in Philadelphia at the time of the lecture. Herr Doktor is a German title of address for a doctor. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Noz:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**nth degree, to the:** to an extreme. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**nth degree, to the:** to an extreme. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**nth power:** the exponent (number or symbol placed to the right and above another number or symbol i.e.,  $10^3$ ) where n is any indefinitely large ordinal number (a number used to indicate order in a series, i.e., 10th, 15th). —American Heritage, Webster's New World Student Edition, editor (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**nth, to the:** to an indefinite (amount, degree, etc.). —NED Approved Glossary

**nub:** a lump or small piece. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**nub:** a lump or small piece. Used figuratively in the lecture. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**nuclear:** of, characterized by, or operated by the use of atomic energy. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**nuclear fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. The word comes from Latin fission, meaning "a splitting, dividing." —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**nuclear fission:** the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physicist:** an expert in the branch of physics that is concerned with atoms and their nuclear (of the nucleus or core) structure. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**nuclear physicist:** an expert in the branch of physics that is concerned with atoms and their nuclear (of the nucleus or core) structure. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physicist:** an expert in the branch of physics that is concerned with atoms and their nuclear (of the nucleus or core) structure. See also physics in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**nuclear physicist:** an expert in the branch of physics that is concerned with atoms and their nuclear (of the nucleus or core) structure. See also physics in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**nuclear physicist:** an expert in the branch of physics that is concerned with atoms and their nuclear (of the nucleus or core) structure. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**nuclear physicists:** scientists in that branch of physics which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**nuclear physics: nuclear** means pertaining to the nucleus, or central core of an atom. Nuclear physics is the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) dealing with atoms, their nuclear structure, and the behavior of nuclear particles. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**nuclear physics: nuclear** means pertaining to the nucleus, or central core of an atom. Nuclear physics is the branch of physics dealing with atoms, their nuclear structure, and the behavior of nuclear particles. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**nuclear physics:** that branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure, and the behavior of nuclear particles. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**nuclear physics:** that branch of physics which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure, and the behavior of nuclear particles. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —HEV Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —NED Approved Glossary

**nuclear physics:** the branch of physics (the science of relationships between matter and energy) which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles. Nuclear means pertaining to the nucleus or central core of an atom. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**nuclear reactor:** an apparatus in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**nuclei:** plural of **nucleus**. See **nucleus** in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**nucleus:** a central part around which other parts are grouped or gathered; core. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**nucleus:** the central part of an atom, composed of protons and neutrons and making up almost all of the mass of the atom: it carries a positive charge. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**null:** a reduction to nothing; a denial of validity. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**null:** cancel; make nonexistent. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**null:** say items from a list to a preclear and note the reaction of the preclear's bank by the use of an E-Meter. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**null:** say items from a list to a preclear and note the reaction of the preclear's bank by the use of an E-Meter. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**null and void:** of no force, binding power or validity; utterly invalid. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**null and void:** without force or effect; not valid. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**null and void:** without legal force; not binding; invalid. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**nullification:** the act or process of making of no effect; destroying; cancelling; wiping out. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**nullifier:** something that makes something unimportant, useless or meaningless; canceller. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**nullify:** reduce to nothingness. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**nulling:** saying items from a list to a preclear and noting the reaction of the preclear's bank by the use of an E-Meter. —Academy Level II Glossary

**nulling:**\*\*\* saying items from a list to a preclear and noting the reaction of the preclear's bank by the use of an E-Meter. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**nulling:** the auditor's action in saying items from a list to a preclear and noting the reaction of the preclear's bank by the use of an E-Meter. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**nulling:** the auditor's action in saying items from a list to a preclear and noting the reaction of the preclear's bank by the use of an E-Meter. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**number 10's in, stick (one's):** (colloquial) a variation of the phrase put your foot in it, do or say something, especially unintentionally, that distresses or offends another person. Number 10 is a rather common size of men's shoe. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**number, has their: (informal)** has become informed of someone's real motives, character, intentions, etc. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**number one: (colloquial)** oneself. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**number one:** (colloquial) oneself. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**number one: (colloquial)** oneself. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**number one:** (informal) oneself, as the chief interest of the selfish. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**number on them, (one's):** (slang) a variation of the phrase have one's number on it: to be thought of as the instrument of fate in the death of a person. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**numbers:\*\*\*** single or distinct performances within a show, as a song or dance. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**numbers, by the:** (slang) in a prescribed way. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**number, take (one's) finger off (one's):** stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**number, take our finger off our:** stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**number, takes (one's) finger off of (one's):** (slang) stops watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**number three ball in the right corner pocket:** what will happen or is happening. From the game of billiards, a game played with a leather-tipped stick and various numbers of balls on an oblong, cloth-covered table with raised, cushioned edges. The player is required to call the ball he intends to pocket (knock into one of the pockets or pouches at the sides and corners of a billiard table), and the pocket into which he intends to make his play. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**number, took his finger off his:** stopped watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**numerology:** the study of the occult (involving the supernatural) meaning of numbers. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Numidia:** an ancient country in northern Africa, mainly in what is now eastern Algeria. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Numidia:** an ancient country in northern Africa, mainly in what is now eastern Algeria. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Numidians:** the people of Numidia, an ancient country in northern Africa (mainly in what is now eastern Algeria). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**nunce:** a humorously coined word meaning "not once" or "not at all." —NVRD Approved Glossary

**nurse:** nourish; protect; make grow. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**nurture:** promote the development of. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**nurtured:** helped to grow or develop; cultivated. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**nut:** (slang) a crazy or eccentric person; maniac. —NED Approved Glossary

**nut:** (slang) a crazy or eccentric person; maniac. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**nut: (slang)** a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. —Academy Level II Glossary

**nut:** (slang) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. —Academy Level III Glossary



**nut:** (slang) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**nut:** (**slang**) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**nut:** (**slang**) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**nut:** (**slang**) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**nut:** (slang) a person who does silly or crazy things. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**nut:** (slang) a person who does silly or crazy things. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nut:** (slang) silly or crazy. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**nut, doing her:** (**colloquial**) being very angry, especially violently so. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**nut, doing her:** (**colloquial**) getting very angry, especially violently so. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**nut, doing (one's):** becoming angry; losing one's head; getting worked up about something; going crazy. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**nut, doing one's:** becoming angry; losing one's head; getting worked up about something; going crazy. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**nut, do (one's):** become angry; lose (one's) head; get worked up about something; go crazy. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**nut, do (one's):** become angry; lose (one's) head; get worked up about something; go crazy. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**nut, do (one's):** become angry; lose one's head; get worked up about something; go crazy. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**nut, do (one's):** (colloquial) become angry; lose one's head; get worked up about something; go crazy. —NED Approved Glossary

**nut house:** (slang) an insane asylum; a prison and/or hospital for the mentally ill. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**nut house:** (**slang**) an insane asylum; a prison and/or hospital for the mentally ill. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**nut house:** (slang) an insane asylum; a prison and/or hospital for the mentally ill. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**nutrilite:** (biochemistry) any of several substances, as certain minerals, that, in minute quantities, serve as nutrients for microorganisms. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**nutrition:** food or food-type substance for plants and/or animals. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**nuts:** (1) (slang) an interjection used to express disgust, defiance, disapproval, despair. (2) (slang) insane; crazy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**nuts:** (1) (slang) insane; crazy. (2) (slang) an interjection used to express disgust, defiance, disapproval, despair. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** insane; crazy. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**nuts:** odd or crazy persons. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**nuts:** (slang) an exclamation of disgust, scorn, disappointment, refusal, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) an exclamation of disgust, scorn, disappointment, refusal, etc. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) an interjection used to express disgust, defiance, disapproval, despair. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**nuts:\*\*\*** (slang) insane; crazy. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Academy Level II Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**nuts:** (slang) insane; crazy. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**nuts, doing their:** (colloquial) becoming angry; losing their heads; getting worked up about something; going crazy. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**nutshell, in a:** in a brief or concise form; in a few words. —Academy Level III Glossary

**nutshell, in a:** in a brief or concise form; in a few words. —NED Approved Glossary

**nutshell, in a:** in very brief form; in a few words. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**nuts to you:** (slang) an exclamation meaning "no; get out; go away and don't bother me." —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**nuttiness:\*\*\*** (slang) an insaneness; a craziness. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**nuttinesses: (slang)** insanenesses; crazinesses. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**nut to crack:** a problem difficult to solve; a formidable undertaking. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**nutty: (slang)** foolish, crazy, mad, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**nutty: (slang)** foolish, crazy, mad, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nutty: (slang)** foolish, crazy, mad, etc. You nutty creep! You're just trying to avoid being called as a witness. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**nutty: (slang)** queer, foolish, crazy, mad, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**nutty: (slang)** queer, foolish, crazy, mad, etc. —NED Approved Glossary

**nutty: (slang)** queer, foolish, crazy, mad, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**nutty: (slang)** queer, foolish, crazy, mad, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Nxw xs thx . . . :** an example illustrating an inoperational teletype, using the common typist's practice exercise, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party." —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**nyeh:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**nyet:** (Russian) no. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**nyet:** (Russian) no. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**nylon:\*\*\*** an extremely strong, elastic and durable synthetic substance used to make clothing, stockings, bristles, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**nylon:** made of nylon, an extremely strong, elastic and durable synthetic substance, used to make clothing, stockings, bristles and other products. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**nymphomania:** abnormal and uncontrollable desire by a woman for sexual intercourse. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**nymphomania:** abnormal and uncontrollable desire by a woman for sexual intercourse. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**nymphomaniac:** a woman with an abnormal and uncontrollable desire for sexual intercourse. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**nymphs:** any of the nature goddesses of Greek or Roman myths, who lived in trees, woods, rivers, etc. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

- 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- 1.5:** get angry. 1.5 is the numerical designation for anger on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- 1.5:** the numerical designation for anger on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- 1.5:** the numerical designation for anger on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- 1A:** Routine 1A, a procedure developed in 1961 consisting of any combination of problems processes and Security Checks. For more information on Routine 1A see HCOB 6 July 61 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- 1A:\*\*\*** short for Routine 1A, a procedure developed in 1961 consisting of any combination of problems processes and Security Checks. For more information on Routine 1A see HCOB 6 July 61 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- 1B:** In Prepchecking procedure of 1962, first a broad question was asked regarding the whole subject to be cleared (Zero question), and then further questions were asked based on what withholds were found. These questions were given numbers such as 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, etc., to indicate their sequence. The questions were aimed at finding related withholds to the area being addressed in order to release the whole chain of withholds. See also **Prepchecking** and **Zero question** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- 1/c:** a factor in the mathematics of the Einstein theory where c is the speed of light in a vacuum (approximately 186,000 miles per second). —Random House Dictionary Second Edition and Editor. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- 1C:\*\*\*** short for Routine 1C. See **R1C** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- 1CM:\*\*\*** short for Routine 1CM. See **R1CM** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- 135 Proof:** the strength of liquor based upon the ratio of its alcohol content to water. The US standard is 100 proof, which equals a mixture usually containing 50 percent alcohol. Thus, 135 proof rum would be 67 1/2 percent alcohol. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

- 155s:** short for 155-millimeter artillery guns; heavy-artillery pieces weighing 15 tons and firing a 95-pound projectile to a range of about 14 miles. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- 180-degree:** completely opposite. From geometry, where the turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree. There are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. 180 degrees is half of that. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- 180-degree:** directly opposed. From geometry, where the turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree. There are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. 180 degrees is half of that. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- 180-degree:** in an opposite direction. From geometry, where the turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree. There are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. 180 degrees is half of that. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- 180-degree:** in an opposite direction. From geometry, where the turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree. There are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. 180 degrees is half of that. See also vector in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- 180 degrees:** completely. From geometry, where the turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree. There are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. A 180-degree turn puts something in the opposite direction. [ILLUSTRATION taken from PDC 6] —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Oak Knoll Naval Hospital:** a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Oak Knoll Naval Hospital:** a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Oak Knoll Naval Hospital:** a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital. —Editor (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89, also Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- Oak Knoll Naval Hospital:** a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Oak Knoll Naval Hospital:** a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- Oak Knoll Naval Hospital:** a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Oakland:** a city in northern California on the east side of San Francisco Bay and one of the major harbors of the US. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Oakland Bridge:** a bridge which spans across the San Francisco Bay in western California, between the cities of San Francisco and Oakland. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Oakley, Annie:** (1860 - 1926) American sharpshooter, considered the greatest of all time. Annie Oakley was famed for her incredible stunts such as shooting out flames of revolving candles while upside down on horseback and piercing the thin edge of a playing card with a bullet. She began an autobiography which was never completed due to her death in 1926. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Oakley, Annie:** (1860 - 1926) American sharpshooter, considered the greatest of all time. She was famed for her incredible stunts such as shooting out flames of revolving candles while upside down on horseback and piercing the thin edge of a playing card with a bullet. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Oakley, Annie:** (1860 - 1926) the greatest sharpshooter of all time, who had started writing an autobiography before her death. —Academy Level II Glossary

**oar in, stick (one's):** meddle; interfere. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**oar, with an:** (colloquial) a variation of putting in one's oar, trying to concern oneself or take part in the affairs or discussions of other people, especially when not asked to do so. Probably referring to the action of a person in a boat rowed by others who suddenly decides to take part in the rowing himself without being asked. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**obfuscated:** clouded over, obscure, made dark or unclear. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**obfuscated:** made obscure or unclear. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**obfuscations:** things which obscure or make unclear. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**obit:** (informal) an obituary, a notice of the death of a person, usually with a brief biographical sketch, as in a newspaper. —HEV Approved Glossary

**obituary:** a notice of death, often with a brief account of the person's life. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**object:** what is aimed at; purpose; end; goal. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**objectionable:** likely to be objected to; not pleasant or agreeable. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**objective:** dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**objective:** dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**objective:\*\*\*** having existence independent of the mind; real; actual. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Objective:** short for Objective Process, a counseling procedure which helps a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring

a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**objectively:\*\*\*** in a manner dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Objective Processes: \*\*\***counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90

**Objective Processes:** counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Objective Processes:** counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**Objective Processes:** counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**Objective Processes:** counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**Objective Processes:\*\*\*** counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to

present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**Objective Processes:\*\*\*** counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)**objective:** dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Objectives: Objective Processes,** counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**objectives:** things that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish; purposes; goals; targets. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**objectivity:** the state or quality of being without bias or prejudice. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**oblagata:** a made-up name for a part of the brain. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**oblate:** (geometry) flattened at the poles. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**oblique:** not straightforward; indirect. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**obliquely:** not in a straightforward manner; indirectly. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**oblivion:\*\*\*** the state of being completely forgotten or unknown. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**oblivion:** the state of forgetting or being without remembrance or memory. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**oblivious: see oblivion.** —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**oblongata:** short for medulla oblongata, the lowest or hindmost part of the brain, continuous with the spinal chord. —Random House College Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**«oblosis»:** a made-up name for a body part. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**oboe:** a woodwind instrument having a slender conical, tubular body and a double-reed mouthpiece. See also **double-reed** in this glossary. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary



**oboe:**\*\*\* a woodwind instrument having a slender conical, tubular body and a double-reed mouthpiece. See also **double-reed** in this glossary.  
—EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**obscure:** far from public notice, worldly affairs or important activities; remote. —Random House Second Edition Unabridged Dictionary.  
(Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**obsessed:** having one's thoughts or feelings dominated by a persistent idea, image, desire, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**obsessive:** of or having to do with an idea, wish, etc., that fills one's thoughts and cannot be put out of mind by the person. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**obsessive:** of or having to do with a persistent drive or urge a person cannot control. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**obsessive:** of or having to do with a persistent drive or urge a person cannot control. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**obsessively:** in a manner as if driven by a persistent urge a person cannot control. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**obsolete:**\*\*\* no longer used. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**obstacle:**\*\*\* something that stands in the way or stops progress. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**obstetric:** of or having to do with childbirth or the branch of medicine concerned with the care and treatment of women in pregnancy, childbirth, and the period immediately following. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**obstetrical:** of or regarding obstetrics, the branch of medicine concerned with the care and treatment of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the period immediately following. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**obstetrician:** a doctor who specializes in obstetrics, branch of medicine and surgery concerned with treating women before, in and after childbirth.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**obstetricians:** medical doctors who specialize in the branch of medicine concerned with the care and treatment of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the period immediately following. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**obstetrics:** the branch of medicine concerned with the care and treatment of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the period immediately following. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**obtain:** be prevalent, customary, or in vogue; prevail. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**obtains:** is in force or in effect; prevails. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**obtains:** is in force or in effect; prevails. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**obtuse:** blunt; dull. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**obtuse:** blunt; dull. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**obtuse:** blunt; dull. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**obviate:** anticipate and prevent or eliminate (difficulties, disadvantages, etc.) by effective measures; render unnecessary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**obviate:** do away with or prevent by effective measures; make unnecessary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**OCA:** abbreviation for Oxford Capacity Analysis: a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**OCA:** an abbreviation for Oxford Capacity Analysis, a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**OCA graph:** short for Oxford Capacity Analysis graph: the graphic representation of the results of a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**OCA graph:** short for Oxford Capacity Analysis graph: the graphic representation of the results of a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ocarina:** a simple musical instrument shaped something like a sweet potato with finger holes and a whistle-like mouthpiece. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**occasion:** cause or bring about. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**occasions:** gives occasion or cause for; brings about. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Occident:** the part of the world west of Asia, especially Europe and the Americas. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**occipital:** any of several parts of the back portion of the head or skull. —Random House College Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**occlude:** hide; make unavailable to conscious recall. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**occluded:** a condition wherein one has memory which is not available to conscious recall. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**occluded:** being in a condition wherein one has memory which is not available to conscious recall. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**occluded:** hidden; made unavailable to conscious recall. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**occluded:** hidden; unavailable to conscious recall. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**occluded:** in a condition wherein one has memory which is not available to conscious recall. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**occluded:** in a condition wherein one has memory which is not available to conscious recall. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**occluded:** in a condition wherein one has memory which is not available to conscious recall. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**occluded:** in a condition where one has memory which is not available to conscious recall. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**occluded:** not available to conscious recall. —HEV Approved Glossary

**occluded case:** a case whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall. See also case in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**occluded case:** an individual whose memories are usually largely occluded and whose fields of awareness are black or very dark. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**occluded case:** an individual whose memories are usually largely occluded and whose fields of awareness are black or very dark. See also occluded in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**occluded case:** an individual whose memories are usually largely occluded (hidden; made unavailable to conscious recall) and whose fields of awareness are black or very dark. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**occluded case:** an individual whose memories are usually largely occluded (hidden; made unavailable to conscious recall) and whose fields of awareness are black or very dark. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**occluded case:** an individual whose memories are usually largely occluded (hidden; made unavailable to conscious recall) and whose fields of awareness are black or very dark. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**occluded case:** an individual whose memories are usually largely occluded (hidden; made unavailable to conscious recall) and whose fields of awareness are black or very dark. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**occluded case:** an individual whose memories are usually largely occluded (hidden; made unavailable to conscious recall) and whose fields of awareness are black or very dark. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**occludes:** hides; makes unavailable to conscious recall. —Academy Level III Glossary

**occludes:** shuts in, out or off. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**occlusion:** something hidden. An occlusion of memory is something forgotten, i.e., not available to conscious recall. An occluded case is one whose memory is usually largely occluded and whose field of awareness is black or very dark. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**occlusion:** the state of something being hidden or forgotten and not available for conscious recall. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**occlusion:** the state of something being hidden or forgotten and not available for conscious recall. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**occlusion:** the state of something being hidden or forgotten and not available for conscious recall. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**occlusion:** the state of something being hidden or forgotten and not available for conscious recall. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**occlusion:** the state of something being hidden or forgotten and not available for conscious recall. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**occlusions:** hidden areas or incidents on the time track. The existence of curtains between «I» and some datum in the standard memory

banks. Occlusions are caused by entheta. See also entheta in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**occlusions:** parts of a person's memories that are hidden on the time track and are not available to conscious recall except through processing. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**occult:** secret; disclosed or communicated only to the initiated. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**occultist:** a humorous reference to an oculist, an earlier term for an ophthalmologist: a doctor who specializes in the branch of medicine dealing with the structure, functions and diseases of the eye. An occultist is one who believes in mysticism, the supernatural; a mystic. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**occultist:** a humorous reference to an oculist, an earlier term for an ophthalmologist: a doctor who specializes in the branch of medicine dealing with the structure, functions and diseases of the eye. An occultist is one who believes in mysticism, the supernatural; a mystic. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**occupants of the throne:** (figurative) persons occupying a position of dominion or supremacy. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**occupational disease:** a disease that results from or is commonly acquired by people in a particular occupation. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Oceania:** the islands in the Pacific including Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia and sometimes Australia, New Zealand and the Malay Archipelago (a large group of islands between the Malay Peninsula and Australia). —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**ocelot:** a large cat of North and South America, with yellow or gray coat marked with black spots. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**ocelot:\*\*\*** a large cat of North and South America, with yellow or gray coat marked with black spots. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**octagonal:\*\*\*** of the form of an octagon (an eight-sided figure). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**octahedrons:** solid figures with eight plane surfaces. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Octavius:** Caius Octavius, also known as Augustus. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990

**octolateral:** (geometry) any figure formed by eight lines. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**octubre:** (Spanish) October. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**ocularly:** of or relating to the sense of sight. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**oddball: (slang)** an eccentric, unconventional or nonconforming person. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**oddball: (slang)** an eccentric, unconventional or nonconforming person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**oddball:\*\*\* (slang)** strange or unconventional. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**oddball:\*\*\* (slang)** strange or unconventional. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —Academy Level II Glossary

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —Academy Level III Glossary

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**oddball: (slang)** strange or unconventional. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**oddbeat: (colloquial)** a variation of offbeat, not fitting the usual pattern or trend. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Odd Fellow:** a member of the Odd Fellows, a secret society with benevolent aims. This group existed as early as the 1700s in England, though its origin is uncertain. In 1813, the society flourished in Manchester, England as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows which is the name it now carries. It has since then become the greatest of such altruistic orders, spreading into most of the countries in northern Europe and into North America. Its chief purpose is to give aid, assistance and comfort to its members and their families. It has its own system of rites, passwords and ranks. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**odd man out:** any atypical or unconventional person or thing. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**odd man out:** any atypical or unconventional person or thing. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**odd men out:** any atypical or unconventional persons or things. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**odds and ends:\*\*\*** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**odds and ends:** miscellaneous items, matters, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**odds and ends:** things left over; extra bits; scraps; remnants. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**odiferous:** a shortened form of odoriferous, giving off an odor. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**odor:** repute; esteem. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**odor, in bad:** in ill repute. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**OEC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Organization Executive Course: the course which contains the basic laws of organization. Primarily intended for Scientology executives, its policy letters are slanted toward a Scientology org. However, it covers any organization and contains fundamentals vital to any successful or profitable activity. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

—OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Oedipus complex:** in Freudian theory, the unconscious desire of a young child for sexual intercourse with the parent of the opposite sex, especially between boys and their mothers. See also **Freud, Sigmund** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Oedipus libidos yappitus complex:** humorous reference to the Oedipus complex: in Freudian theory, the unconscious desire of a young child for sexual intercourse with the parent of the opposite sex, especially between boys and their mothers. See also **Freud** and **libido, gibido, bibido** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**OES:** abbreviation for Org Executive Secretary, the executive over Divisions 3, 4 and 5 in a Scientology organization. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**offball:** (slang) a variation of oddball meaning «strange or unconventional.» —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**offball:** (slang) a variation of oddball, meaning «strange or unconventional.» —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**offball:** (slang) a variation of oddball, meaning «strange or unconventional.» —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**off-base:** (slang) incorrect; inaccurate. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**off base:** unawares (unexpectedly), off one's guard, by surprise. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**off-base:** unawares (unexpectedly), off one's guard, by surprise. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**offbeat: (colloquial)** not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**offbeat:\*\*\*** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**offbeat:\*\*\*** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not fitting the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**offbeat:** (colloquial) not fitting the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, etc. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**off course:** off of the intended direction. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**offender:** a person who does wrong or breaks a law. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**offend, with:** in an attacking or offensive manner. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**offhand:** free and easy; casual; informal. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**offhand:** without previous thought or preparation. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**offhand:** without previous thought or preparation. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**office:** a position of duty, trust or authority, especially in the government, a corporation, a society or the like. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Officer 666:** a melodramatic farce in which a wealthy businessman who has been out of town returns to find he is being impersonated by a burglar living in his house. The businessman persuades a police officer, Officer 666, to loan him his uniform in order to catch the burglar. Originally performed on Broadway in 1912. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**officer:** (abbreviated off) a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**officer:\*\*\*** (abbreviated off) a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**officer:** a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**officer:** a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**officer of the deck:** the officer in charge of a naval ship during a given watch. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**officer of the deck:** the officer in charge of a naval ship during a given watch. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Officer of the Watch:** the ship's officer responsible for keeping the ship running inside and outside. He sees that the course is followed and reliefs occur of the wheel, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**officers' country:** the part of a naval vessel where the officers' sleeping, eating and living quarters are. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**officer's country:** (United States naval) part of a ship reserved by custom for those designated and others having official business there. (i.e., officers) —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**offing, in the:** in the projected future; likely to happen. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**off-line:\*\*\*** not on the correct comm line. See also **comm lines** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**off-line:** (slang) deviant; not in accord with established or accepted practices, modes or attitudes. A variation of the phrase out of line. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**off-policy:** contrary to policy. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**off-postness:** the condition of being off post; not doing a job but causing others to carry one's work. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**off the bat:** without hesitation; immediately; quickly. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**off the beat:** (slang) off the proper course; insane. A variation of off the rails. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**off the cuff:** (slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**off-the-cuff: (slang)** without preparation; in an offhand manner. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**off-the-cuff: (slang)** without preparation; in an offhand manner. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**off-the-cuff: (slang)** without preparation; in an offhand manner. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**off the deep:** (slang) into trouble, into hot water, off the rails; variation of off the deep end. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**off the rails:** off the proper course. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**off track:** away from the subject, objective or goal. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



- off-track:** instances of having strayed from the subject, objective or goal. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- off-track:** straying from the subject, objective or goal. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- OFO:** abbreviation for Org Flag Officer, an otherwise posted individual on Flag who represents one org, FOLO or unit as a part-time duty so that each org, FOLO or unit is in full comm with Flag. He handles the org to which he is assigned. His purpose is to keep in comm with his org, answer or acknowledge its reports and despatches of whatever kind and handle outnesses reported and give guidance for the betterment of the org, its stats and expansion and keep its standard reports arriving. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- O-Gay-Pay-Oo:** phonetic representation (as pronounced in Russian) of OGPU, an organization (1922 - 1923) for investigating and combating counterrevolutionary activities in Soviet Russia. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- OGPU:** in the USSR, the initials for the name of the government's secret-police organization (1923 - 1934). —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- OGPU:\*\*\*** in the USSR, the initials for the name of the government's secret-police organization (1923 - 1934). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Ogpu:** the official organization of secret police and detectives in the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1934. It was named the NKVD in 1934. See also NKVD in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- ogre:** in fairy tales and folklore, a man-eating monster or giant. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- ogre:** in folklore and fairy tales, a man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, anything likened to such a monster in appearance or character. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- ogreish:** like or having the characteristics of an ogre: (in folklore and fairy tales) a man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, anything likened to such a monster in appearance or character. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- ogres:** in folklore and fairy tales, man-eating monsters, usually represented as hideous giants; hence, men likened to such monsters in appearance or character. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- Oh, Doctor!:** a humorous novel written by Harry Leon Wilson and published in 1923. It is about a hypochondriac who decides that he is going to die and takes to his bed. He has a very good-looking nurse taking care of him who is totally indifferent to him. He starts taking chances, such as riding motorcycles, skydiving, etc., to get her to pay attention to him. She finally realizes that she does love him and begs him to be more careful. See also Wilson, Harry Leon in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- O. Henry:** pen name of William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), American short-story writer. An extremely popular and prolific writer during his lifetime, O. Henry is noted for his sentimental, semirealistic stories dealing with the lives of modest people and his mastery of the

- surprise ending. —Reader's Encyclopedia (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- O. Henry:** the pen name of William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), American short-story writer. An extremely popular and prolific writer during his lifetime, O. Henry is noted for his sentimental, semirealistic stories dealing with the lives of modest people and his mastery of the surprise ending. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- O. Henry:** the pen name of William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), American short-story writer. An extremely popular and prolific writer during his lifetime, O. Henry is noted for his sentimental, semirealistic stories dealing with the lives of modest people and his mastery of the surprise ending. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- O. Henry:** the pseudonym of William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), successful American short-story writer whose stories mainly appeared in current magazines. These stories were collected in over a dozen books. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Ohio:** middle western state of the northcentral United States. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ohm:** a unit used in measuring electrical resistance. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- ohm:** the unit used in measuring electrical resistance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ohm:** the unit used in measuring electrical resistance. —Mark Super VII Owner's Manual and Webster's New World Dictionary (Student Edition) (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- ohm:** the unit used in measuring electrical resistance. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- ohm:** the unit used in measuring electrical resistance. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- ohmified:** joking reference meaning basically to be or make ohms (the units used in measuring electrical resistance). —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), editor from (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- ohmiwhums:** a made-up word for a measurement of energy. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- ohmmeter:** an instrument for measuring the electrical resistance of a conductor in ohms (the unit of electrical resistance to a current). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Ohm's law: (electricity)** the law that for any circuit the electric current is directly proportional to the voltage (measure of force to move the current) and is inversely proportional to the resistance. Formulated by German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787 - 1854). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Ohm's law: (electricity)** the law that for any circuit the electric current is directly proportional to the voltage (measure of force to move the current) and is inversely proportional to the resistance. Formulated by German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787 - 1854). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Ohm's law: (electronics)** the law that for any circuit the electric current is directly proportional to the voltage and is inversely proportional to the resistance. Formulated by Georg Simon Ohm (1787 - 1854),

German physicist. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition and Webster's Biographical Dictionary.

**OIC:** abbreviation for Organization Information Center, a large board with slots for graphs of each of the organization's key statistics. It is kept up-to-date weekly and is used by organization executives to easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

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**OIC:** abbreviation for Organization Information Center, a large board with slots for graphs of each of the organization's key statistics. It is kept up-to-date weekly and is used by organization executives to easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**OIC:\*\*** abbreviation for Organization Information Center, a large board with slots for graphs of each of the organization's key statistics. It is kept up-to-date weekly and is used by organization executives to easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**oil crisis:** a situation beginning in 1973, where oil and gasoline prices were caused to escalate rapidly, bringing about a rise in energy costs and prices of other raw materials. The stated cause of the oil price increases was a shortage of oil from Arab nations. However, oil companies reported an increase of 80 percent in profits in 1974 over 1973. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**oil crisis:** a situation beginning in 1973, where oil and gasoline prices were caused to escalate rapidly, bringing about a rise in energy costs and prices of other raw materials. The stated cause of the oil price increases was a shortage of oil from Arab nations. However, oil companies reported an increase of 80 percent in profits in 1974 over 1973. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**oiled up:** thoroughly prepared in order to have something go smoothly or happen in the way that is wanted. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**oil feed:** a valve which regulates the flow of fuel oil to the boilers. The water in a boiler is heated by burning fuel oil, creating the steam to power a steam engine. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**oilman:** the owner of an oil well; one engaged in the production or distribution of oil. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**oilman:** the owner of an oil well; one engaged in the production or distribution of oil. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**oil rig:** the equipment used in drilling an oil well. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Okay, Mama:** a process in which an auditor has a preclear say a phrase such as «Okay, Mama» over and over to improve the person's communication abilities. This process was used during Group Processing in several earlier congresses. See also **Group Processing** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Okay to Audit:** a written authorization saying that it is «okay» for one to audit a particular action, received after one has been given a thorough checkout on the materials of the action in Qual. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Okay to Audit:** a written authorization saying that it is «okay» for one to audit a particular action, received after one has been given a thorough checkout on the materials of the action in Qual. See also **Qual** in this glossary —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Okinawans:** occupants of Okinawa, an island in the north Pacific Ocean, located 350 miles south of Kyushu, the southernmost island of Japan. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Oklahoma!:** a musical comedy produced in 1943, based on Green Grow the Lilacs, a folk drama written in 1931 by Lynn Riggs (1899 - 1954 American playwright whose plays deal with life in Oklahoma and Texas making special use of folk themes of that region). The music and lyrics were produced by Rodgers and Hammerstein and with its many memorable songs, Oklahoma! set an all-time record of durability for musicals. See also **Rodgers and Hammerstein** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Oklahoma:** a state in the southwestern United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Oklahoma:** a state in the southwestern United States. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Oklahoma:** a state in the southwestern United States. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

'**old:** (dialect) hold. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Old Bailey:** a historic criminal court in London, England, on Old Bailey Street. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Old Bailey:** a historic criminal court in London on Old Bailey Street. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**old bat:** a gossipy or mean old woman. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Dictionary of American Slang.

**«Old Black Joe»:** the name of a song written by Stephen Collins Foster (1826 - 1864), American composer of folk songs. His many famous songs drew their inspiration from Southern life and did much to create the popular romantic image of that life. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**old boy: (chiefly British)** an adult male, used in informal direct address. —HEV Approved Glossary

**old cuffs:** written notes. Refers to a habit of Ole Doc Methuselah, a hero of an LRH science fiction book, of writing on his cuffs and filing away the torn cuffs with the written notes on them. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**old days:** past times. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

- old Dianetic times:** in the 1950s when Dianetics was released in LRH's book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- Old Doctor Pottenger:** Francis Marion Pottenger, MD (1869 - 1961), medical specialist in tuberculosis and founder of Pottenger Sanatorium in Monrovia, California. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- old hand:** a person with much skill or experience. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- old hat:** (informal) old-fashioned; not new or different. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990
- old hat:** (informal) old-fashioned; not new or different. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- «Old Hundred»:** the tune that Psalm 100 (a verse in the Bible) is sung to. In 1696 this Psalm tune was given the number 166 in a revised book of Psalms, thus the original was named «Old Hundred» to distinguish this specific tune that went with this verse. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- oldie:** (informal) something old and, often, well-known, as a motion picture or song. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- old Joe:** Joe Winter. A doctor and squirrel who was involved in Dianetics in the early 1950s, and was a no-case-gain case. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Old Man of the Mountain:** another name for al-Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah (died 1124), founder of the sect of Assassins. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Old Man of the Sea:** a character in the story «Sinbad the Sailor» from the Arabian Nights. The Old Man of the Sea hoisted himself on the shoulders of Sinbad and clung there for many days and nights, much to the discomfort of Sinbad, who finally released himself by making the Old Man drunk. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Old Man of the Sea:** character in the story of «Sinbad the Sailor» in The Arabian Nights. A seemingly harmless old man, he climbs onto the shoulders of the obliging Sinbad and refuses to get off. He clings there for many days and nights until Sinbad escapes by getting him drunk. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- old Saint Hill:** the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England, where L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course from 1961 to 1965. The term old applies to the organization as it existed at that time. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- old saw:** an old saying, often repeated; maxim; proverb. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- old school:** a group of people who cling to traditional or conservative ideas, methods, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary
- old-school:** (of or like) a group of people who cling to traditional or conservative ideas, methods, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- old school tie:** a necktie worn by members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college, as a sign of their association and loyalty. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

- old school tie:** a necktie worn by members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college, as a sign of their association and loyalty. —Academy Level II Glossary
- old school tie:** a necktie worn by members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college, as a sign of their association and loyalty. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- old school tie:** (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- old school tie:** (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- old school tie:** (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- old school tie:** (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education). —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- old school tie:** (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education). —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- old school tie:** (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays tuition). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- old-school-tie:** (informal) of the loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- old school tie:** (informal) the clannishness and conservatism conventionally associated with graduates of certain English schools. This expression comes from the necktie, worn by former students, which is striped in the distinctive colors of any of these exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays tuition). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Oldsmobile:** an American passenger car produced by the Oldsmobile Division of General Motors. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Oldsmobile:** brand name of an American passenger car produced by the Oldsmobile Division of General Motors. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Old Testament:** the earlier and largest part of the Bible which contains the religious and social laws of the Hebrews, a record of their history, their important literature, and writings of their prophets. See also New Testament in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**old-timer:**\*\*\* (colloquial) a person who has been a resident, employee, member, etc., for a long time. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**old wives' tales:** foolish, untrustworthy and old-fashioned beliefs or stories, especially ones that at some time have been believed to be true. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**'ole:** (dialect) hole. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**O'Leary, Mrs.:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Ole Doc Methuselah:** a science fiction story written by L. Ron Hubbard about a physician, Ole Doc Methuselah, who was part of an elite organization whose members «dedicated themselves to the ultimate preservation of mankind no matter the wars or explorations of space.» —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Ole Doc Methuselah stories:** reference to the short stories written by L. Ron Hubbard about Ole Doc Methuselah, a physician who fought the enemies of disease, old age and psychology. He was the most famous member of the elite organization of the cosmos, the Soldiers of Light, whose members «dedicated themselves to the ultimate preservation of mankind no matter the wars or explorations of space.» —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Ole Doc Methuselah story:** a science fiction story written by L. Ron Hubbard about a physician, Ole Doc Methuselah, who was part of an elite organization whose members «dedicated themselves to the ultimate preservation of mankind no matter the wars or explorations of space.» —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**olfactory:** of or relating to the sense of smell. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**olfactory:** the sense of smell. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Oliver Twist:** a novel (approximately 400 pages long) by Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of 19th-century London. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Oliver Twist:** a novel (approximately 400 pages long) by Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of nineteenth-century London. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Oliver Twist:** a novel by Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of 19th-century London. See also Sikes, Bill in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Oliver Twist:**\*\*\* a novel by Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of 19th-

- century London. See also **Sikes, Bill** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Oliver typewriter:** reference to the first practical, visible typewriter. In 1891, the first typewriter was patented by Thomas Oliver that had visible type which the operator could see as he typed. Previously, on earlier models, the type was on the bottom of the cylinder and the operator could not see what was being typed without opening up the typewriter. By 1912, these visible-type machines were made portable. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Ollie:** a parody of the films by Stanley Laurel (1890 - 1965) and Oliver Hardy (1892 - 1957). Ollie (nickname of Hardy) and Stan were a team of film comedians in the early twentieth century who almost always played their movie roles under their own names, wearing derby hats and neckties. Laurel appeared as a thin, dim-witted Englishman and Hardy as an overweight American, often irritable and pompous. In their films, they constantly got in each other's way and were usually involved in hopeless business undertakings or doomed personal adventures. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- ologies:** branches of learning; sciences: a humorous usage. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- ologies:** branches of learning; sciences. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary
- ology: (informal)** any science or branch of knowledge. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- Olympian:** of, resembling, characteristic of or suitable to the gods of Olympus (mountain in northeastern Greece); majestic or aloof. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Olympic:** of the Olympic games, a series of international amateur sports contests that occur every four years. The games originated in ancient Greece, when they were held on the plain of Olympia at four-year intervals from 776 b.c. into the fourth century a.d. They were revived in the late 1800s with goals of peace and fellowship modeled on those of the ancient Olympics, but with many more events. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Olympic games:** a series of international amateur sports contests that occur every four years. The games originated in ancient Greece, when they were held on the plain of Olympia at four-year intervals from 776 b.c. into the fourth century a.d. They were revived in the late 1800s with goals of peace and fellowship modeled on those of the ancient Olympics, but with many more events. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- Olympic games:** a series of international amateur sports contests that occur every four years. The games originated in ancient Greece, when they were held on the plain of Olympia at four-year intervals from 776 b.c. into the fourth century a.d. They were revived in the late 1800s with goals of peace and fellowship modeled on those of the ancient Olympics, but with many more events. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- Olympic games commission:** the International Olympic committee which constitutes part of the organization of the Olympic games. See also **Olympics** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**Olympics:** short for Olympic games, a series of international amateur sports contests that occur every four years. The games originated in ancient Greece, when they were held on the plain of Olympia at four-year intervals from 776 b.c. into the fourth century a.d. They were revived in the late 1800s with goals of peace and fellowship modeled on those of the ancient Olympics, but with many more events. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**O-Meter:** an oscilloscope (machine that shows waves) meter, also known as a theta meter and trademarked as a physiogalvanometer. For more information, see SHSBC lecture 1, «E-Meter Talk and Demo.» —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**omission:\*\*\*** anything which one failed to include; anything left out. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Om, mani padme hum:** (Tibetan Buddhism) a chant intoned in prayer or meditation. It literally means Hail! Jewel in the Lotus! and is used humorously in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**omnipotent:** having unlimited power or very great power. —Oxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**omnipresence:** the condition of something being present everywhere at the same time. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**omnipresence:\*\*\*** the fact of being present everywhere. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**omnipresent:** present everywhere at the same time. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**omniscience:** quality or state of having complete or unlimited knowledge, awareness or understanding; perceiving all things.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**omniscient:** having infinite knowledge; knowing all things. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**on a par with:** of an equal or common status, standing, footing, level, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**oncet uponet a timet:** a made-up phrase from once upon a time, the words which usually begin most fairy tales, and a humorous usage of the suffix -t, indicating something that existed or happened in the past. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**once upon a time:** on a certain but unspecified past occasion; at some period in the past; formerly. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**once upon a time:** on a certain but unspecified past occasion; at some period in the past; formerly. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**(one a) 1A:** short for Routine 1A, a set of processes aimed at familiarization with problems and getting someone's withholds with security checks. See also **withholds** and **security check** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**one-act:** (informal) a short play consisting of one act. Also called a one-acter. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**one-armed bandit:** a gambling machine operated by inserting coins into a slot and pulling down a long handle (its «arm») attached to its side. This causes a series of wheels to start spinning. The machine will automatically pay out money if certain specified combinations occur after three or four wheels have spun. It is called a «bandit» because

- it frequently «robs» one of loose change. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- One-B:** in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question asking for a specific withhold taken from the withholds given in the Number One question, when the Number One question won't clear. See also One question in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- One does not send to find for whom the bell tolls . . . :** refers to a section of the poem «Devotions upon Emergent Occasions» by English poet John Donne (1572? - 1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: «No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.» —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- (one-eight) 1.8:** the numerical designation for pain on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- one fell swoop, in:** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- (one fifty-fives) 155s:** short for 155-millimeter artillery guns; heavy-artillery pieces weighing fifteen tons and firing a 95-pound projectile to a range of about 14 miles. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- (one-fifty-fives) 155s:** short for 155-millimeter artillery guns; heavy-artillery pieces weighing fifteen tons and firing a 95-pound projectile to a range of about 14 miles. —Academy Level II Glossary
- one good flub does not deserve another:** a negative variation of the saying one good turn deserves another, meaning one should express one's gratefulness for a kind or helpful act by doing a similar one in return. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- one-grasshopper power:** a humorous, made-up unit of measurement fashioned after horsepower. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- (one hundred and eighteen) 118:** 118 degrees Fahrenheit. —Academy Level II Glossary
- one-ism:** the doctrine, school, theory or principle of being a single thing or unit, not two or more. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- one-man band:** a man who plays several musical instruments simultaneously. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- one-man band:** a man who plays several musical instruments simultaneously. Used figuratively to mean «an operation performed by only one person» in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- (one-one) 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- (one-one) 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

- (one point eight) 1.8:** the numerical designation for pain on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- (one point five) 1.5:** be and act at the tone level of 1.5, the numerical designation for anger on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- (one point five) 1.5:** the numerical designation for anger on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- (one point five) 1.5ing:** expressing anger, from 1.5, the numerical designation for anger on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- (one point one) 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- (one point one) 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- (one point one) 1.1:** the numerical designation for covert hostility on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- (one point zero) 1.0:** the numerical designation for fear on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- One question:** in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question asked of the pc which is taken from a withhold given on asking the Zero A question. Also called Number One question. See also **Zero A** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- onerous:** burdensome, oppressive or troublesome; causing hardship. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- one-shot:** achieved or accomplished with a single try. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- one-shot:** achieved or accomplished with a single try. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- one-shot:** an attempt at achieving or accomplishing something with a single try. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- one-shot:** a single shot, stroke, attempt, etc. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- one-shot: (informal)** undertaken, issued or occurring one time only; formed for a single project or venture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- one-shot: (informal)** undertaken, issued or occurring one time only; formed for a single project or venture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- one-shot: (informal)** undertaken, issued or occurring one time only; formed for a single project or venture. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- one-shot: (US informal)** a single subject or theme to the exclusion or neglect of others. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- one shot:\*\*\*** with a single shot, stroke, attempt, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

- One-shot Clear:** the one phrase or one action given once, or repeated, which would bring into being the Clear as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- one-shot Clear:** the one phrase or one action given once, or repeated, which would bring into being the Clear as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —Academy Level II Glossary
- One-shot Clear:** the one phrase or one action given once, or repeated, which would bring into being the Clear as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- One-shot Clear:** the one phrase or one action given once, or repeated, which would bring into being the Clear as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. See also **clear** and **Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- one-two:** any sequence of two related actions for a specific result. —Academy Level II Glossary
- One World:** a book written by Wendell Willkie in 1943. See also **Willkie, Wendell** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- onions, knowing (one's):** (informal) having the knowledge and skill necessary for competence. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- only one:** an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any of the rest of the dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also **dynamic** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- only one:** an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any other dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- only one:** an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any other dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- only one:** an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any other dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also **dynamic** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- only one:** the condition in which an individual is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any of the rest of the dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- only one:** the condition in which an individual is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any of the rest of the dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on

- self and total effect on everything and everybody else. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- only one:** the condition in which an individual is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any of the rest of the dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- only one:** the condition in which an individual is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any of the rest of the dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also **dynamic** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- only-oneness:** the condition in which an individual is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any of the rest of the dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also **dynamic** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- onpost:** a humorously coined word from outpost with no particular meaning in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- ONR:** abbreviation for Office of Naval Research, a bureau under the Secretary of the Navy in Washington, DC. It is responsible for research in such areas as material, facilities, personnel, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- onslaught:** an onset, assault or attack, especially a vigorous one. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- onslaught:** a violent, intense attack. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- onslaught:** a violent, intense attack. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- on-the-bally:** (slang) alertly, efficiently. A coined variation of on the ball. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- ontology:** the branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of being or reality. See also **philosophy** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- ontology:** the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of reality. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- onus:** difficult obligation, task, burden, etc. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- onus:** the duty or responsibility of doing something. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- O/O:\*\*\*** abbreviation for organizing officer (often shortened to org officer): the staff member responsible for organizing for production. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- OOD:** abbreviation for Orders of the Day, a type of ship's «newspaper» issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may contain current activities, ethics orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- OODs:** abbreviation for Orders of the Day, a type of ship's «newspaper» issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may

contain current activities, ethics orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**OODs:** abbreviation for Orders Of the Day, a type of ship's «newspaper» issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may contain current activities, ethics orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**OODs:** abbreviation for Orders Of the Day, a type of ship's «newspaper» issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may contain current activities, Ethics Orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs. In this lecture LRH is referring to an item he had put into the OODs commending the auditors of the Special Rundown. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**oogly-boogly-bug-rug oogler-drive:** a made-up term for a part or component. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**oogly-boogly rotor bug drives:** a made-up term for a part or component. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**oomph:** (slang) energy; vitality; enthusiasm. The word is an imitation of the sound made during exertion, as in lifting a heavy object. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**oomph:** (slang) energy; vitality; enthusiasm. The word is an imitation of the sound made during exertion, as in lifting a heavy object. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**'op:** (dialect) hop. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**'ope:** (dialect) hope. —Academy Level II Glossary

**open:** a contest or tournament in which both amateurs and professionals may compete, especially in golf. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**open-and-closed:** (US informal) a variation of open-and-shut, easily decided; very simple or obvious. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**open and short of it, the:** the basic fact; the point; all that needs to be said. A variation of the phrase the long and short of it. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**open-and-shut:** immediately obvious upon consideration; easily decided. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**opening gun:** a gun fired as a signal to begin something. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**opening gun:** a shot fired as a signal to begin something. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**opening gun:** a shot fired as a signal to begin something. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**opening gun:** (informal) something that forms the beginning of a major event or proceeding. From a gunshot fired as a signal to begin

something, such as a race. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure 8-C:** a process which consists of having the preclear move his body around the room under the auditor's direction until (a) he finds he is in actual communication with many spots on the surface of things in the room, (b) until he can select spots in the room and know he is selecting them and can communicate with them, and (c) select spots and move to them, decide when to touch them and when to let go. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure 8-C:** a process which consists of having the preclear move his body around the room under the auditor's direction until (a) he finds he is in actual communication with many spots on the surface of things in the room, (b) until he can select spots in the room and know he is selecting them and can communicate with them, and (c) select spots and move to them, decide when to touch them and when to let go. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure by Duplication:** a process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure by Duplication:** a Scientology process. It has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Opening Procedure by Duplication:** a Scientology process. It has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure by Duplication:** a Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure by Duplication:** a Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects, such as a book and a bottle. The auditor has a preclear walk over to each object in turn and pick it up, then the auditor asks three questions: «What is its color?» «What is its temperature?» and «What is its weight?» —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Opening Procedure by Duplication:** a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Opening Procedure by Duplication:** a very important Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Opening Procedure Duplication:** a Scientology process. It has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure of 8-C:** a process which consists of having the preclear move his body around the room under the auditor's direction until (a) he finds he is in actual communication with many spots on the surface of things in the room, (b) until he can select spots in the room and know he is selecting them and can communicate with them, and (c) select spots and move to them, decide when to touch them and when to let go. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Opening Procedure of 8-C:** a process which consists of having the preclear move his body around the room under the auditor's direction until (a) he finds he is in actual communication with many spots on the surface of things in the room, (b) until he can select spots in the room and know he is selecting them and can communicate with them, and (c) select spots and move to them, decide when to touch them and when to let go. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Opening Procedure of 8-C:** a process which consists of having the preclear move his body around the room under the auditor's direction until (a) he finds he is in actual communication with many spots on the surface of things in the room, (b) until he can select spots in the room and know he is selecting them and can communicate with them, and (c) select spots and move to them, decide when to touch them and when to let go. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Opening Procedure of 8-C:** the first step of 8-C, the basic theory of which is to make and break communication with the physical universe. Once an individual discovers that he can make and break communication with walls and objects, it will be discovered that he can let go of various pieces of his engram bank. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Opening Procedure SOP 8-C:** also called Opening Procedure of 8-C: the first step of SOP 8-C, the basic theory of which is to make and break communication with the physical universe. Once an individual



discovers that he can make and break communication with walls and objects, it will be discovered that he can let go of various pieces of his engram bank. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**open-minded:** having a mind open to new ideas; free from prejudice or bias. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**open sesame:** the password at which the door of the robbers' cave flew open in the tale of The Forty Thieves (Arabian Nights); hence a key to a mystery, or anything that acts like magic in obtaining favor, admission, recognition, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**open sesame:** the password at which the door of the robbers' cave flew open in the tale of The Forty Thieves (Arabian Nights); hence a key to a mystery, or anything that acts like magic in obtaining favor, admission, recognition, etc. —NED Approved Glossary

**open sesame:\*\*\*** the password at which the door of the robbers' cave flew open in the tale of The Forty Thieves (Arabian Nights); hence a key to a mystery, or anything that acts like magic in obtaining favor, admission, recognition, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**open up:** commence firing, fighting, activity, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**open up the ball:** (slang) begin. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things.» See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0∞-), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0∞-^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0∞-), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^\infty-n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0∞-), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^\infty-n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0∞-). See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern

style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Operating Thetan:\*\*\*** a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**operation:** (informal) an action done by an operator, a shrewd individual who maneuvers people and events for his own purposes. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Operation and Transport Liaison Office (OTL):** the branch office of a Continental Liaison Office managing the area or orgs assigned to it. See also **Continental Liaison Office** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**operation bootstrap:** a coined phrase from operation, meaning any specific plan, project, etc., and bootstrap, to become successful through one's own efforts, without help from other people and in spite of disadvantages. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Operation Clear:** a Scientology campaign of the late 1950s involving various promotional and technical actions to create Clears. The campaign was promoted both to Scientologists via magazines and other comm lines, and to the broad public via ads. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Operation Phoenix:** a campaign run in Phoenix, Arizona, USA in late November, 1954, where the ministers of the Church were visiting hospitals, prisons, etc. and helping the people there. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Operation Phoenix:** a program being operated in the Phoenix area by Scientology ministers at the time of this lecture series. It had as its goal the happiness and health of everyone in the ministers' parishes. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Operations:** that part of a Sea Org management org that briefs, sends out and runs missions. See also **mission** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Operations Aide:** the head of the Operations Bureau. See **Operations Bureau** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Operations Bureau:** the bureau in the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs which is responsible for seeing that evals and programs get factually

completed, actually done and fully executed, resulting in viable, productive and expanding orgs with expansion of Scientology internationally. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Operations Bureaux:** the production bureaux of the Flag Bureaux which include the External Comm Bureau, Data Bureau, Programs Bureau and Action Bureau. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Operations Officer:** short for Mission Operations Officer, the post in the Action Branch which is responsible for seeing that a mission stays on target and completes successfully. Also shortened as Ops Officer or Mission Ops. See also **Action Branch** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Operative 5:** a made-up name for an operative, a secret agent or a spy. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Operative 5:** a made-up name for an operative, a secret agent or a spy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**operative:** a secret agent; spy. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Operator BX9:** a made-up name for an operator. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Operator BX9:** a made-up name for an operator. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Ophelia:** a character in the tragedy Hamlet by William Shakespeare, most widely known author in all English literature (1564 - 1616). Ophelia is a young and innocent girl who goes mad after her father's death, talking nonsense and singing light-hearted songs, then finally drowning herself. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Ophelia:** a character in William Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet. Ophelia is a young and innocent girl who goes mad after her father's death, talking nonsense and singing light-hearted songs, then finally drowning herself. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Ophir:** a country of uncertain location, possibly southern Arabia or the eastern coast of Africa, from which gold and precious stones and trees were brought for Solomon (king of Israel in the 10th century b.c.). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Ophir:** a country of uncertain location, possibly southern Arabia or the eastern coast of Africa, from which gold and precious stones and trees were brought for Solomon (king of Israel in the 10th century b.c.). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Ophir:** a country of uncertain location, possibly southern Arabia or the eastern coast of Africa, from which gold and precious stones and trees were brought for Solomon (king of Israel in the 10th century b.c.). —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**ophthalmialitis:** (medical) a variation of ophthalmitis, an inflamed condition of the eye. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**opined:** (informal) held or expressed an opinion; thought. Now usually used humorously. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**opinionation:** forming, holding or stating an opinion; believing, supposing, thinking. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**opinion leaders:** members of a group, company, community or nation who are looked to by others for evaluation and interpretation of events.

Opinion leaders are the people in a group who are listened to, trusted, depended upon and whose opinions are accepted by the rest of the group. It is, after all, the people and their own opinion leaders who sweat and fight and bleed for their country. A government cannot bleed, it cannot even smile: it is just an idea men have. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**opium:** a drug made from the juice of certain poppies, smoked or chewed as a stimulant or narcotic, and used in medicine as a sedative. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**opossum:** a small animal that carries its young in a pouch or on its back. The opossum is a mammal, feeds at night and lives mostly in trees. There are several kinds, making up a family (group of related animals or plants) of animals. One kind, when caught or frightened, pretends to be dead. The opossum is common in the United States, Canada and South America. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**opossum playing:** pretending to be dead, a trick used by opossums (small, tree-dwelling mammals which are active at night) to defend themselves from predators. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Oppenheimer:** Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904 - 67), American physicist, director (1942 - 45) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs. Oppenheimer later became a main proponent of the civilian and international control of atomic energy. Oppenheimer strongly opposed, on both technical and moral grounds, the development of the hydrogen bomb. He was suspended from the chairmanship of the US Atomic Energy Commission in 1953 as an alleged security risk. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Columbia Concise Encyclopedia

**Oppenheimer:** Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904 - 1967), American physicist, director (1942 - 1945) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs. Oppenheimer later became a main proponent of the civilian and international control of atomic energy. Oppenheimer strongly opposed, on both technical and moral grounds, the development of the hydrogen bomb. He was suspended from the chairmanship of the US Atomic Energy Commission in 1953 as an alleged security risk. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Oppenheimer:** Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904 - 1967), American physicist, director (1942 - 1945) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Oppenheimer:** Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904 - 1967), American physicist, director (1942 - 1945) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs. Oppenheimer later became a main proponent of the civilian and international control of atomic energy. Oppenheimer strongly opposed, on both technical and moral grounds, the development of the hydrogen bomb. He was suspended from the chairmanship of the US Atomic Energy Commission in 1953 as an alleged security risk. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**opportunism:** the policy or practice, as in politics, business or one's personal affairs, of adapting actions, decisions, etc., to expediency

or effectiveness regardless of the sacrifice of ethical principles.  
—DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**opposite number:** a terminal of the same position or post in a similar but separate Scientology organization. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**opposition goal:** the idea that is interlocked against the pc's goal, making it a postulate - counter-postulate situation of long duration. It is not actually the goal of the opposition terminal as the opposition terminal would see it, but only what the pc believes it was as it affects him. See also **goal** and **oppterm** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**opposition terminal:** an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**oppression:** cruel or unjust treatment. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**oppression:** state of worry, trouble. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**oppressive:** cruel and unjust; harsh. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication: a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication: a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication: a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication: a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication: a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the

separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Op Pro by Dup:\*\*\*** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication: a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication: a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called «Book and Bottle,» probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication. See **Opening Procedure by Duplication** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Op Pro by Dup:** short for Opening Procedure by Duplication. See **Opening Procedure by Duplication** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**oppterm:** short for opposition terminal: in auditing, an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). —NED Approved Glossary

**oppterm:** short for opposition terminal: in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). Used figuratively in the lecture. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**oppterm:** short for opposition terminal: in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). —Academy Level II Glossary

**oppterm:** short for opposition terminal: in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). —Academy Level III Glossary

**oppterm:** short for opposition terminal: in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**oppterm:\*\*\*** short for opposition terminal: in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**oppterm:** short for opposition terminal. See also **opposition terminal** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Ops Officer:** See **Operations Officer** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**optic nerve:** the nerve that goes from the eye to the brain. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**optic nerve:** the nerve that goes from the eye to the brain. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**optic nerves:** the nerves that go from the eye to the brain. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**optics:** the branch of physics dealing with the nature and properties of light and vision. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**optimum:** most favorable or desirable; best. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**optimum:\*\*\*** most favorable or desirable; best. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**optimum:** the best or most favorable degree, condition, amount, etc. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**optimum solution:** the solution which brings the greatest benefit to the greatest number of dynamics. The infinitely perfect solution would be one which brought infinite survival on all dynamics. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**oracle:** any utterance made or received as authoritative, extremely wise or infallible (never wrong). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**oracle:** a priest, in ancient Greece and Rome, through which gods were consulted for the answers to questions. The temple of one oracle was built over a cavern from which a peculiar, intoxicating vapor was believed to arise. The priestess would inhale the vapor, and her incoherent ravings were interpreted by a priest who wrote them down in verse. One oracle told the king of Greece, Croesus (d. 546 *b.c.*), that if he began a war he would destroy a great country. Croesus supposed that this meant he would overthrow the enemy's empire, and therefore went to war against Cyrus, but he instead destroyed his own country with the war. See also **Cyruses** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**oral:** of the mouth. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**oral:\*\*\*** uttered by the mouth or in words; not written; spoken. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**orange stain:** a distress signal; a bright orange, chemical dye used to discolor the water so as to attract attention from ships or airplanes. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**orange stick:** a pointed stick, originally of orangewood, usually used in manicuring. In this case it is employed as a clay table tool. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**orangewood sticks:** pointed sticks, originally made of orangewood, used in manicuring. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**orangicate:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**orazone:** a reference to orgone, a name coined by Wilhelm Reich in his psychoanalytic theory about an assumed energy permeating the universe, the personal supply of which an individual suffering from



- various emotional or physical ills could allegedly replenish by sitting in a small special cabinet (orgone box) in which this energy was supposed to accumulate for use in the treatment of mental and physical illnesses. See also Reich, Wilhelm in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- orbits:** the paths of the Earth or any one of the planets about the sun; the regular paths traveled by particles of matter. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- order:** any class, kind or sort, as of persons or things, distinguished from others by nature or character. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- order arms:** (military) a position in rifle drilling where one brings the rifle to an upright position with its butt on the ground beside the right foot, and remains at attention. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- order arms: (military)** a position in rifle drilling where one brings the rifle to an upright position with its butt on the ground beside the right foot, and remains at attention. See also manual of arms and **port arms** in this glossary. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- order, in short:** very quickly. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- order of magnitude:** how large or how small something is in relation to other things. —Academy Level III Glossary
- order of magnitude:** how large or how small something is in relation to other things. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- order of magnitude:** how large or how small something is in relation to other things. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- order of magnitude:** how large or how small something is in relation to other things. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- order of magnitude:** relative size or amount (of something). —Academy Level IV Glossary
- order of, on the:** somewhat like; similar to. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- order of, on the:** somewhat like; similar to. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- order of the day:** (colloquial) the prevailing rule or custom of the time. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- order of the day: (colloquial)** the prevailing rule or custom of the time. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- order of the day: (colloquial)** the prevailing rule or custom of the time. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- order of the day:** the prevailing rule or custom. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- order of the day:** the prevailing rule or custom.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- order of the day, the:** the most usual thing. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Orders of the Day:** a type of ship's «newspaper» issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may contain current activities, Ethics Orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own

orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs.  
 —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

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 —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**ordnance:** military weapons of all kinds with their equipment, ammuniton, etc. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**Oregon pine:** another name for a Douglas fir. A timber tree of the pine family, also called Douglas spruce. The wood is moderately hard, moderately heavy and very stiff and is used mainly in building construction; large quantities also go into railroad ties and shipping boxes. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**org:** (1) a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization. (2) a coined Scientology abbreviation for organizing. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**org:\*\*\*** (1) a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization. (2) a coined Scientology abbreviation for organizing. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**org:** (1) a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization, a church of Scientology. (2) a coined Scientology abbreviation for organizing. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**org:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for an organization: a church of Scientology. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**org:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization, a church of Scientology. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**org:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization, a church of Scientology. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**org:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**org:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization or organizing. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**org:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization or organizing. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**org:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for organization. See **organization** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**organic: (chemistry)** of or having to do with compounds containing carbon. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**organic perceptions:** the perceptions of the states of various organs, pressures, well-being, afflictions, etc. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**organism:** a living being; an individual animal or plant. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**organism:** a living being; an individual animal or plant. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**organisms:\*\*\*** living beings; individual animals or plants. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**organization:** a number of persons or groups having specific responsibilities and united for some purpose or work; a number of terminals and communication lines united with a common purpose. The purpose keeps in contact with one another the terminals and the lines. An organization isn't a factory or a house. It isn't a machine or a product. It is something which has its own spirit. It is composed of people who are governed by certain rules and purposes and who know how to do their jobs. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**organization:** (often shortened in Scientology to org) a church of Scientology. Most Scientology and Dianetics activities are carried on at either Scientology organizations (churches) or Scientology missions. A church (org) is authorized to deliver higher levels of Scientology and Dianetics services than a mission. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

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**Organization Executive Secretary:** the person in charge of the functions of Division 3 (Treasury Division), Division 4 (Technical Division) and Division 5 (Qualifications Division). The OES is the direct senior of the Secretaries of those divisions. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Organization Secretary:** in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called «Association Secretary» in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also **Association Secretary** in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Organization Secretary:** in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**organizing board:** (abbreviated org board) a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**organizing board:** (often shortened in Scientology to org board) a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and

- authorities of an organization. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- org board:** short for organizing board: a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- org board:** short for organizing board: a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- org board:** short for organizing board: a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. Also called an organizational chart. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- org board:** short for organizing board: a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences and authorities of an organization. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- org board:\*\*\*** short for organizing board: a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- org board:** short for organizing board, a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. The org board is the actual diagrammatic pattern of the organization, showing the divisions, departments, their personnel, functions and lines of communication. In this lecture LRH is referring to a six division, sixteen department org board which he had just written up in HCO Policy Letter 3 April 1965. He went on to evolve this into a seven division arrangement shortly thereafter, and later expanded it to the nine division org board which is used in most Scientology organizations today. See HCO PL 3 April 1965 for further information on the six division org board. For copies of the seven and nine division org boards, see the appendix of Organization Executive Course Volume 0. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- org board:** short for organizing board, a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. The org board is the actual diagrammatic pattern of the organization, showing the divisions, departments, their personnel, functions and lines of communication. In this lecture LRH is referring to a six division, sixteen department org board which he had just written up in HCO Policy Letter 3 April 1965. He went on to evolve this into a seven division arrangement shortly thereafter, and later expanded it to the nine division org board which is used in most Scientology organizations today. See HCO PL 3 April 1965 for further information on the six division org board. For copies of the seven and nine division org boards, see the appendix of Organization Executive Course Volume 0. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- org charts:** short for organization charts, graphic representations of the structure of an organization showing the relationships of the positions or jobs (posts) within it. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- Org Exec Course Volumes:\*\*\*** short for Organization Executive Course Volumes: the set of volumes which are the course packs for the OEC.

- See also **OEC** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Org Exec Sec:** short for Organization Executive Secretary, the person in charge of the functions of Division 3 (Treasury Division), Division 4 (Technical Division) and Division 5 (Qualifications Division) in a Scientology org. The Org Exec Sec is the direct senior of the secretaries of those divisions. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- Org Officer:** the assistant to the Product Officer, who is counted on by the Product Officer to keep the org recruited, formed and corrected. He gets production lined up, grooves in staff on what they should be getting out and makes sure the Product Officer's plans are executed. See also **Product Officer** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Org Officer:** the assistant to the Product Officer, who is counted on to keep the org recruited, formed and corrected. He gets production lined up, grooves in staff on what they should be getting out and makes sure the Product Officer's plans are executed. See also **Product Officer** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- Org Officer:** the assistant to the Product Officer, who is counted on to keep the org recruited, formed and corrected. He gets production lined up, grooves in staff on what they should be getting out and makes sure the Product Officer's plans are executed. See also **Product Officer** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- orgs:** a coined Scientology abbreviation for organizations. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Org Sec:** short for Organization Secretary: in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called «Assoc Sec» in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also **Assoc Sec** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Org Sec:** short for Organization Secretary: in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called «Assoc Sec» in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also **Assoc Sec** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Org Sec:** short for Organization Secretary: in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- Org Sec:\*\*\*** short for Organization Secretary: in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called «Assoc Sec» in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also **Assoc Sec** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Org Series:\*\*\*** a series of HCO Policy Letters by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of organizing. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Orient:** the East; countries east of the Mediterranean, especially East Asia. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Orient:** the East; countries east of the Mediterranean, especially East Asia.  
—Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Orient:** the East; countries east of the Mediterranean, especially East Asia.  
—Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Orient:** the East; countries east of the Mediterranean, especially East Asia.  
—The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**orientation:** alignment or position with respect to a reference system.  
—Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Orientation:** determination of location in space and time and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future.  
—LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**orientation:** determination of location in space and time and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future. Orientation is also a Level of Awareness represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also **Awareness Level** and **org board** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**orientation:** determination of location in space and time and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future.  
—PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**orientation:** the act or process of familiarizing a person with new surroundings, circumstances or the like. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**orientation point:** a point of reference from which the position of other objects is judged. People are often found still using orientation points from childhood which may be thousands of miles from their present time location. The goal of Scientology is that the thetan be his own principal orientation point, and that he have the ability to use or discard any other point of reference. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**orientation point:** a point of reference from which the position of other objects is judged. People are often found still using orientation points from childhood which may be thousands of miles from their present time location. The goal of Scientology is that the thetan be his own principal orientation point, and that he have the ability to use or discard any other point of reference. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**orifice:** a mouth; opening; hole. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**orifice:** a mouth, opening, hole such as of a tube, pipe or furnace. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**orifice:** opening or aperture which serves as or has the form of a mouth, as of a tube, of the stomach, bladder or other bodily organ, of a wound, etc.; the mouth of any cavity. Do not be afraid. The orifice is not large enough. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Origen:** (185? - 245? a.d.) Christian theologian and teacher born in Egypt. His teaching had a strong ethical quality which carried much influence. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**origin:** see **originations** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

- origin:** short for origination: something said or done by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- origin:** short for origination: something said or done by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- origin:** short for origination. See **origination** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- origin:** the place or point from which something comes; beginning. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- original sin:** (Bible) the eating of the forbidden fruit by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, which led to their expulsion from Eden by God. According to the most common teaching of Christians on the subject, all descendants of Adam and Eve—that is, all people—share in this sin and are, from the time they are conceived, in a state of sin. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Original Thesis:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illness. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Original Thesis:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illness. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Original Thesis, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 as the first formal record of his research and extraordinary discoveries on the function of the human mind. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Original Thesis, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illness. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- Original Thesis, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illness. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- Original Thesis, The:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illnesses (those caused or aggravated by mental stress). It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. See also **aberrated** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Original Thesis, The:** a manuscript written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illness. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- origination:** a statement or remark originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to a

statement or remark referring only to someone else or the environment). In an auditing session, originations are things volunteered by the preclear all on his own. The preclear is as well as he can originate a communication. That means he can stand at cause on the communication formula. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**origination:** a statement or remark originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to a statement or remark referring only to someone else or the environment). In an auditing session, originations are things volunteered by the preclear all on his own. The preclear is as well as he can originate a communication. That means he can stand at cause on the communication formula. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**originations:** a coined word meaning statements or remarks volunteered by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties; communications originated by the person himself. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**originations:**\*\*\* communications volunteered by a person all on his own; originated communications. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**originations:** statements or remarks originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to statements or remarks referring only to someone else or the environment). —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**originator:** one who begins or starts. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**origins:** short for originations: something said or done by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Orion: (astronomy)** an equatorial constellation near Taurus, containing the bright stars Rigel and Betelgeuse. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**ornamentin': (dialect)** ornamenting: adding beauty to something; making more pleasing or attractive; decorating; embellishing. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**orneriness:** stubbornness. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ornery: (dialect)** low or vile. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**ornery: (dialect)** stubborn. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ornery: (dialect)** stubborn. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**ornery: (dialect)** stubborn. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**ornery: (dialect)** ugly and unpleasant in disposition or temper. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**ornery:** low or vile. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ornery:** of an ugly or mean disposition; obstinate. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ornery:** stubborn. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ornery:** stubborn. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**ornery:** ugly and unpleasant in disposition or temper. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89



**ornithologist:** an expert in the study of birds. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ornithologist:** an expert in the study of birds. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**ornithologist:** a person who studies birds and their habits. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ornithopter:** a machine designed to fly by flapping its wings. (Derivation: ornitho meaning bird and pteros meaning having wings.) —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Orphan Annie:** a twelve-year-old orphan girl who was the main character of Little Orphan Annie, a comic strip by Harold Gray. Annie was described by Gray as having «a heart of gold, but a wicked left.» She had a faithful dog named Sandy and a guardian named Oliver «Daddy» Warbucks who was a billionaire capitalist and defender of free enterprise, rugged individualism and the Puritan ethic. In no sense comic, Little Orphan Annie was a deadly serious work on the constant threats to the American way of life posed by subversive elements ranging from simple crooks to blind liberals to wily communists. Annie's life was one of adventure and intrigue in which virtue fought evil at every turn. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Orphics:** those who followed a religion based on writings attributed to Orpheus, a poet and musician of Greek myth. The Orphics believed in the purification of the soul through a cycle of reincarnation. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**'orrible: (dialect)** horrible. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Orson Welles's broadcast:** a radio dramatization by Orson Welles (in 1938) of H.G. Wells's War of the Worlds. It was done in the form of a newscast and caused a panic when people thought that the Martians had actually invaded the Earth. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Orson Welles's men from Mars:** reference to a famous radio dramatization done in 1938 by Orson Welles (American actor and filmmaker) of The War of the Worlds, the story of an invasion of the Earth by warriors from Mars. Welles's play included several fictional radio news reports about the invasion. Many listeners who missed the beginning of the play thought that they were hearing about an actual Martian attack, and panicked. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**orthodontist:** a made-up name for a type of doctor. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**orthodox:** conforming to the usual beliefs or established doctrines; approved or conventional. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**orthodox:** conforming to the usual beliefs or established doctrines; approved or conventional. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**orthodox:** customary or conventional, as a means or method; established. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**orthopedics:** the branch of surgery dealing with the treatment of deformities, diseases and injuries of the bones, joints, muscles, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Orville and Wilbur:** Orville Wright (1871 - 1948) and Wilbur Wright (1867 - 1912), American aircraft pioneers. The brothers had a bicycle-repair shop in Dayton, Ohio when they were attracted to aviation in 1892.

- On 17 December 1903, they made what are generally regarded as the first powered, sustained and controlled flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The first flight lasted for only 12 seconds but on the fourth, the machine traveled 59 seconds. They formed the Wright Aeroplane Company in 1909. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Orville and Wilbur:** Orville Wright (1871 - 1948) and Wilbur Wright (1867 - 1912), American aircraft pioneers. The brothers had a bicycle-repair shop in Dayton, Ohio when they were attracted to aviation in 1892. On 17 December 1903, they made what are generally regarded as the first powered, sustained and controlled flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The first flight lasted for only 12 seconds but on the fourth, the machine traveled 59 seconds. They formed the Wright Aeroplane Company in 1909. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Orwell:** George Orwell (1903 - 1950), English novelist, author of the famous novel titled 1984. See also **1984** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Orwell, George:** (1903 - 50) English novelist and essayist; author of 1984. See also **1984** in this glossary. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- Oscar, Great-uncle:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- oscilloscope:** a machine that visually displays an electrical wave on a fluorescent screen. —Academy Level III Glossary
- oscilloscopes:** machines that visually display electrical waves on fluorescent screens. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- Oshkosh:** a small city located in a rural area in eastern Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Oshkosh:** city in eastern Wisconsin on Lake Winnebago. It is a small city located in a rural area and is used figuratively as a place far removed from the center of activity. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Osiris:** one of the chief gods of ancient Egypt, ruler of the lower world and judge of the dead. He represented good and productivity and is identified with the Nile. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Oslo:** seaport and capital of Norway —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- osmosis:** a gradual, often unconscious, absorbing or understanding of facts, theories, ideas, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- osmosis:** a subtle or gradual absorption or mingling. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- osmosis:** a subtle or gradual absorption or mingling. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- osmosis:** a subtle or gradual absorption or mingling. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- O sole mio: (Italian)** words from and the name of a famous Italian song. The words literally mean «My sun.» —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- ossify:** become bone or harden like bone. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- ostensibly:** apparently; seemingly. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- osteopath:** a person who specializes in osteopathy, the treatment of disease chiefly by manipulation of the bones and muscles.

Osteopathy also includes all types of medical and physical therapy. Osteopathy is based on the concept that the structure and functions of a body and its organs are interdependent and any structural deformity may lead to functional breakdown.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**osteopathy:** the treatment of disease chiefly by manipulation of the bones and muscles. Osteopathy also includes all types of medical and physical therapy. Osteopathy is based on the concept that the structure and functions of a body and its organs are interdependent and any structural deformity may lead to functional breakdown. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ostracism:** a rejection or exclusion by general consent, as from a group or from acceptance by society. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**ostracized:** excluded, by general consent, from society, friendship, conversation, privileges, etc. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**ostrich plumes, wore:** a variation of the phrase had a feather in one's cap meaning had made an achievement to be proud of. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Oswald:** Lee Harvey Oswald (1939 - 1963), the presumed assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald allegedly shot Kennedy from a high window of a building in Dallas on November 22, 1963, as Kennedy rode down the street in an open car. Oswald was captured the day of the assassination, but was never tried; two days after Kennedy's death, as Oswald was being moved by police, a nightclub owner from Dallas, Jack Ruby, shot and killed him. A government commission concluded later that Oswald, though active in communist causes, was not part of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. Some have questioned the findings of the commission. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**OT-3:** an auditing procedure developed in January 1960 by L. Ron Hubbard for use in staff clearing courses. This procedure audited responsibility. This is different from the Advanced Courses level known as OT III, which was developed in 1967. OT stands for Operating Thetan in both names. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**OT-3:** short for OT-3 Procedure, a Scientology rundown released in 1960 consisting of several steps to produce Theta Clears (beings who are reasonably stable outside their bodies and do not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt). —Academy Level II Glossary

**OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\Theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\Theta^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty-n}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty-n}$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty-}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty-n}$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty-}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty-n}$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty-}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty-n}$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty-n}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty-n}$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty-}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty-n}$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- OT:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to

operate without dependency on things,» and thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0\infty$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0\infty^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things.» See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a being who is «willing and knowing cause over matter, energy, space, time, form, thought and postulates.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things.» See also **thetan** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**OT:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Operating Thetan. See also **Operating Thetan** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**OT:** abbreviation for Operating Thetan. See also **Operating Thetan** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**OT:** abbreviation of Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**OT:** abbreviation of Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Academy Level III Glossary

**OT:** abbreviation of Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**OT:** abbreviation of Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in

engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**OT:** abbreviation of Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**OT:** abbreviation of Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**OT:\*\*\*** abbreviation of Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**OT:** an abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. A thetan beyond the state of Clear advances through pre-OT levels (such as OT III) to the full state of Operating Thetan. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**OT:** an abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0^n$  or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. A thetan beyond the state of Clear advances through pre-OT levels (such as OT III) to the full state of Operating Thetan. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**OT:** an abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $0$ ), which the Greeks

- used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also 0<sup>n</sup> or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. A thetan beyond the state of Clear advances through pre-OT levels (such as OT III) to the full state of Operating Thetan. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- OT:** an abbreviation for Operating Thetan: a state of beingness. It is a being «at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life.» Operating comes from «able to operate without dependency on things,» and Thetan is the Greek letter theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also 0<sup>n</sup> or «theta to the nth degree,» meaning unlimited or vast. A thetan beyond the state of Clear advances through pre-OT levels (such as OT III) to the full state of Operating Thetan. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- other-determined:** determined by something or someone other than oneself. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- other-determined:** determined by something or someone other than oneself. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- other-determined:** determined by something or someone other than oneself. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- other-determined:** determined by something or someone other than oneself. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- other-determined:** in the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- other-determinism:** a condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- other-determinism:** the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- other-determinism:** the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. —Academy Level II Glossary
- other-determinism:\*\*\*** the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Otis:** the name of a type of intelligence test. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Otis:** the name of a type of IQ test. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- OTL:** abbreviation for Operations and Transport Liaison. **See Operations and Transport Liaison Office** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- OTs:** abbreviation for Operating Targets. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Otto:** a masculine name. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- Ouija board:** (trademark) a device consisting of a small board on legs that rests on a larger board marked with words, letters of the alphabet,



etc., and that by moving over the larger board and touching the words, letters, etc., while the fingers of spiritualists, mediums, or others rest lightly upon it, is employed to answer questions, give messages, etc. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Ouija-boards:** acting as though a Ouija board (a device consisting of a board on which words, letters of the alphabet, and various signs, numbers and symbols are written, used with a movable pointer for supposedly spelling out answers and messages, as from spirits). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Ount:** humorous reference to out meaning «exterior.» —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Ouspensky:** Pyotr Demianovich Ouspensky (1878 - 1947) Russian philosopher and interpreter of his guru, G.I. Gurdjieff. Being attracted to theosophy early in his life, he published several books one of which was titled Tertium Organum (Third Work) which covered such topics as time, space, the cosmos and Eastern and Western philosophies. It was at this same time that he became associated with Gurdjieff and became a disciple of his until 1924. From then on, Ouspensky conducted lectures in England while continuing to write until his death in 1947. See also **Gurdjieff** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**out:** not being applied or not being correctly applied. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**out:** should be done and is not or should be there and is not. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**out:** (slang) into unconsciousness. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**out:** (slang) into unconsciousness. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**outboard motor:** a portable gasoline engine with a propeller, mounted outboard on the stern of a boat to propel it. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**out-ethics:** action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. An action or situation or relationship contrary to the ethics standards, codes or ideals of the group or other members of the group. An act of omission or commission by an individual that could or has reduced the general effectiveness of a group or its members. An individual act of omission or commission which impedes the general well-being of a group or impedes it in achieving its goals. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**out-ethics:\*\*\*** action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. An action or situation or relationship contrary to the ethics standards, codes or ideals of the group or other members of the group. An act of omission or commission by an individual that could or has reduced the general effectiveness of a group or its members. An individual act of omission or commission which impedes the general well-being of a group or impedes it in achieving its goals. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**out-ethics:** an action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group; an act or situation or

relationship contrary to the ethics standards, codes or ideals of the group or other members of the group; an act of omission or commission by an individual that could or has reduced the general effectiveness of a group or its other members; an individual act of omission or commission which impedes the general well-being of a group or impedes it in achieving its goals. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**out-ethics:** of or concerned with an action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. An action or situation or relationship contrary to the ethics standards, codes or ideals of the group or other members of the group. An act of omission or commission by an individual that could or has reduced the general effectiveness of a group or its members. An individual act of omission or commission which impedes the general well-being of a group or impedes it in achieving its goals. See also **ethics** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**outfield:** (colloquial) the playing area of a baseball field beyond the infield (where the bases are located). See also **baseball** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**outfit:** a group of people; an organization; a business firm or concern. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**outfit:** a group of people; an organization; a business firm or concern. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**outfit:** a group of people associated in some undertaking or activity, as a military unit, business, ranch, etc. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**outfit:** (informal) an industrial company or business organization. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**outflow:**\*\*\* cause (something) to issue or proceed outward from a source.

**outflow: (verb)** issue or proceed outward from a source. TR 1 gives the ability to correctly outflow communication. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**out for the count:** knocked unconscious. Comes from boxing, where when one of the opponents is knocked down during a match, the referee counts aloud the seconds from 1 to 10. If the boxer stays down for the count of 10, he is declared defeated. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**outmoded:** no longer usable or practical; obsolete. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**outmoded:** no longer usable or practical; obsolete. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**outmoded:** not acceptable by present standards; no longer usable; obsolete. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**outnesses:** conditions of something being wrong or incorrect. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**out-of-bounds:** beyond the boundaries or limits, as of a playing field; not to be entered or used; forbidden. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**out of category:** not following or being within a class or division in a system of classification. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**out of hand:** without consideration or deliberation. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**out of session:** not «in session,» meaning (a) Interested in own case, (b) Willing to talk to the auditor. When either of these is violated the pc is «out of session» and is receiving no benefit from processing. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**out of the blue sky:** suddenly and unexpectedly. Variation of out of the blue. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**out of thin air:** (figurative) out of nothing or from nowhere. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**outpoint:**\*\*\* an illogical datum. An outpoint is simply an illogical departure from the ideal scene. By comparing the existing scene with the ideal scene one easily sees the outpoints. See also ideal scene in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**outpost:** an outlying settlement, installation, position, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**output:** the power or force produced by a machine or other system. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**outputting:** producing; turning out. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Outrigger, The:** a restaurant in Seattle, Washington, in the northwest United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Outrigger, The:** a restaurant in Seattle, Washington, in the northwest United States. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**outright:** straightforward. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**outright:** without holding back; openly. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**outs:** failures of the batter or runner to reach the base safely in the game of baseball. See also baseball in this glossary. Each one has three outs coming to him. NAuditing at Optimum (5 Jan. 55) —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**outscan:** a step in Lock Scanning wherein the auditor has the preclear scan incidents of what he has injected into the environment. The preclear scans the incident, getting the energy that was emanating from himself to the environment. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**outside, at the:** at the utmost limit; at the maximum. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**out the roof: (figurative)** extremely high; increased beyond all expectations. Variation of the phrase go through the roof. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**outward-bound:** (figurative) departing this life, dying. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**ovaries:** female reproductive glands producing eggs and, in vertebrates, sex hormones. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**ovation:**\*\*\* an enthusiastic public reception of a person, marked especially by loud and prolonged applause. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**overalls:** (colloquial) loosefitting trousers of some strong cloth, often with a part extending up over the chest, worn, usually over other clothing, to protect against dirt and wear. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**overbalanced:** thrown out of balance. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**overboard, dive:** (colloquial) go to extremes, are wildly enthusiastic. A variation of go overboard. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**overboard, goes:** (colloquial) goes to extremes; becomes wildly enthusiastic. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**overboard, goes:** (informal) goes too far in an effort because of extreme enthusiasm. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**overboard, gone:\*\*\*** (colloquial) gone to extremes; become wildly enthusiastic. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**overboard, throw:** (colloquial) discard. From the nautical definition of boards meaning «the sides of a ship,» so literally meaning throwing over the ship's side. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**overboard, went:** went to extremes. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**overdraw:** to exaggerate in drawing, depicting or describing. —Random House College Dictionary. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**over-Finneganized:\*\*\*** overly revolutionary and incomprehensible; referring to James Joyce's controversial novel Finnegans Wake (1939), an experimental novel in which Joyce uses an elaborate language of his own devising made up of puns, portmanteau words (words formed by combining parts of other words) and words from foreign languages. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**overfixed:** too set or intent upon something; steadily directed to an excessive degree. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Overholser:** Winfred Overholser (1892 - 1964), US psychiatrist. Professor of psychiatry, George Washington University (1937 - 1959); Superintendent Saint Elizabeth's Hospital (1937 - 1962) and president of the American Psychiatric Association (1947 - 1948). He instigated the first attack on Dianetics in May, 1950. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**overlarded:** added to too much, as with irrelevant or useless facts and information. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**overlisting:** in listing for an item, the action of an auditor going on past the point where the pc gave the right item. See also **listing** and **item** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**overmastering:** gaining mastery over; overpowering. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**overrun:** continue (an action or a series of actions) past the optimum point or past the point where that action has ceased to produce change. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**overrun:** continue (an action or a series of actions) past the optimum point or past the point where that action has ceased to produce change. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**overrun:** continue an action or a series of actions past the optimum point, or past the point where that action has ceased to produce change. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**overrun:** continue a process or a series of processes past the optimum point. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**overrun:** continued on an action or a series of actions past the optimum point, or past the point where that action ceased to produce change. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**overrun:\*\*\*** something that has gone on too long or happened too often. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**overrun:** the condition of continuing an action or a series of actions past the optimum point, or past the point where that action has ceased to produce change. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**overrunning:** continuing an action or a series of actions past the optimum point, or past the point where that action has ceased to produce change. —Academy Level II Glossary

**overt:** an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**overt:** an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**overt:** an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**overt:** an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**overt:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their beingness, persons, possessions, associations or dynamics. It can be intentional or unintentional. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**overt:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Academy Level II Glossary

**overt:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**overt:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**overt:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. It can be intentional or unintentional. [Definition of **withhold**] —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

- overt:\*\*** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. It can be intentional or unintentional. [Definition of **withhold**] —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- overt:\*\*** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- overt:** an act of omission or commission which does the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also **dynamic** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- overt:** an act of omission or commission which does the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary
- overt:** open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- overt:** open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- overt:\*\*** open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- overt:** short for overt act. See **overt act** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- overt:** short for overt act. See **overt act** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- overt:** short for overt act. See **overt act** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- overt:** short for overt act. See **overt act** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- overt act:** a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group. When a person does something that is contrary to the moral code he has agreed to, or when he omits to do something that he should have done per that moral code, he has committed an overt act. An overt act violates what was agreed upon. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- overt act:** (also called an overt for short) an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. It can be intentional or unintentional. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- overt act:** an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or

associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —Academy Level III Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. It can be intentional or unintentional. Also called an overt for short. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions, associations or dynamics. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. See also **dynamic** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

- overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- overt act:** an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- overt act:** an act of omission or commission which does the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. It is that thing which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also the section on **R2 - 62** in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- overt action:** (also called overt act) an act of omission or commission which does the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. It is that thing which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- overt act - motivator combination:** reference to the overt act - motivator sequence: the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt act** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- overt act - motivator combination:** reference to the overt act - motivator sequence: the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt act** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- overt act - motivator mechanism:** the mechanism (a system or means for doing something; especially, a physical or mental process, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced, e.g., a defense mechanism) wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- overt act - motivator phenomena:** reference to the overt act - motivator sequence, the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he



- has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **overt act** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- overt act - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt act** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- overt act - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt act** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- overt act - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- overt act - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt act** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- overt act - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- overt act - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt act** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- overt act - motivator situation:** the perceivable sequences or mechanisms wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **overt act** and **motivator** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- overt acts:** acts by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- overt acts:** acts by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- overt acts:** harmful acts committed in an effort to resolve a problem or problems; acts leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their beingness, persons, possessions or associations. Overt acts can be intentional or unintentional. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- overt doth speak loudly in accusation, the:** an allusion to a statement in the play, Hamlet, by William Shakespeare. In this tragedy, Hamlet falls into melancholia after the death of his father, the king. The king's brother, Claudius, assumes the throne and marries Hamlet's mother, Gertrude, within two months of the king's death. His father's ghost appears to Hamlet, accusing Claudius of murdering him and demanding revenge. Unable to bring himself to action and beset by doubts as to the truth of the ghost's words, Hamlet persuades some traveling players to re-enact the death of his father. The play includes a scene in which the actress depicting the queen vehemently protests the idea of remarrying after the king's death. During this scene, Hamlet asks his mother how she likes the play. The queen's reply: «The lady doth protest too much, methinks.» See also **Shakespeare** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- over-the-ramparts:** charging over or past one's own defenses. A rampart is an embankment of earth raised for defense against an enemy. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- over the tin cup: (slang)** a variation of the phrase appetite over tin cup, a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like «head over heels,» «bowled over.» —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- overtly:** in a manner which is open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- overtly:** openly; publicly. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- overtly:** openly; publicly. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- overtly:\*\*\*** openly, without concealment or secrecy; outwardly, publicly. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- overt - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- overt - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- overt - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overts** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

- overt - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has also been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **overt act** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- overt - motivator sequence:\*\*\*** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- overt - motivator sequence:** the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- overtones:** fainter and higher musical tones heard along with the main or fundamental tones; harmonics. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- overts:** acts by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- overts:** acts by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. Overt acts can be intentional or unintentional —Academy Level IV Glossary
- overts:** acts by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- overts:** acts by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. Overt acts can be intentional or unintentional. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- overts:** acts of omission or commission which do the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- overts:** acts of omission or commission which do the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- overts:\*\*\*** acts of omission or commission which do the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**overts:** harmful acts done in an effort to resolve a problem or problems. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Overt Secondary Scale:** the level of overts on the Secondary Scale of the Pre-Havingness Scale. See HCOB 23 May 1961 PRE-HAV SCALE REVISED in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology for more information on this scale and its use. —Academy Level II Glossary

«**Overture of 1812**»: a musical composition written in 1882 by Russian composer Peter Tchaikovsky, commemorating a Russian military victory which occurred in 1812. The final segment of the piece is loud and stirring, its performance including the firing of actual cannons. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**Overture of 1812:** an orchestral composition written by Russian composer P|\$\$|Adetr Ilich Tchaikovsky (1840 - 1893) in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow (1812). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Overture of 1812:** an orchestral composition written by Russian composer Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky (1840 - 1893) in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow (1812). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Overture of 1812:\*\*\*** an orchestral composition written by Russian composer Pëtr Ilich Tchaikovsky (1840 - 1893). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Overt-Withhold:** a type of processing which handles a person's overts and withholds on a certain person, thing or subject. See also **overt** and **withhold** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**overweening:** thinking too much of oneself; self-confident; presumptuous. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**overwhelm:** a condition of being overcome completely in mind or feeling. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**overwhelm:** a condition of being overcome completely in mind or feeling. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**overwhelm:** condition of being overcome completely, especially by force of numbers. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**overwhelm:** overcome completely; crush. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**overwhelm:** overcome completely; crush. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**overwhelm:** overcome completely; crush. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**overwhelmed:** overcome completely; crushed. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**overwhelmed:** overcome completely in mind or feeling. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**overwhelmish:** tending to overcome completely in mind or feeling. —Academy Level III Glossary

**overwhomp:** (slang) utterly defeat. —Academy Level II Glossary

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning cause to be extremely overwhelmed. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning extremely overwhelmed. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning overwhelm extremely. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning overwhelm extremely. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning to overwhelm extremely. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning to overwhelm extremely. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning to overwhelm to an extreme degree. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**overwhump:** a coined word meaning to overwhelm to an extreme degree. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**overwhumped:\*\*\*** a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**overwhumped:** a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. —Academy Level III Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**overwhumped:** a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**overwhumped:** a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**overwhumped:** a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning caused to be extremely overwhelmed. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning «extremely overwhelmed.» —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning extremely overwhelmed. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning «extremely overwhelmed.» —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning «extremely overwhelmed.» —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning «extremely overwhelmed.» —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning «extremely overwhelmed.» —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning «extremely overwhelmed.» —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**overwhumped:** a coined word meaning overwhelmed extremely. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**overwhumping:** a coined word for extreme overwhelming. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**overwhumpingness:** a coined word meaning the state, quality or instance of being extremely overwhelmed. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**overwhumps:** a coined word meaning «overwhelms in the extreme.» —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits Approved April 1991

**overwrought:** extremely or excessively excited or agitated. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**O/W:** (1) a process used to release charge on a case stemming from overts and withholds. See also **charge, case, overt** and **withhold** in this glossary. (2) abbreviation for overt/withhold. See **overt** and **withhold** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**O/W:** abbreviation for overt/withhold. See also **overt act** and **withholds** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**O/W:\*\*\*** abbreviation for overt/withhold. See also **overt** and **withholds** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**O/W:** abbreviation for overt/withhold. See also **overt, Overt-Withhold** and **withhold** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**O/W:** abbreviation for overt/withhold. See **overt** and **withhold** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**'ow: (dialect)** how. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**O/W:** overt/withhold. See also **overt act** and **withhold** in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**own-determinism:** the condition of one's actions or conclusions being determined by oneself. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Ownership Processing:** processing based on the principle that all masses, spaces and conditions depend on misownership for their persistence. Ownership Processing is declaring the proper owner, thereby bringing about the disappearance of unwanted masses, spaces and conditions. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**own up: (informal)** take the blame; admit guilt; confess. —Academy Level II Glossary

**O/Ws:** abbreviation for overts/withholds. See also **overt** and **withholds** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Oxford:** of or pertaining to Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Oxford:** of or pertaining to Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Oxford:** Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Oxford:** short for Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Oxford:** short for Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Oxford:** short for Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Oxford:** short for Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Oxford:** short for Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Oxford:** short for Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Oxford Capacity Analysis:** a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Oxford Circus:** an open square where several streets converge, in London, England. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Oxfordian English:** English spoken with an Oxford accent (a style of pronouncing English popularly believed to be characteristic of members of the University of Oxford). —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Oxfordians:** graduates of Oxford University at Oxford, England; one of the world's most prestigious universities. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Oxford Movement:** short for Oxford Group Movement, a religious movement founded in America and subsequently gaining support in Oxford, England, when it became known as the Oxford Group. The group hoped that the world would avoid war if individuals experienced a moral and spiritual awakening. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Oxford University:** one of the world's most prestigious universities located in Oxford, England. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**oxidized:** covered with a coating of oxide (compound of oxygen with another substance) or rust. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**oxygenation:** charging the blood with oxygen by respiration. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**oyster, calm as an:** very calm. A variation of the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes from the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be being gathered for food. Similarly, oysters withdraw into their shells when the tide goes down. So, an oyster would be very calm in high tide. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**oyster, make the world (one's):** a variation of a phrase used by English poet and dramatist William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616): The world's mine oyster, meaning the world is the place from which to extract profit, etc., as a pearl can be extracted from an oyster. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**oyster, the world is his:** the person referred to is doing very well, is prosperous, is happy, has great prospects, etc. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**oyster, world is (one's):** the person referred to is doing very well, is prosperous, is happy, has great prospects, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ozone:** a form of oxygen produced by electricity and present in the air, especially after a thunderstorm. Ozone has a peculiar odor like that

of weak chlorine, and is a strong oxidizing agent, used for bleaching, for sterilizing water, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ozone:** a form of oxygen with a sharp odor, produced by electricity and present in the air, especially after a thunderstorm. It is also one of the toxic pollutants present in smog. —All About Radiation Glossary.  
Final approval 27.9.89



- PA:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor, an auditor who has been trained and certified. See also auditor in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- PA:** public address system, a system of loudspeakers on which announcements can be heard throughout the ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- PAB: abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin:** one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. See also auditor, process and processing in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. See also auditor and processing in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- PAB:** abbreviation for Professional Auditor's Bulletin: one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard between 10 May 1953 and 15 May 1959. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. "A Critique of Psychoanalysis" was published in PABs 92 and 93 in July 1956. —Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)
- PAB: Professional Auditor's Bulletin:** one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- PAB: Professional Auditor's Bulletin:** one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- PABA:** an abbreviation for a vitamin called para-amino-benzoic acid; important in the metabolism of protein, blood cell formation, stimulation of intestinal bacteria to produce folic acid and utilization of pantothenic acid. See also folic acid and pantothenic acid in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- PABs: Professional Auditor's Bulletins:** a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Pac:** short for Pacific, a coined name for the geographical area in which a number of Sea Org service and management organizations are located, within the city of Los Angeles, California. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- Pac:** short for Pacific, a coined name for the geographical area in which a number of Sea Org service and management organizations are located, within the city of Los Angeles, California, USA. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- Pac:** short for Pacific, a coined name for the geographical area in which a number of Sea Org service and management organizations are located within the city of Los Angeles, California, USA. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary
- Pac:** short for Pacific, a coined name for the geographical area in which a number of Sea Org service and management organizations are

- located, within the city of Los Angeles, California. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- Pac:** short for Pacific, a coined name for the geographical area in which a number of Sea Org service and management organizations are located, within the city of Los Angeles, California. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- pace:** rate of movement; speed. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- paces, put it through its:** test its ability, skills, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- paces, through (one's):** (colloquial) through a number of actions as tests of ability to reveal one's range and worth. From testing a horse in order to discover how well it has been trained. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Pacific Coast:** the land on the western side of the United States running along side the Pacific Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Pacific Grove, California:** residential and resort city along the Pacific coast in California, USA. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Pacific Groves:** a residential and resort city along the Pacific coast in California, less than 10 miles from Carmel. See also **Carmel** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- package:** any related group of objects that is viewed or organized as a unit. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- package:** any related group of objects that is viewed or organized as a unit. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- packaged:** of or having to do with a series of related parts grouped or combined into a single unit. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Packard:** made by Packard Motor Car Company, a manufacturer of luxurious cars in the first half of the nineteenth century. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Packard car:** a car built by the American automobile manufacturer, Packard Motor Car Company. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Packard cars:** luxurious cars built by the American automobile manufacturer, Packard Motor Car Company. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- packed up:** (slang) ceased; gave up; retired. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- packing up:** putting together closely or compactly; forming into a compact mass or body; crowding together. —Academy Level II Glossary
- pack (it) up:** (colloquial) bring or come to an end or halt; finish; stop. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- pack it up:** (slang) stop; desist; give up what one is doing. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- pack rat:** any of a group of large North American rats, with a hairy tail, that carries away and hides food, clothing, tools, etc., often leaving something else, as if in exchange. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- pack rat:** any of a group of large North American rats, with a hairy tail, that carries away and hides food, clothing, tools, etc., often leaving something else, as if in exchange. —HEV Approved Glossary

**pack rat:** (informal) a person who collects, saves or hoards useless small items. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pack-rat:** (informal) like a person who collects, saves or hoards useless small items. A pack rat is any of various North American rodents that collect in their nests a great variety of small objects. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**packsack:** a leather or canvas carrying bag, usually one that can be strapped over the shoulder and used to carry food and personal items when a person is traveling. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**packs up:** (informal) stops working; ceases operating; fails. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**pack up:** (slang) stop working; give up; surrender; die; cease to function; collapse. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Pac Ops:** short for Pacific Operations, the continental management unit or body located in Los Angeles, California, which relayed Flag's orders, got them executed and reported those done to Flag. It also acted independently to handle situations (in the US) having to do with US Sea Org and Scientology orgs and Sea Org vessels and reported its own handlings to Flag. Further, it ran for Flag any missions Flag sent to US Sea Org or Scientology orgs. It was located on land and in 1970 moved to the Sea Org ship Bolivar. Pac Ops was replaced by USLO (United States Liaison Office) in 1970 which was replaced by FOLO West US in 1972. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**packt:** an agreement. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**padded cell:** a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**padded cell:** a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**padded cell:** a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**padded cell:** a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**padded cell:** a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**padded cell:** a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**padded cell:** a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**padded cells:** rooms, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Paderewski:** Ignace Paderewski (1860 - 1941) polish pianist, composer, patriot and statesman. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Paderewski:** Ignace Paderewski (1860 - 1941) Polish pianist, composer, patriot and statesman. He was one of the greatest pianists of all time. During World War I, he abandoned his career as a musician to devote his energies to the cause of Polish freedom. At the close of

the war Poland again became an independent nation, largely because of his efforts. He resumed his musical career after the war, making a very successful American tour in 1939. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Padgett:** Lewis Padgett, one of the pen names of Henry Kuttner (1915 - 1958), American science-fiction writer. Kuttner wrote under twenty different pseudonyms. As Lewis Padgett, he authored Robots Have No Tails. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pads out:** fills out. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pagan:** non-Christian; refers to those peoples who worshipped many gods, such as the Greeks and the Romans. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pagan:** one of a people or community observing a polytheistic (belief in or worship of many gods or more than one god) religion as the ancient Romans and Greeks. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**paganism:** the worship of many gods. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**page:** an attendant or employee, usually in uniform, who carries messages, routes people, runs errands, etc. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**page:** an attendant or employee, usually in uniform, who carries messages, routes people, runs errands, etc. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Pagliacci:** reference to a main character in "I Pagliacci" (The Clowns), an Italian opera by Ruggerio Leoncavallo (1858 - 1919) first produced in Milan in 1892. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pagodas:** temples, in India and the Far East, in the form of a pyramidal tower of several stories commonly built over a sacred relic or as a work of devotion. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Pago Pago:** a village on Tutuila Island, American Samoa, in the southwest Pacific Ocean. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Pago Pago tree:** a tree of Pago Pago: the capital of American Samoa, islands of the Samoan group lying in the South Pacific Ocean. The Samoan forests have a remarkable size and variety of trees, including tree-ferns, coconut palms, banana and hardwood trees. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**paid completions: statistic based on the completion of a fully paid-for service accompanied by an acceptable success story.** —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**paid up:** paid in full or on time. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pain:** the alarm reaction to theta which has been crushed too severely into mest. The penalty of nonsurvival activity. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pain-drive theory:** the theory that pain, deprivation or other unpleasant consequence imposed on or experienced by an organism responding incorrectly under specific conditions establishes, through avoidance, the desired learning or behavior. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pain-drug-hypnosis:** administered pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. It is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person. —Academy Level II Glossary

- pain-drug-hypnosis:** the practice of administering pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. It is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Paine, Thomas:** (1737 - 1809) political philosopher and author. Paine emigrated to America from England in 1774. In 1776 he published a pamphlet (Common Sense) urging immediate declaration of independence, which had wide circulation and great influence in concentrating sentiment in favor of immediate independence. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Paint:** a made-up name for a horse. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- painted:** pictured vividly in words. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- pal: (colloquial)** an intimate friend; comrade; chum. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- pal:** (informal) a friend. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- palatable:** acceptable or agreeable to the mind or feelings. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- palatable:** pleasing or acceptable to the mind. —Clearing Congress No. 1Ñ The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- Palatine Hill:** one of the famous seven hills of Rome, and, according to tradition, the site of the earliest Roman settlement. On its northwest slope was the Lupercal, the cave where Romulus (legendary founder of Rome) and his twin brother Remus were said to have been suckled by a she-wolf. Several temples and some of the finest private homes in Rome stood upon the summit of the Palatine or on its slopes. Under the Roman Empire, the hill became the site of imperial residences and the emperor Nero included the entire hill within the precincts of his aurea domus ("Golden House"), erected after the disastrous fire of a.d. 64. From a.d. 222, the Palatine Hill ceased to be the official place of residence of the emperors. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Palduvia:** a made-up name for an island. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- pale:** faint or feeble; lacking vigor. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- Pali:** dialect of the southern Buddhist scriptures which has become the religious language of Buddhism. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Pali canons:** the sacred literature of Buddhism. Pali, a Sanskrit dialect, is the language in which the scriptures are written. The Buddhistic literature, originally oral, began to be put into written form in 483 b.c. just after the death of Buddha, and was completed in 250 b.c. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- pall:** to become distasteful or very tiresome because there has been too much of it. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- pallid:** lacking in spirit or vitality; dull. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- pallor:** unusual or extreme paleness, as from fear, ill health or death. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- palm off:** pass off or get accepted by tricks, fraud or false representation. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**palpable:** clear to the mind; obvious; evident; plain. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**pals:** (colloquial) intimate friends; comrades; chums. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**palsy:** paralysis, especially with involuntary tremors. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pamphleteered:** wrote and issued pamphlets, especially on controversial issues. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pan:** (dialect) the brainpan, the part of the skull which contains the brain. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**panacea:** a remedy for all kinds of diseases or troubles. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**panacea:** a remedy for all kinds of diseases or troubles. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**panacea:** a supposed remedy, cure or medicine for all diseases or ills; cure-all. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Pan Am:** short for Pan American, the name of a large international airline. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Pan Am:** short for Pan American, the name of a large international airline. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Panama:** country in Central America; the only shipping canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean passes through Panama. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Panamanian flag:** a flag of convenience: a term applied to ships registered in certain small countries, notably Liberia and Panama, by owners who are not nationals of the countries, thus flying flags which do not represent their true origin. Originally the practice started in order to evade inspections and regulations but later came into use by the US particularly out of necessity to increase commerce and naval power without the high wages and conditions of US sailors (which cost five times as much as crews from other countries). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Pan American:** a large international airline. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Pan American:** the name of a large international airline. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**pancreas:** a large, elongated gland situated behind the stomach and secreting a digestive juice into the small intestine: groups of cells in the pancreas produce the hormone insulin (a protein hormone which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates). —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**pancreas:** a large, elongated gland situated behind the stomach and secreting a digestive juice into the small intestine: groups of cells in the pancreas produce the hormone insulin (a protein hormone which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**pancreas:** a large, elongated gland situated behind the stomach and secreting a digestive juice into the small intestine: groups of cells in the pancreas produce the hormone insulin (a protein hormone which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates). —HEV Approved Glossary

- pandering:** ministering to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.  
—9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- pandering:** ministering to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.  
—9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- pandering:** ministering to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.  
—DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- pan-determined:** capable of regulating the considerations of two or more identities, whether or not they are opposed. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- pan-determined:** of or concerning pan-determinism, a willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (This could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life-species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed.) Would not necessarily fight, would not necessarily choose sides. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- pan-determined:** of or concerning pan-determinism, a willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (This could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life-species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed.) —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- pan-determinism:** a willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (This could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed.) —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- pan-determinism:** a willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (This could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed.) —Academy Level IV Glossary
- pan-determinism:** a willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (This could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed.) —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- pan-determinism:** the ability to regulate the considerations of two or more identities, whether or not they are opposed. A much broader concept than self-determinism, since the latter makes a randomness of anything not considered "self." —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- pan-determinism:** the ability to regulate the considerations of two or more identities, whether or not they are opposed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



**pan-determinism:** the ability to regulate the considerations of two or more identities, whether or not they are opposed. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pan-determinism:** the ability to regulate the considerations of two or more identities, whether or not they are opposed. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**pan-determinism:** willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (This could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life-species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed.) —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**pandit:** (in India) a man highly esteemed for his wisdom and learning; often used as a title of respect. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Pandora's Box:** a source of extensive but unforeseen troubles or problems. In Greek mythology, Pandora was the first mortal woman. The gods presented her with a box into which each had put something harmful and forbade her ever to open it. Pandora gave in to her curiosity and opened the box, allowing the evils of the world to escape. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Pandora's box:** a source of extensive but unforeseen troubles or problems. In Greek mythology, Pandora was the first mortal woman. She had access to a box in which all the evils which could trouble humanity had been confined. Pandora gave in to her curiosity and opened the box, allowing the evils to escape (or, in a later version, letting all human blessings escape and be lost, leaving only hope). ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Pandora's box:** (classical mythology) a box that Zeus gave to Pandora, the first woman, with strict instructions that she not open it. Pandora's curiosity soon got the better of her and she opened the box. All the evils and miseries of the world flew out to afflict mankind. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**panel:** (especially British) a strip or surface that is different in some way from what is around it. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**pan, flash in the:** a brief, intense effort that produces negligible results. This term comes from the seventeenth century, when the pan of a musket was where one put the powder that was ignited by the sparks from the flint. If it ignited properly, the sparks would set off the charge in the gun, and this charge would propel the ball (and later, the bullet) out of the barrel. Occasionally, the priming powder in the pan would burn without igniting the main charge, and the gun would misfire. The burn was visible but to no effect, just as a flash in the pan is successful but shines only for a brief time. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

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pan would burn without igniting the main charge, and the gun would misfire. The burn was visible but to no effect, just as a flash in the pan is successful but shines only for a brief time. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Pangloss:** Dr. Pangloss, the old tutor to the hero in the satire Candide, (subtitled "Optimism") by Voltaire (French philosopher, poet, dramatist and author, 1694 - 1778). Dr. Pangloss' great point was his incurable and misleading optimism which did him no good and brought him all sorts of misfortune, but to the end he reiterated "all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds." —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**panglossism:** extreme optimism, especially in the face of unrelieved hardship or adversity. It was characteristic of Dr. Pangloss, the old tutor to the hero in the satire Candide, (subtitled "Optimism") by Voltaire (French philosopher, poet, dramatist and author, 1694 - 1778). Dr. Pangloss' great point was his incurable and misleading optimism which did him no good and brought him all sorts of misfortune, but to the end he reiterated "all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds." —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Pangopango:** former name of Pago Pago: the capital of American Samoa, islands of the Samoan group lying in the South Pacific Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**panhandler:** (colloquial) a beggar, especially one who begs on the streets. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**panhandler:** (colloquial) a beggar, especially one who begs on the streets. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**panic of 1929, the:** a widespread fear of financial collapse which occurred in 1929, resulting in a sharp drop in the stock market, withdrawals of bank deposits, etc. The panic of 1929 was caused by a financial push that concentrated only on stocks, money and overextending credit not backed by delivery and production. It preceded a great slowdown in the American economy, the worst in the country's history, known as the Great Depression. Many banks and businesses failed and millions of people lost their jobs. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**panned out:** (informal) turned out; worked out. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**panorama:** a continuously passing or changing scene or an unfolding of events. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**panorama: (figurative) a continuously passing or changing scene.** —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**panorama:** range; amount or extent of variation. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**panorama: range; amount or extent of variation.** —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Panoramic:** a made-up name for something like a panorama: an unobstructed and wide view of an extensive area. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pan out:** (colloquial) turn out; especially turn out well. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**panpipe:** a primitive musical instrument made of a row of tubes of different lengths, played by blowing across the open ends. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**panpipe:** a primitive musical instrument made of a row of tubes of different lengths, played by blowing across the open ends. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**pan, put (one) on the:** (slang) criticize (one) severely. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**pan (something) out:** (figurative) bring (something) forth, yield (something). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**pan, straight off the:** unmodified; unaltered. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**pantheon:** all the gods of a people. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pantothenic acid:** an acid found in plant and animal tissues, rice, bran, etc., that is part of the B complex of vitamins and is essential for cell growth. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**pants, a shot in the:** (slang) a strong stimulus or impetus; something that stimulates and enlivens; an invigorating influence or event. A variation of a shot in the arm. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**pants, boot in the:** a strong stimulus or impetus. A variation of a kick in the ass. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pants, shot in the:** (slang) given a strong stimulus or impetus; given something that stimulates and enlivens; given an invigorating influence. A variation of shot in the arm. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**panty-waist:** weak; cowardly; timid. The term derives from a former child's undergarment called a panty-waist, consisting of short pants and a shirt that buttoned together at the waist. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**panty-waist: weak; cowardly; timid. The term derives from a former child's undergarment called a panty-waist, consisting of short pants and a shirt that buttoned together at the waist. —Staff Status II Glossary,** Approved late Sept. 1990

**panty-waist:** weak; cowardly; timid. The term derives from a former child's undergarment called a panty-waist, consisting of short pants and a shirt that buttoned together at the waist. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**pantywaist:** weak; cowardly; timid. The term derives from a former child's undergarment called a pantywaist, consisting of short pants and a shirt that buttoned together at the waist. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Pan-wan:** a made-up name for a planet. —NED Approved Glossary

**Pan-wan:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Panzer Division, 18th:** a made-up name for an armored division of a military force. Taken from the armored divisions of the German army, especially in World War II, consisting chiefly of tanks and organized for making rapid attacks. The German word panzer means "armor." —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**panzer division:** an armored division of the German army, especially in World War II, consisting chiefly of tanks and organized for making

- rapid attacks. From the German word panzer meaning "armor." —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- panzer division:** an armored division of the German army, especially in World War II, consisting chiefly of tanks and organized for making rapid attacks. From the German word panzer meaning "armor." Armored vehicles played a vital role in early German success and later the victory of the Allies in World War II. See also **World War II** and **Allies** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- paper chains:** continued handling of paper, over and over again. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- paper doll:** the figure of a person cut out of a sheet of paper or cardboard for use as a child's doll. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- paper-dolly:** a figure of a person cut out of a sheet of paper or cardboard for use as a child's doll. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- papier-mâché:** a material made of paper pulp mixed with size (any thin, pasty or gluey substance used to glaze or stiffen paper, cloth, etc.), glue, etc., that is easily molded when moist and dries strong and hard. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- Papuans:** members of any of the native peoples of New Guinea and nearby islands. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- par:** average or normal state, condition, degree, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- parable:** a brief story used to teach some moral lesson or truth. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- paracloisis:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- parade:** a continual passing by as of people, objects or events. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- parade:** a great show or display. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- parade:** a succession of people or things. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- parade ground:** an extent of open, level ground, usually within or adjacent to a fort, where soldiers are accustomed to parade. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- parade ground:** an extent of open, level ground, usually within or adjacent to a fort, where soldiers are accustomed to parade. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- parade-ground:** of or having to do with an extent of open, level ground, usually within or adjacent to a fort, where soldiers are accustomed to parade. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- parade-ground:** of or having to do with an extent of open, level ground, usually within or adjacent to a fort, where soldiers are accustomed to parade. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- paradox:** a self-contradictory and false proposition. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**paradox:** a self-contradictory and false proposition. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**paradox:** a self-contradictory and false proposition. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**paradox:** a statement, etc., that seems to contradict itself or conflict with common sense, but which contains a truth. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**paradoxical:** having the nature of a statement, etc., that seems to contradict itself or conflict with common sense, but which contains a truth. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**paradoxically:** in the manner of a statement, etc., that seems to contradict itself or conflict with common sense, but which contains a truth. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**paraglutinous magnoid:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**paragon:** a model or pattern of excellence or of a particular excellence. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**paragon:** a model or pattern of excellence or of a particular excellence. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**parallax: (astronomy)** the amount of angular degree of the apparent change in the position of an object resulting from the change in the direction or position from which it is viewed. The parallax of an object may be used in determining its distance from the observer because smaller angles indicate greater distance. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**parallax: (photography)** the apparent displacement of an object that results from the change of perspective with which it is viewed. In photography, the term directly applies to the different perspectives of an object through the viewfinder and camera lens because of their slight distance apart. Such a parallax error can result in a poorly composed image or in part of the desired field of vision being omitted from the frame. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**parallel:** have the same direction, course, nature or tendency. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**parallelisms:** states or positions of being parallel (lying or extending alongside of one another and always at the same distance apart). —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**paralysis:** a loss or impairment of voluntary movement in a body part, caused by injury or disease of the nerves, brain or spinal cord. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**paralytic:** a person afflicted with paralysis, a loss or impairment of sensation or especially of muscle function, caused by injury or disease of the nerves, brain or spinal cord. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**paralytic:** of or pertaining to paralysis, a loss or impairment of sensation or especially of muscle function, caused by injury or disease of the nerves, brain or spinal cord. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**paralytic stroke:** a stroke which results in paralysis, a loss or impairment of sensation or especially of muscle function. A stroke is a blockage or hemorrhage of a blood vessel leading to the brain, causing inadequate oxygen supply and, depending on the extent and

location of the abnormality, such symptoms as weakness, paralysis of parts of the body, speech difficulties, and if severe, loss of consciousness or death. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**paramount:** chief in importance; above others. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**paramount:** ranking higher than any other, as in power or importance; chief; supreme. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Paramount:** short for Paramount Pictures Corporation, a motion picture distributor and studio created by Adolph Zukor (1873 - 1976, Hungarian-born film pioneer who emigrated to the US) and other film pioneers of the early 1900s. It is one of the top motion picture companies in the US. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Paramount:** short for Paramount Pictures Corporation, a motion-picture distributor and studio created by Adolph Zukor (1873 - 1976, Hungarian-born film pioneer who emigrated to the US) and other film pioneers of the early 1900s. It is one of the top motion-picture companies in the US. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**paranoia:** (psychiatry) a form of psychosis in which a person imagines that he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**paranoia:** (psychiatry) form of psychosis in which a person imagines that he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**paranoia:** the irrational belief that everyone is out to get one. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**paranoiac:** a psychotic who is more or less intelligent and who has a specific target, such as his family, whom he considers to be "after him." —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**paranoiacally:** as if afflicted with paranoia: the irrational belief that everyone is out to get one. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**paranoid:** a person having the irrational belief that everyone is out to get him. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**paranoid:** a person suffering from paranoia. See also **paranoia** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**paranoid:** a person with the irrational belief that everyone is out to get him —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**paranoid:** a person with the irrational belief that everyone is out to get him. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**paranoid:** having the irrational belief that everyone is against one. —HEV Approved Glossary

**paranoid:** having the irrational belief that everyone is out to get one. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**paranoid:** having the irrational belief that everyone is out to get one. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**paranoid:** (psychiatry) a person suffering from paranoia, a form of psychosis in which a person imagines that he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**paranoid:** (psychiatry) a person suffering from paranoia, a form of psychosis marked by delusions of persecution and of grandeur. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**paranoid:** the state or condition of having the irrational belief that everyone is out to get one. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**paranoid dipso dementia praecox:** a made-up term for a mental disorder, taken from the following: paranoid—having the irrational belief that everyone is out to get one; dipso, short for dipsomania—an abnormal craving for alcoholic drink; dementia praecox—a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia (also a psychiatric term) which is a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**paranoid dipso dementia praecox:** a made-up term for a mental disorder, taken from the following: paranoid—having the irrational belief that everyone is out to get one. dipso, short for dipsomania—an abnormal craving for alcoholic drink. dementia praecox—a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia (also a psychiatric term) which is a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**paranoid schiz:** (psychiatry) short for paranoid schizophrenic, a person who exhibits a mental condition resembling paranoia but also characterized by autistic behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality. See also **paranoid** and **schizophrenia in this glossary**. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**paranoid schiz:** (psychiatry) short for paranoid schizophrenic, a person with a mental condition of paranoid schizophrenia. See **paranoid schizophrenia** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**paranoid schizophrenia:** (psychiatry) a mental condition resembling paranoia but also characterized by autistic (concerning a state of mind characterized by daydreaming, hallucinations and disregard of external reality) behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality. See also **paranoia** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**paranoid schizophrenic:** (psychiatry) a person who exhibits a mental condition resembling paranoia but also characterized by autistic behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**paranoid-schizophrenic: (psychiatry) of or concerning a mental condition resembling paranoia (form of psychosis in which a person imagines that he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important) but also characterized by autistic (concerning a state of mind characterized by daydreaming, hallucinations and disregard of**

- external reality) behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)**
- paranoid schizophrenics:** (psychiatry) a mental condition resembling paranoia (form of psychosis in which a person imagines that he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important) but also characterized by autistic (concerning a state of mind characterized by daydreaming, hallucinations and disregard of external reality) behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- parapet:** a defensive wall or elevation, as of earth or stone, in a fortification. Used figuratively in the lecture. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- paraphernalia:** all the things used in some activity; equipment; gear. Used figuratively in the lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- paraphernalia:** equipment, apparatus. ÑRandom House College Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- paraphrased: expressed (something spoken or written) by putting it into different words having the same meaning.** —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- parapsychology:** the study of mental perceptions (as those occurring in clairvoyance and telepathy) that seem to be outside normal mental abilities. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- para-Scientology:** a category of data in Scientology which includes all greater or lesser uncertainties and questionable things; things in Scientology of which the common, normal observer cannot be sure with a little study. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- para-Scientology:** a category of data in Scientology which includes all greater or lesser uncertainties and questionable things; things in Scientology of which the common, normal observer cannot be sure with a little study. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- para-Scientology:** a category of data in Scientology which includes all greater or lesser uncertainties and questionable things; things in Scientology of which the common, normal observer cannot be sure with a little study. Para-Scientology would include incidents on the whole track, the immortality of man, the existence of God, etc. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- para-Scientology:** that part of Scientology which includes all of the uncertainties and unknown territories of life which have not been completely explored and explained. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- parathyroid:** a hormone important in controlling of the calcium-phosphate balance of the body. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Parcheesi:** a trademark for a board game in which the moves of pieces on a board are determined by the throwing of dice. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Parcheesi:** (trademark) a game for four or less players on a board with a cross-shaped pattern. Counters are moved by casting dice. The winner is the one whose counters are the first to traverse a track of fixed length on the board. The game was first played in India



(before the first century a.d.) using six shells as dice. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pard:** (slang) partner; friend; companion. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pard: (slang)** partner; friend; companion. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**pardon my French:** an exclamation of apology for the use of profane or taboo language. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**pardon my French:** an exclamation of apology for the use of profane or taboo language. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**pardon my French:** (slang) an exclamation of apology for the use of profane or taboo language. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**pardon my French:** (slang) an exclamation of apology for the use of profane or taboo language. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**pardon (someone's) French:** forgive (someone) for using offensive language. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pardon the French:** (slang) an exclamation of apology for the use of profane or taboo language. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**parentheses: marks [()]** used to put additional information into a statement, a question or a definition. Example: She has the flowers (roses). —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**paresis:** a brain disease of syphilitic origin, characterized by mental deterioration, speech disturbances and progressive muscular weakness. See also **syphilis** in this glossary. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**paresis:** a brain disease of syphilitic origin, characterized by mental deterioration, speech disturbances and progressive muscular weakness. See also **syphilis** in this glossary. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**par excellence: (French)** in the greatest degree of excellence; beyond comparison. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**par excellence: (French)** in the greatest degree of excellence; beyond comparison. Literally by the way of excellence. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pariah:** an outcast; someone rejected by others. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Paris:** a city in and capital city of France. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Paris:** the capital city of France. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Parisian:** characteristic of Paris, France. Used in the lecture to mean the way French is spoken in Paris. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**parity:** equality, as in amount, status, character. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**parity:** equality, as in amount, status, character. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**parity:** equality, as in amount, status, character. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**parity:** equality, as in amount, status, character. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**parity:** similarity or close correspondence with regard to state, position, condition, value, quality, degree, etc.; equality. ÑThe Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**Park Avenue:** a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Park Avenue:** a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings, including high quality portrait studios. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Park Avenue:** a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Park Avenue:** a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Park Avenue:** a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Park Avenue:** a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**park, a walk in the:** simple; easy, as though one were taking a walk through a park. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**park, a walk in the:** simple; easy, as though one were taking a walk through a park. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Park City:** a city in southcentral Montana, a northwestern state in the United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Park City:** a town in south-central Montana. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Parke:** Parke-Davis, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive “psychiatric” drugs. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Parke and Davis:** Parke-Davis, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive “psychiatric” drugs. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Parke and Davis:** Parke-Davis, a major US pharmaceutical (medical drug) manufacturer. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**parked:** (colloquial) left in a particular place; deposited. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**parked:** (informal) put, left or settled. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**parked:** placed, put or left. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Parke-Davis:** a major US pharmaceutical (medical drug) manufacturer. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**Parke-Davis:** See Parke, Lilly, Abbott. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Parke, Lilly, Abbott:** Parke-Davis, Eli Lilly and Company and Abbott Laboratories, three major US pharmaceutical manufacturers. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Parker:** a staff member who worked at the Dianetics organization in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Parker:** a staff member who worked at the Dianetics organization in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Parkinson's disease:** a common neurologic disease occurring primarily after the age of 60, characterized by tremors, especially of the fingers and hands, muscle rigidity, shuffling gait, slow speech and a masklike facial expression. Named after James Parkinson (1755 - 1854), the English physician who first described it. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**parks:** (military) assemblies of guns, tanks or vehicles for a military unit. —Academy Level II Glossary

**parkway:** a broad roadway bordered or divided with plantings of trees, bushes and grass. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**parlance:** a style or manner of speaking or writing; language. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**parlance:** way of speaking; talk; language. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**parlance:** way of speaking; talk; language. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**parleys:** informal conferences between enemies under a truce, especially to discuss terms, conditions of surrender, etc. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**parliament:** the highest lawmaking body in some countries. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**parliament:** the highest lawmaking body in some countries. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Parliament:** the national legislative body of Great Britain. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Parliament:** the national legislative body of Great Britain. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Parliament:** the national legislative body of Great Britain. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Parliament:** the national legislative body of Great Britain. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Parliament:** the national legislative body of Great Britain. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Parliament:** the national legislative body of Great Britain. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**parliamentary:** of or like a national legislative body of Great Britain and several other countries. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**parliamentary:** of or pertaining to a parliament (an assembly of representatives, usually of an entire nation such as Britain or Canada, which has the power to make and execute laws). —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**parliamentary procedure:** a body of rules recognized for preserving order and regulating debate and procedure in legislative or deliberative

- bodies. It is also known as parliamentary law and in the US as rules of order. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Parliament House:** the building in which the Australian Parliament meets. See also **parliament** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Parliament House:** the building which houses the national legislative body of Great Britain (Parliament). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- parliaments:** highest lawmaking bodies in some countries. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- parlor car:** a railroad passenger car for day travel, more luxurious than a coach and for which a higher fare is charged. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- parlor game:** any game usually played indoors, as a word game or quiz. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published apprgls (14.4.92)
- parlor magician:** one who performs “magic” tricks as entertainment in or suited for a parlor (a room set aside for the entertainment of guests). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- parlor trick:** an amusing “turn” or trick performed as entertainment. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- parlor tricks:** amusing tricks performed as entertainment. —Oxford English Dictionary. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- parlor voice:** a voice used in or suitable for a parlor: a room used primarily for conversation or the reception of guests. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- parole:** release a prisoner before his sentence has expired, on condition of future good behavior: the sentence is not set aside and he remains under the supervision of a parole board. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- parrot rating:** made-up grade or rating for an auditor who is only able to parrot or repeat back information without full understanding. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- parsing:** explaining of the grammatical form and function of (a word or words in a sentence). —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- parsley:** a plant with greenish-yellow flowers and aromatic, often curled leaves used to flavor or garnish some foods. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- parson:** (colloquial) any minister; pastor. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- partakes:** has or shows traces (of); has some of the qualities (of). —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- part and parcel:** a necessary part (of something). —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- part and parcel:** a necessary part (of something). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- part and parcel:** an essential, necessary or integral part. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**part and parcel:** an essential, necessary or integral part. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**part and parcel:** an essential, necessary or integral part. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**part and parcel:** an essential, necessary or integral part. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**part and parcel:** an essential, necessary or integral part. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**part and parcel:** an essential part. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**part and parcel:** an inseparable or essential part. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**part and parcel:** an inseparable or essential part. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**part and parcel:** an inseparable or essential part. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**part and parcel:** an inseparable or essential part. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**parteth:** a humorous variation of the word "part," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Parthenon:** the temple dedicated to the goddess Athena, built between 447 and 432 b.c., on a hill overlooking Athens. The structure was decorated with reliefs of various figures and scenes from Greek mythology. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**participial:** having the nature and use of a participle (a verb form that is used with other verbs to make compound verbs, usually ending in "ing," "ed" or "d"). —Academy Level III Glossary

**participially:** in the manner of or like a participle (a verb form used with another verb to form a compound verb. A participle partakes or participates with other verbs to make compound verbs. Example: In the sentence "We are playing," are playing is the compound verb and playing is the participle). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**particular:** a single thing among a number considered by itself; an individual thing or article. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**parting of the company:** ceasing association or friendship. —HEV Approved Glossary

**parting of the ways:** a separating. Derived from use of the phrase to mean the place or part at which a road (way) divides into two or more that proceed in different directions. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**partisan:** biased, prejudiced or one-sided. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**parts-of-existence list:** a list of items gotten from the pc by the questions "What are the parts of life and existence?" and "What are not the parts of life and existence?" —Academy Level IV Glossary

**parts of speech: the different things words do (name a person, place or thing, show action or state of being, modify or describe another word, etc.).** —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**party:** a group of people working together to establish or promote particular theories or principles of government which they hold in common. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**party:** a person or group that participates in some action, affair, plan, etc.; participant. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**party:** a person or group that participates in some action, affair, plan, etc.; participant. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**party:** of or having to do with a group of people working together to establish or promote particular theories or principles of government which they hold in common. —The Power of Choice and 3Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**party:** person who takes part in, aids or knows about. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**party line:** a political tenet regarded as a line, or boundary, beyond which a political party or its members are not supposed to go. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**party line:** a political tenet regarded as a line, or boundary, beyond which a political party or its members are not supposed to go. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**party line:** the authoritatively announced policies and practices of a group, especially of the Communist Party. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**party line:** the guiding policy, tenets or practices of a political party. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**par value:** the value printed on the face of a stock, bond or other financial instrument or document. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Pasadena:** a city in southern California, near Los Angeles. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Pasadena:** a city in southern California, near Los Angeles. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**pass:** (military) a written leave of absence for a brief period. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**pass:** (slang) a gesture, action or remark that is intended to be sexually inviting. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**pass:** (slang) a gesture, action or remark that is intended to be sexually inviting. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**pass:** (slang) a gesture, action or remark that is intended to be sexually inviting. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**pass:** (slang) an attempt to be intimate in a sexual way. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**passenger pigeons:** long-tailed American pigeons, noted for their extended migratory flights, but extinct since 1914. Passenger pigeons are believed to have lived in greater numbers than any other vertebrate (having a backbone) land animal of which records exist, but were repeatedly slaughtered in the 1800s for US food markets during the height of their breeding season. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**passé:** (French) out-of-date; old-fashioned. Literally means "past." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**passé:** out-of-date; old-fashioned. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**passé:** out-of-date; old-fashioned. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**passé:** past usefulness; out-of-date. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**passion:** a strong or extravagant fondness, enthusiasm or desire for anything. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**passions:** extreme emotions, especially emotions so strong that they may overcome a person's ability to think clearly and make him behave in a way he would normally avoid. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**pass out:** become unconscious; faint. —Academy Level III Glossary

**pass out:** become unconscious; faint. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**passport:** anything that ensures admission or acceptance. ÑThe Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**past:** on the time track, everything which is earlier than present time. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pasteboard:** a stiff, firm board made of sheets of paper pasted or layers of paper pulp pressed together. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Pasteur:** Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895), French chemist and bacteriologist. He proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Pasteur:** Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895), French chemist and bacteriologist. He proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Pasteur:** Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895), French chemist and bacteriologist. He proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. Used humorously in this lecture. See also **bacteria** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Pasteur:** Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895), French chemist and bacteriologist. He proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Pasteurella pestis:** organism causing bubonic plague. See also **bubonic plague** in this glossary. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pasteur Institute:** an institute opened in Paris in 1888 for the research, prevention and treatment of rabies. The first director of this institution was Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895), French chemist and bacteriologist. He proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Pasteur, Louis:** (1822 - 95) French chemist and bacteriologist; he proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pasteur, Louis:** (1822 - 1895) French chemist and bacteriologist; he proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed

- serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- pastness:** a coined word meaning a state, quality or instance of being in the past (earlier than present time on the time track). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- pastoral:** characteristic of rural life, idealized as peaceful, simple and natural. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- pastoral counseling:** counseling delivered by a pastor (minister) of the church. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- past postulates:** decisions or conclusions the preclear has made in the past and to which he is still subjected in the present. Past postulates are uniformly invalid since they cannot resolve present environment. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- pat:** exactly suitable. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- pat:** exactly suitable. —Academy Level III Glossary
- pat:** exactly to the point or purpose. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- pat:** exactly to the point or purpose. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- pat:** exactly to the point or purpose. —Academy Level II Glossary
- pat:** smooth and clever but superficial, as in a pat solution to a complex problem. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- pat-a-cake:** a child game of clapping hands and putting palms together. The term has meant since 1950 Dianetics, NOT HANDLING CASES. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- pat-a-cake:** a child game of clapping hands and putting palms together; the term has meant since 1950 Dianetics, NOT HANDLING CASES. —HCOB 21 Nov 73 THE CURE OF Q AND A MAN'S DEADLIEST DISEASE (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- pat-a-cake:** a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme. From the beginning words of the nursery rhyme: / Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me! / Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- pat-a-cake:** same as patty-cake, a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words: / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- pat-a-cake:** same as patty-cake, a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words: / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary



**Pat and Mike:** (colloquial) of or having to do with the fictitious characters Pat and Mike in Irish jokes. From Pat and Mike, common names for Irishmen. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Pat and Mike:** (colloquial) the fictitious characters Pat and Mike in Irish jokes. From Pat and Mike, common names for Irishmen. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Patch, Dan:** See Dan Patch in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**patching up:** mending, repairing, making whole. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**patching up:** repairing with patches; putting together hastily or as a makeshift. —Academy Level II Glossary

**patch (something) up:** mend a hole or break (in something); repair or fix (something). —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**patch-up:** an act or instance of patching or repairing. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**patch-up:** something which is put together hastily or poorly. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**patent:** readily open to notice or observation; evident; obvious.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**patent flour:** a fine grade of flour sold in sacks. The sacks are easily opened by pulling a string which undoes the stitching that is keeping the bag closed. —NED Approved Glossary

**patently:** clearly; obviously; openly. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**patent medicine:** medicine sold without a prescription in drugstores or by sales representatives, and usually protected by a trademark. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**patent medicines:** medicines sold without a prescription in drugstores or by sales representatives, and usually protected by a trademark. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**paternity:** the state of being a father; fatherhood. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**paternoster:** (Latin) our father (pater: father; noster: our). The opening words of the Latin version of the Lord's Prayer (a prayer which Jesus taught his disciples). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**paternoster:** (Latin) our father (pater: father; noster: our). The opening words of the Latin version of the Lord's Prayer (a prayer which Jesus taught his disciples). —Academy Level II Glossary

**Path:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**pathetic:** causing or evoking pity. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**Pathetic Foundation:** a made-up name for an organization. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**pathologically:** in a manner caused by or having to do with disease. See also pathology in this glossary. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pathologically:** in a manner due to or involving disease. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**pathology:** any abnormal variation from a sound or proper condition. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**pathology:** any deviation from a healthy, normal or efficient condition. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pathology:** any deviation from a healthy, normal or efficient condition. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**pathology:** the science or the study of the origin, nature and course of diseases. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pat (one) on the back:** (colloquial) praise (one) for something he has done. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**pat (one) on the back:** (colloquial) praise (one) for something he has done. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**pat (one) on the back:** (colloquial) praise (one) for something he has done. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Pat Pending:** a humorous reference to patent pending: a phrase stamped on manufactured articles (frequently abbreviated as pat. pending) intended merely as a notice to the public that application for a patent (a government grant to a person by which he is the only one allowed to make or sell a new invention for a certain number of years) has been filed but has not yet been granted. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**patrolman:** a person who patrols; especially a police officer assigned to patrol a specific beat (a habitual path or round of duty). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**patrol vessel:** naval vessel used in wartime as protecting escorts for other ships, to hunt down submarines and to serve as general warning craft. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**patrol wagon:** a police van for prisoners. —Academy Level II Glossary

**patron saint:** a saint looked upon as the special guardian of a person, place, institution, etc. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**pat (someone) on the back:** (colloquial) praise (someone) for something he has done. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**patted up:** flattened, smoothed or put into place or shape with light strokes (as of the hands). Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**patter:** language of a profession or class. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**patter:** the special vocabulary of a particular activity. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**patter:** the special vocabulary of a particular activity. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**patter:** the special vocabulary of a particular activity. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**patter:** the special vocabulary of a particular activity. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**patterdash:** (slang) idle, meaningless chatter spoken rapidly. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**patty-cake:** a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words: "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B,

/ And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" / Used figuratively to mean "dally or putter" in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**patty-cake:** a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words: / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**patty-cake:** a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words: / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**patty-cake:** a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words:/"Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man!/Bake me a cake as fast as you can,/Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B,/And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**patty-cake:** a term used since 1950 which means the action of not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words:/"Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man!/Bake me a cake as fast as you can,/Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B,/And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**patty-cake:** a variation of pat-a-cake, a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words: / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" / Used figuratively to mean "childish clarity or simplicity" in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**patty-cake:** a variation of pat-a-cake, a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words: / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" / Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**patty-cake:** literally, a child game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used figuratively in this issue. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Pattycake:** literally, a child's game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used as a made-up name for a person. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Pattycake:** literally, a child's game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used as a made-up name for a person. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Pattycake:** literally, a child's game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used as a made-up name for a person. When Mrs. Pattycake comes to us to be taught, turn that wandering doubt in her eye into a fixed, dedicated glare and she'll win and we'll all win.  
—Edited from TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90  
—FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**pattycake:** literally, playing a child's game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**patty-caking:** a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words:/"Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man!/Bake me a cake as fast as you can,/Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B,/And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" —LCDH Approved Glossary

**paucity:** smallness of quantity; scarcity; scantiness. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**pauperized:** very poor. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pauperized:** very poor. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**pause, be given:** be made hesitant or unsure, as from surprise or doubt. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pave the way:** make everything ready for something. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**pave the way:** make everything ready (for something). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**pave the way:** make everything ready (for something). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of

saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —Academy Level IV Glossary

- Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —NED Approved Glossary
- Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Pavlov:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Pavlovian:** having to do with the work of Ivan Pavlov. See Pavlov in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Pavlovian:** having to do with the work of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Pavlovian:** having to do with the work of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Pavlovian:** having to do with the work of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov. See also Pavlov in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Pavlovian:** having to do with the work of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov. See also Pavlov in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Pavlovianism:** the system or belief having to do with the work of Ivan Pavlov. See Pavlov in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Pavlovist:** one who believes in, supports or is an adherent of Pavlov. See also Pavlov in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich:** (1849 - 1936) Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pavlov, Saint:** a humorous reference to Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist noted for behavioral experiments in which he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**paw:** (colloquial) a hand. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**paw in a velvet glove, steel:** a variation of an iron hand in a velvet glove, meaning firmness or severity hidden by an outer appearance of gentleness. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**pawn:** (figurative) a person used to advance another's purposes; tool. From the game of chess, in which the pawns are the game pieces of the lowest value. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**pawn:** one of eight chess pieces of one color and of the lowest value, usually moved one square at a time vertically. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**pawn:** the condition of being deposited or held as a pledge. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**pawnbroker:** a person whose business is lending money at interest on personal, movable property deposited with the lender until redeemed. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**pawn, held in:** reference to an incident (known as the "Body in Pawn" or "Double Body") where a person's body is held in one place by being hypnotized or knocked out, and the person is told that he belongs in that same place but that he now has to go somewhere else and live. For more information, read the book Scientology: A History of Man by L. Ron Hubbard. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pawns:** persons used to advance another's purpose; tools. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**paws:** (colloquial) hands. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**paws:** (colloquial) hands. —Academy Level II Glossary

**paws:** **(colloquial)** hands. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**paws:** (colloquial) hands. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**paws:** **(colloquial)** hands. —NED Approved Glossary

**paws:** (colloquial) hands. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**paws:** **(colloquial)** hands. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**paws:** (colloquial) hands. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**paws:** (colloquial) hands. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**paws:** **(slang)** the hands. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

- Pax Romana:** (Latin) Roman peace; the comparative peace brought about by Roman rule over the Mediterranean world (27 b.c. - 180 a.d.). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Pax Romana: (Latin) Roman peace; the comparative peace brought about by Roman rule over the Mediterranean world (27 b.c. - a.d. 180). Ñ Formulas For Success Glossary.** Final approval 16/9/89
- Pax Romana:** (Latin) Roman peace; the comparative peace brought about by Roman rule over the Mediterranean world (27 b.c. - 180 a.d.). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- pax vobiscum:** (Latin) peace be with you. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- pax vobiscum:** (Latin) peace be with you. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- pax vobiscum:** (Latin) peace be with you. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- pay dirt: (informal)** any source of success or wealth; a fortunate discovery or profitable venture. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- pay dirt: (slang)** success; from the slang term for the dirt in which much gold is found. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- pay dirt, hit:** (colloquial) discover a source of wealth, success, etc. From the mining term for soil, gravel or ore that can be mined profitably. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- payoff:** (colloquial) a climax or outcome, especially when unexpected or unlikely. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- pays no money and takes his chances:** (colloquial) a variation of you pays your money and you takes your choice, what will happen is a matter of chance or luck, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls:/"Whatever you please my little dears:/You pays your money and you takes your choice./You pays your money and what you sees is/A cow or a donkey just as you pleases." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- pays off:** yields good results. —Academy Level II Glossary
- PBY:** (Navy) the designation for a type of patrol bomber produced from 1935 to 1945 and used during World War II by the US Navy. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear: a person not yet Clear, hence pre- Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear: a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on



- the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear: a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear, a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear, a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also clearing in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear, a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear, a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See also preclear in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See also preclear in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**pc: abbreviation for preclear. See preclear in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary**, Approved late Sept. 1990

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**pc:** abbreviation for preclear. See **preclear** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**PCO:** abbreviation for Personnel Control Officer. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Pc Origination: Preclear Originations**, the name of the training drill Training 4. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pcs:** abbreviation for preclears. See **preclear** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**PDH:** abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis. See also **pain-drug-hypnosis** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**PDH:** (abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis) using administered pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. PDH is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**PDH:** (abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis) using administered pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. PDH is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**PDH:** an abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis. See **pain-drug-hypnosis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**PDHed:** administered PDH to. PDH is an abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis, meaning use of administered pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. PDH is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**“PDH the cat” routines:** a reference to the use of wrongly phrased questions and misinterpreted E-Meter reads to “prove” to an individual that he has been PDHed by the cat (or anyone else). For full data on this see “The Sad Tail of PDH” (June 1961) in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

- PDQ:** (informal) an abbreviation for the expression pretty damn quick. Used humorously in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- PE: abbreviation for Personal Efficiency Course:** an introductory course for new Scientologists. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- PE:** abbreviation for Personal Efficiency Course: an introductory course for new Scientologists. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- PE:** abbreviation for Personal Efficiency Course: an introductory course for new Scientologists. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- PE:** abbreviation for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. —Academy Level II Glossary
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. —Academy Level III Glossary
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. See also PE Co-audit in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for persons new to Scientology. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for persons new to Scientology. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course. See PE Course in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Foundation: a department of a Central Organization at the time of the lecture which was the entrance door of the public into the services of the Central Organization, a knowledge of Scientology and a higher level of civilization. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Peace Prizes:** one of the types of annual international prizes awarded by the Nobel Foundation. Nobel prizes are given out in several different categories: peace, chemistry, physics, physiology and medicine, and literature. The Peace Prizes are those awarded for outstanding contributions in promoting international peace. See also Nobel in this glossary. —5th ACC Glossary Part 1 Final approval 2.12.89
- peach:** (slang) give evidence against another; turn informer. —Academy Level II Glossary
- peach:** (slang) give evidence against another; turn informer. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- peach:** (slang) give evidence against another; turn informer. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- pea in the seven mattresses of the princess:** a reference to "The Princess and the Pea," a story by Hans Christian Andersen, Danish author (1805 - 1875), where a prince insists on marrying a real princess.

When a princess comes to his door, maintaining that she is a real princess, the prince's mother tests her by burying a pea under a huge stack of mattresses and then ordering the princess to sleep on the mattresses. The princess cannot sleep, and therefore passes the test: being a true princess, she is so delicate that the pea keeps her awake. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**peaked up:** brought to a high point in the course of development. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**peaked up:** emphasized. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**peak up:** become emphasized. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**peak up:** (Figurative) become emphasized. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**peanuts: (informal)** a very small amount of money. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**peanuts: (slang)** anything which is unimportant, insignificant or small. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**peanuts, worth:** (slang) a variation of worth a damn. Peanuts are any small or insignificant persons or things. See also **damn, worth a** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**peanut-whistle:** (figurative) having very little power. A peanut-whistle is a small instrument for making whistling sounds by means of the breath. Peanut is slang for small or insignificant. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**peanut-whistle:** (informal) small and unimportant. A coined expression from the slang usage of peanut, meaning something small, insignificant or unimportant; and whistle-stop, a small town, originally one at which a train stopped only upon signal. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**peanut whistle station:** a small, unimportant radio station. A coined expression from the slang usage of peanut, meaning something small, insignificant or unimportant; and whistle-stop: a small town, originally one at which a train stopped only upon signal. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**peanut-whistle, two:** (figurative) having very little power. A peanut whistle is a small instrument for making whistling sounds by means of the breath. Peanut is slang for small or insignificant. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**Pearl Harbor:** a major United States naval base in Hawaii that was attacked by the Japanese Air Force on 7 December 1941 with great loss of American lives and ships. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Pearl Harbor:** a major United States naval base in Hawaii that was attacked by the Japanese Air Force on 7 December 1941 with great loss of American lives and ships. The attack on Pearl Harbor catapulted the United States into World War II. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Pearl Harbor:** a major United States naval base in Hawaii that was attacked without warning by the Japanese air force on 7 December, 1941, with great loss of American lives and ships. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Pearl Harbor:** a major United States naval base in Hawaii that was attacked without warning by the Japanese Air Force on 7 December, 1941, with

- great loss of American lives and ships. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- pearls of Ophir out in front of (someone), laying the:** a variation of the expression casting pearls before swine: offering valuable things to those who cannot appreciate them. Ophir is the seaport or region, frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, from which the ships of Solomon (king of Israel in the tenth century b.c.) brought fine gold in great quantity. Sandalwood, precious stones, ivory, apes and peacocks were also part of the cargo. Though the exact location is uncertain, it is believed to have been in a kingdom in southeastern Arabia. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Pearly Gates: (colloquial)** the gates of heaven. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Pearly Gates: (colloquial)** the gates of heaven. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Pearly Gates: (colloquial)** the gates of heaven. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Peary, Admiral:** (1856 - 1920) an explorer of the Arctic in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He and his team are generally accepted as the first persons to reach the North Pole, in 1909. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- peccadillos:** very minor or slight sins or offenses; trifling faults. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Peck, Gregory:** (1916 - ) a durable and likable American leading actor. At the time of this lecture, he had appeared in over twenty motion pictures, starring in two films during 1959. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- PE Co-audit:** short for Personal Efficiency Co-audit, a part of the Personal Efficiency Course in which students co-audited each other on precise processes. See also **PE** and **co-audit** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- PE Course:** abbreviation for Personal Efficiency Course: an introductory course for new Scientologists. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- PE Course:** abbreviation for Personal Efficiency Course: an introductory course for new Scientologists which contained lectures, communication drills and auditing. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- PE Course:** abbreviation for Personnel Efficiency Course. See **Personnel Efficiency Course** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- PE Course:** an introductory course for new Scientologists. Its entire purpose was to explain elementary Scientology, and prepare and route people into the co-audit. The letters PE stand for "Personal Efficiency." ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- PE Course:** an introductory course for new Scientologists. The letters PE stand for "Personal Efficiency." ÑScientology and Effective Knowledge Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- PE Course:** an introductory course for people new to Scientology. The letters PE stand for "Personal Efficiency." —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- PE Course:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**PE:\*\*\*** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**PE:** short for Personal Efficiency Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists. See also **chart, off the** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**pedantic:** having unnecessary stress on minor or trivial points of learning; displaying a scholarship lacking in judgment or sense of proportion. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pedantic:\*\*\*** in the manner of one who insists on exact adherence to a set of arbitrary rules. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**pedantic:** in the manner of one who insists on exact adherence to a set of arbitrary rules. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**pedantically:** in a way which is overly concerned with minute details or formalisms, especially in teaching. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**pedanticism:\*\*\*** unnecessary stress on minor or trivial points of learning; displaying a scholarship lacking in judgment or sense of proportion. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**peddle:** sell (drugs) unlawfully. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**peddle:** sell (drugs) unlawfully. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**peddling:** dealing out, distributing or dispensing, especially in small quantities. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Pedro:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Peekem Detection Agency:** a made-up name for an agency. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**peephole:** a peephole, a hole to peep through. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**peel off:** leave, depart or move off in another direction. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**peep:** a glimpse or faint appearance. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**peeved:** (slang) irritated; annoyed. —Academy Level III Glossary

**PE Foundation:** short for Personal Efficiency Foundation: at the time of this lecture, a separate unit of a Scientology organization which was there to introduce people to Scientology and to bring their cases up to a high level of reality both on Scientology and on life. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**PE Foundation:** short for Personal Efficiency Foundation, at the time of this lecture, a separate unit of a Scientology organization which was there to introduce people to Scientology and to bring their cases up to a high level of reality both on Scientology and on life. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**PE Foundation:** short for Personal Efficiency Foundation, at the time of this lecture, a separate unit of a Scientology organization which was there to introduce people to Scientology and to bring their cases up to a high level of reality both on Scientology and on life. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**peg:** (colloquial) identify or put in a category. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**peg:** (informal) identify. —HEV Approved Glossary

**pegged:** (figurative) fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pegged: (figurative)** fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pegged:** fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**pegged down:\*\*\*** (figurative) fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**pegged down:** fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pegged out:** marked by a boundary of pegs (said of a piece of ground, a mining claim, etc.). Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Peking:** capital of the People's Republic of China, now known as Beijing. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Peking:** capital of the People's Republic of China. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Pekingese:** any of a breed of very small dogs, originally of China, with long silky hair and a pug nose. It is a mischievous, intelligent animal and in spite of its small size, is quick-tempered and loves to fight. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Pekingese:** any of a breed of very small dogs, originally of China, with long silky hair and a pug nose. It is a mischievous, intelligent animal and in spite of its small size, is quick-tempered and loves to fight. —HEV Approved Glossary

**pelf:** money, wealth. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Pembry:** a person at the time of the lecture who was involved in building E-Meters. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Pembry:** a person at the time of the lecture who was involved in building E-Meters. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**pen: (slang) penitentiary, a state or federal prison for persons convicted of serious crimes. ÑMoney Glossary.** Final approval circa 16/9/89

**pen: (slang)** penitentiary, a state or federal prison for persons convicted of serious crimes. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**pence: (British)** a plural form of penny, used for a sum of money. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**pence:** (British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves (often used in combination), for example: sixpence. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**pence: (British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves. Often used in combination:** for example, sixpence. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**pence:** (British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves (often used in combination), for example: sixpence. —OECD - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**penchant:** (French) a strong liking or fondness; inclination or taste. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds widely used to prevent and treat bacterial infection and other diseases. It is obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. Used humorously in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**penicillin:** any of several antibiotic compounds widely used to prevent and treat bacterial infection and other diseases. It is obtained from certain molds or produced synthetically. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**penicillin:** a very powerful drug for destroying bacteria. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**penis envy: (psychoanalysis)** the repressed wish of a female to possess a penis. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**penitentiary:** a state or federal prison for persons convicted of serious crimes. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**penitentiary:** a state or federal prison for persons convicted of serious crimes. ÑMoney Glossary (Classic) (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**Penkovsky, Oleg Vladimirovich:** (1919 - 63) Russian colonel in the GRU and deputy chief of the foreign section of the State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research (1960 - 62), who was convicted of spying for the UK and the US. Between 1961 - 62 he passed more than 5,000 photographs of classified military, political and economic documents to British and US intelligence forces. He was arrested in October 1962 and executed for high treason soon after his trial. In 1965 his journal, The Penkovsky Papers, was published in the US. See also **GRU** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**pennies on a dead man's eyes:** a reference to the custom of placing pennies (and other coins) on the eyes of dead persons. Such action is done in order to keep the eyelids closed (and thus not have the eyes set in a fixed glare) as rigormortis sets in. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Penn Station:** short for Pennsylvania Railroad Station: one of the two enormous train stations in New York City, New York. It was completed in 1910 and nearly 740 trains passed through it each day at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary



**Pennsylvania:** a state in the eastern United States. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Pennsylvania Avenue:** a well-known street in Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. The White House, official residence of the president of the United States, is also located on this street. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Pennsylvania Avenue:** a well-known street in Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. The White House, official residence of the president of the United States, is also located on this street. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Pennsylvania Avenue:** a well-known street in Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. The White House, official residence of the president of the United States, is also located on this street. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Pennsylvania regulars:** professional soldiers belonging to the permanently organized army of Pennsylvania (a state in the northeastern United States) during the American Civil War. See also **Civil War** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Pennsylvania Turnpike:** a superhighway built in 1940 spanning the entire state of Pennsylvania, a distance of 327 miles. A turnpike is a road on which a toll must be paid, especially one that is an expressway. The term comes from a vertical pole (or pike) set up across the highway lanes to admit traffic. As each vehicle pays the toll the pole raises or turns so as to let the traffic pass through. Turnpikes originated in England in the seventeenth century where a small toll was imposed on travelers and goods for the purpose of keeping parts of the roads in good repair. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**penny:** of the price or value of a penny, costing a penny. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**penny-a-liner:** a writer of paragraphs at a cheap rate (originally a penny for each line written); hence a literary hack. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**penny dropped, the:** understanding dawned; a situation or statement was belatedly comprehended. From the use of machines operated by coins. The machines will not work until the coin has dropped into the necessary position. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**penny dropped, the:** understanding dawned; a situation or statement was belatedly comprehended. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**penny drops, the: (colloquial)** the meaning of a remark, joke, etc., is finally understood; the desired effect is gained after a period of misunderstanding. From the use of machines operated by coins. The machines will not work until the coin has dropped into the necessary position. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**penny drops, the: (colloquial)** the meaning of a remark, joke, etc., is finally understood; the desired effect is gained after a period of misunderstanding. From the use of machines operated by coins. The machines will not work until the coin has dropped into the necessary position. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**pennyweights:** very small amounts. A pennyweight is a measure of weight equal to 1/20 of an ounce in troy weight (a system of weights used for precious metals and gems, where there are twelve ounces to a pound; as opposed to avoirdupois weight, a British and American system of weights based on a pound of sixteen ounces). —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**penologist:** one who practices penology. See also **penology** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**penology:** the scientific study of crime, its punishment and prison management. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**pen pal:** of or having to do with the relationship existing between friends or contacts with whom a regular correspondence is conducted. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**pension:** a periodic payment made by the government or a former employer to a person who is retired, disabled or widowed. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**pentagon:** a plane figure having five angles and hence five sides. Used here to also refer to the Pentagon, a five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Pentagon:** the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Pentagon:** the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Pentagon:** the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Pentagon:** the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Pentagon:** the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Pentagon, the:** the US Department of Defense; named after the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which its offices are located. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Peoria:**\*\*\* a city in central Illinois, USA. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Peoria:** a city in central Illinois, USA. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**pepped up:** (informal) filled or inspired with energy, etc.; supplied with new life. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Pepsi-Cola:** (trademark) the name of a popular soft drink originating in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Pepsi-Cola:** (trademark) the name of a popular soft drink originating in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**pep (something) up:** (informal) fill or inspire (something) with energy, etc.; put new life into (something). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pep talk:** a speech or short talk designed to fill or inspire, as with energy or enthusiasm. Used ironically in the lecture. --World Book Dictionary (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**pep talk:** (informal) a speech or short talk designed to fill or inspire with energy, enthusiasm, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**peptic ulcers:** open sores in the stomach. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pepto-Bismol:** brand name of a medication used for indigestion, upset stomach, heartburn, diarrhea and nausea. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Pepto-Bismol:** brand name of a medication used for indigestion, upset stomach, heartburn, diarrhea and nausea. —Academy Level III Glossary

**perambulator:** (British) a baby carriage; buggy. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**per capita:** (Latin) for each person. The phrase literally means “by heads.” —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**per capita:** (Latin) for each person. The phrase literally means “by heads.” —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**percentile:** percentage. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**per centum:** for or in every hundred. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**percept:** sense message of present time. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**perceptive:** any sense message such as a sight, sound, smell, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**perceptive:** any sense message such as sight, sound, smell, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**perceptive:** any sense message such as sight, sound, smell, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**perceptive:** any sense message such as sight, sound, smell, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**perceptive:** a sense message of present time. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**perceptive:** a sense message of present time. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**perceptive:** having to do with any sense message such as sight, sound, smell, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**perceptive:** having to do with any sense message such as sight, sound, smell, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**perceptics:** any sense messages such as sights, sounds, smells, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**perceptics:** sense messages. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**perception:** impressions of the environment which enter through the “sense channels” such as the eyes and optic nerves, the nose and olfactory (of the sense of smell) nerves; the ears and aural (of the sense of hearing) nerves; interbody nerves for interbody perceptions, etc., by means of physical waves, rays and particles of the physical universe. Also an Awareness Level represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also **org board** and **Awareness Level** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**perceptions:** by means of physical waves, rays and particles of the physical universe, impressions of the environment enter through the "sense channels" such as the eyes and optic nerves, the nose and olfactory (of the sense of smell) nerves; the ears and aural (of the sense of hearing) nerves; interbody nerves for interbody perceptions, etc., etc. These are all perceptions up to the instant they record as facsimiles at which moment they become recordings. When recalled they are perceptions again, being again entered into sense channels from the recall side. There are over half a hundred separate perceptions all being recorded at once. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**percepts:** recognizable sensations or impressions received by the mind through the senses. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**perdition: (theology)** the loss of the soul; damnation; hell. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**perfectable:** capable of being perfected (made perfect or more nearly perfect according to a given standard). Perfectable is a modifier to the opposition terminal used in Routine 3 procedure in auditing implant GPMs. These modifiers have exact word forms, in this case, "-able." —Academy Level III Glossary

**Perfect Duplication:** a process by which a preclear is gotten to create a perfect duplicate of an object. A perfect duplicate is an additional creation of the object, its energy and space, in its own space, in its own time, using its own energy. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Perfect Duplication:** a process by which a preclear is gotten to create a perfect duplicate of an object. A perfect duplicate is an additional creation of the object, its energy and space, in its own space, in its own time, using its own energy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**perfidious:** treacherous; disloyal. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**perfidious:** treacherous; disloyal. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**perforce:** by or through necessity; necessarily. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**perforce:** by or through necessity; necessarily. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**perforce:** of necessity; necessarily. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**perforce:** of necessity; necessarily; by force of circumstance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**perforce:** of necessity; necessarily; by force of circumstance. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**perfunctory:** done without care or interest or merely as a form or routine; superficial. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Pericles:** (ca. 495 - 429 b.c.) a statesman of ancient Greece, who tried to unite the country under the leadership of his own city, Athens. Pericles also promoted democracy within Athens and was the leader of the Athens government for thirty years. His rule is sometimes known as the Golden Age of Greece. Many magnificent buildings were built under his administration and the "Age of Pericles" came to stand for all that was the highest in the art and science of the ancient

- world. The state had a period of great prosperity and literature and philosophy flourished. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Pericles:** (ca 495 - 429 *b.c.*) Athenian statesman and general. See also Athenian in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- perihelion, like Mars at:** very clearly. Perihelion is the point nearest the sun in the orbit of a planet. When Mars is at its perihelion it can be viewed very clearly because Earth is between Mars and the sun. See also Mars in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- peril, at one's:** taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- peril, at one's:** taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- "Perils of Pauline, The":** the name of a famous 1914 film serial concerned with the heroine's (Pauline's) evasion of attempts on her life by her dastardly guardian. It was one of the most popular serials of its time. See also serial in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- "Perils of Pauline, The":** the name of a famous 1914 film serial concerned with the heroine's (Pauline's) evasion of attempts on her life by her dastardly guardian. It was one of the most popular serials of its time. See also serial in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- perimeter:** the outer boundary of a figure or area. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- perimeter:** the outer boundary of a figure or area. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- perimeter:\*\*\*** the outer limits of an area. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- period:** an end; termination. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- period:** of or like that of an earlier time or age. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- periodical:** a magazine or other journal that is issued at regularly recurring intervals. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- periodic chart:** periodic table: a table in which the chemical elements, arranged in order of their atomic numbers, are shown in related groups. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- periodic chart:** same as periodic table: a table in which the chemical elements, arranged in the order of their atomic weights, are shown in related groups. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- periodic chart:** same as periodic table: a table in which the chemical elements (substances that cannot be broken down chemically) are arranged in a specific order. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- peripheral: (anatomy)** near the surface or outside of; external. —HEV Approved Glossary
- peripheral vascular system:** that part of the vascular system (vessels and organs that carry and circulate the blood and lymph) that branches to the surface or outer parts of the body. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**periphery:** surrounding space or area; outer parts; environs or outskirts.  
—Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**perked up:\*\*\*** became lively or animated; especially, recovered one's spirits. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**perking up:** becoming lively or animated; especially recovering one's spirits.  
—New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**permeate:** pass, spread or diffuse itself through; penetrate, pervade, saturate. (Of things material or immaterial.) —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**permeated:** spread or diffused; penetrated. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Pernambuco:** a state on the northeastern coast of Brazil, its capital is Recife, sometimes also called Pernambuco. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Pernetta, Mike:\*\*\*** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Pernetta, Mike:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**pernicious:** causing insidious harm or ruin; ruinous; injurious; hurtful.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**pernt:** (dialect) point. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**pernt:** (dialect) point. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**pernt:\*\*\*** point said with a New York accent. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**pernt: point** said with a New York accent. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**peroxide:** hydrogen peroxide; a colorless liquid used in a diluted solution as a bleach and an antiseptic. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**perpetrate: (informal)** to do or make, something implied to be bad or atrocious. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**perpetrated:** done or committed. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**perpetrated:** done or committed. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**perpetrated:** done or performed (something evil, criminal or offensive); been guilty of. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Perry:** reference to the Perry brothers, Matthew Calbraith (1794 - 1858) and Oliver Hazard (1785 - 1819). Matthew was an American naval officer and diplomat who joined the navy in 1809, saw action in the War of 1812 and later served as an officer in the Mediterranean. His chief claim to fame rests on his negotiations with the isolated country of Japan in 1852 - 1854. He successfully arranged a treaty which opened Japan to the US and the rest of the world. Oliver, his brother, as an American naval officer had been ordered to build a fleet on Lake Erie in the north central US in order to prevent British advance during the War of 1812. On 10 September 1813, the Battle of Lake Erie was fought in which Perry heroically forced the full surrender of the British fleet. Both Perrys were spirited and ruthless naval officers of their time. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Perry, Oliver Hazard:** (1785 - 1819) American naval officer. He was ordered to build a fleet on Lake Erie in the north central United States in order to prevent British advance during the War of 1812. On 10 September 1813, the Battle of Lake Erie was fought in which Perry heroically forced the full surrender of the British vessels. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**per se:** (Latin) by or in itself. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**per se:** (Latin) by or in itself. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**persevere:** persist in anything undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of difficulty or obstacles; continue steadfastly. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**persevere:** persist in anything undertaken; maintain a purpose in spite of difficulty or obstacles; continue steadfastly. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Persian:** an inhabitant of Persia (now called Iran). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Persian:** of or pertaining to ancient and recent Persia (now Iran), its people or their language. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Persian:** of Persia (old name of Iran), ancient or modern, its people, their language, or culture; Iranian. Iran is a country in southwest Asia between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Persian cat:** a long-haired variety of the domestic cat, originally raised in Persia (now called Iran) and Afghanistan. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Persians:** natives of Persia (now called Iran). As an ancient empire, Persia's rule once extended west as far as Greece and east into India. Its downfall started around 500 b.c. when the Greek city-states revolted against their rule, eventually overthrowing the Persians. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**Persians:** natives or inhabitants of Persia (now called Iran). —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Persians:** natives or inhabitants of Persia (now called Iran). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Persians:** natives or inhabitants of Persia (now called Iran). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**persiflage:** light, frivolous or flippant talk or writing. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**persiflage:** light, joking talk or writing. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**persist:** continue to exist or prevail; endure; remain. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**persistence:** a holding fast to a purpose or course of action. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Personal Efficiency Foundation:** a department of a Central Organization at the time of the lecture which was the entrance door of the public into the services of the Central Organization, a knowledge of Scientology and a higher level of civilization. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**personality:** a complex of inherited (mest, organic, theta) and environmental (aberration, education, present time environment, nutrition, etc.) factors. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**personality graphs:** graphs which show the results of personality tests, such as the Oxford Capacity Analysis, a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**personality graphs:** graphs which show the results of personality tests, such as the Oxford Capacity Analysis, a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**personal presence altitude:** that condition wherein an individual leads or makes an impression upon others merely by his presence, by his example and the fact of his existence. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**personification:** embodying in one's life or behavior. ÑOxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**personify:** are the embodiment (person or thing symbolizing some idea, quality, etc.) or perfect example of. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Personnel Efficiency Course:** an introductory course for new Scientologists which contained lectures, communication drills and auditing. See also auditing in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Personnel Enhancement:** (Division 5, Department 14) the department which gets staff members through all training, Word Clearing, auditing or other actions they need. (The full name for this department is Department of Personnel Enhancement.) —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**personnel freeze:** a coined expression meaning an order which fixes organization personnel onto their posts thus preventing continuous or unauthorized changes and instability. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**perspicacity:** the quality or state of having keen judgment or understanding or acute perception. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**perspirator:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pertains:** belongs; is connected or associated; is a part, accessory, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Perth:** an abbreviated term for the organization located in Perth, the capital city of Western Australia. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Perth:** a Scientology organization in the city of Perth, Australia; the capital of western Australia. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Perth:** the capital city of Western Australia. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Perth:** the capital city of Western Australia. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Perth:** the capital city of Western Australia. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Perth:** the capital city of Western Australia. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Perth:** the capital city of Western Australia. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Perth:** the Scientology organization in Perth, a city in Western Australia. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91



**Perth:** the Scientology organization located in Perth, the capital city of Western Australia. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**pertinences:** qualities of pertaining or relating directly and significantly to the matter at hand; relevancies. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pertinences:** those things which pertain or relate directly and significantly to the matter at hand. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**pertinencies:\*\*\*** those things which pertain or relate directly and significantly to the matter at hand. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**pertinent:** having some connection with the matter at hand; relevant; to the point. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**perturbation:** being worried or upset; being disturbed or troubled greatly. Ñ Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Peru, sacred treasure of:** reference to the abundance of gold and silver which existed during the realm of the Incas, the rulers of a vast empire in South America from the 11th century to the early 1500s. During the Incan empire, the use of gold and silver were reserved for the emperor (called the Inca, absolute ruler and thought of as a god), the temples and the upper nobility. These extensive gold and silver deposits became a target of the Spanish imperial ambitions during the early 16th century. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**perusal:** detailed examination; study; careful or thorough reading. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**perusal:** reading. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**pervade:** pass through; spread or be diffused throughout. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**pervasion:** the action or condition of becoming spread throughout all parts of. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**pervasion:** the action or condition of becoming spread throughout all parts of. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pervasive:** tending to be found throughout (something) so as to characterize, flavor unmistakably or otherwise mark. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pervasive:** tending to be prevalent or to spread throughout. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pervasively:** in a way or manner so as to diffuse or extend throughout the whole of (something). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**perverted:** turned from what is right; made wicked; misguided; distorted. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**PES:** abbreviation for Public Executive Secretary, the executive over Divisions 6A, 6B and 6C in a Scientology organization. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**PESA:** abbreviation for Pains, Emotions, Sensations, Attitudes. See also HCOB 18 June 78R Rev. 20.9.78, NED Series 4R ASSESSMENT AND HOW TO GET THE ITEM; and HCOB 24 Apr 91 Expanded Dianetics Series 27 PREASSESSMENT FOR EXPANDED DIANETICS. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Pesco:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**peseta:** the monetary unit and a coin of Spain. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**peseta:** the monetary unit and a coin of Spain. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**peseta, bet your bottom:** be absolutely assured; count on it. A variation of bet your bottom dollar. The peseta is the monetary unit and a coin of Spain. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**peseta, bet your bottom:\*\*\*** be absolutely assured; count on it. A variation of bet your bottom dollar. The peseta is the monetary unit and a coin of Spain. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**pesetas:** the monetary unit and a coin of Spain. At the time of this lecture it was worth 1 - 2 cents (US). —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**peseta, you can bet your bottom peseta:** variation on bet your bottom dollar, meaning "to be absolutely assured; count on it." The peseta is the monetary unit and a coin of Spain. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Peskadora Audubon Society for the Accumulation of Colored Paintings of Robins' Feathers:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**pestiferous:** annoying; bothersome. —HEV Approved Glossary

**pestiferous:** annoying; bothersome. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**petard, hoist by thine own:** beaten with one's own weapons or caught in one's own trap; destroyed by the very means with which one meant to destroy others. The petard was an explosive device used in medieval warfare. To be hoisted or lifted by a petard literally means to be blown up. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**petard, hoist by your own:** hurt, ruined or destroyed by the very device or plot one had intended for another. A petard was an explosive device used in Medieval warfare. To be hoisted by a petard literally means to be blown up. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —Academy Level II Glossary

**Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

- Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake."—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- Pete:** an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's Sake." —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me, Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Pete:** (informal) an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance. For example, "So help me Pete," or "For Pete's sake." —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Pete, honest to:** (colloquial) really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Variation of honest to goodness or honest to God. Pete is a euphemism for God. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- Pete, honest to:** (colloquial) really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Variation of honest to goodness or honest to God. Pete is a euphemism for God. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990
- Peter:** a Scientologist in Australia at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Peter:** a Scientologist in Australia at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Peter:** a Scientologist in Australia at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Peter:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Peter:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Peter:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Peter:** the name of a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Peter:** the name of a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Peter:** the name of a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**petered out:** (informal) came to an end gradually; gave out; failed. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Peter Piper:** a reference to the famous tongue-twister in English entitled "Peter Piper," the context of which is as follows: / Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers; / A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked; / If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, / Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked? —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Pete, so help me:** an interjection used to mean "I am speaking the truth" or "on my honor." Pete is a euphemism for God. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**Pete, swear to:** (slang) affirm with confidence and considerable vehemence. Variation of swear on a stack of Bibles and Pete, a euphemism for God. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**petition:** a request made for something desired, especially a respectful or humble request, as to a superior or to one of those in authority. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**petitioning:** making a request for something desired. ÑEditor from Random House College Dictionary. (used humorously in the lecture, so general, loose definition is best here.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**petitioning:** requesting something desired, especially respectfully or humbly, as to a superior or to one of those in authority. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**petit mal seizures:** brief seizures (attacks) of unconsciousness. Petit mal (French for small illness) is a form of epilepsy, a disease of the nervous system. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**petit mal seizures:** brief seizures (attacks) of unconsciousness. **Petit mal** is a form of epilepsy, a disease of the nervous system; the term is French for small illness. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990

**pet peeve:** (colloquial) a particular, special dislike or annoyance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Petrillo:** James Caesar Petrillo (1892 - 1984), president of the American Federation of Musicians from 1940 to 1958. Petrillo organized several strikesÑoften without the support of public opinionÑagainst radio, television and recording companies in order to strengthen the organization of his union and to combat increased use of technological devices which created less employment for musicians. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**petrol book:** a book containing coupons entitling its holder to a ration of petrol (gasoline). See also **ration book** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**petty:** relatively worthless or unimportant; trivial; insignificant; small-scale; minor. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Petty girl:** reference to the drawings of George Petty, illustrator, during the 1930s through the 1960s. These were of very pretty women and were often used as pinups: pictures of very attractive or famous persons, pinned up on a wall, as in barracks, usually by admirers who have not met the subjects. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**petty officer:** a noncommissioned officer in the US or British navy. Ñ Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**petty officer:** the naval equivalent of the rank of sergeant in military forces. Ñ Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**petulance:** having or showing impatience or irritation, especially over petty annoyance; peevishness.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**pewter:** a container or utensil made of any of various alloys in which tin is the main ingredient, originally one of tin and lead. Ñ Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**peyote:** a hallucinogenic drug prepared from the dried, buttonlike tops of a type of Mexican cactus. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**peyote:\*\*\*** a hallucinogenic drug prepared from the dried, buttonlike tops of a type of Mexican cactus. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**(p forty) P40:** an American fighter airplane, manufactured by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation during World War II. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Phaedo:** a written work authored by Plato which describes the death of Socrates and deals with the immortality of the soul. Ñ Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**phagocytes:** blood cells that absorb and destroy other cells, microorganisms, etc., in the blood and tissues. Ñ Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**phagocytes:** blood cells that absorb and destroy other cells, microorganisms, etc., in the blood and tissues. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Pharaoh:** a ruler of ancient Egypt. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Pharaohs:** rulers of ancient Egypt, many of whom were cruelly oppressive and tyrannical. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pharmacopeia:** a humorous variation of pharmacopoeia. An authoritative book containing a list and description of drugs and medicinal products together with the standards established under law for their production, dispensation, use, etc. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**pharmacopeia:** an authoritative book containing a list and description of drugs and medicinal products together with the standards established under law for their production, dispensation, use, etc. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**phase, out of:** out of synchronization (with someone or something); moving at a different rate. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**phase, out of:** out of synchronization (with someone or something); moving at a different rate. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**phase, out of:** out of synchronization (with someone or something); moving at a different rate. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**phase, out of:** out of synchronization (with someone or something); moving at a different rate. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**phenobarbital:** a drug used by medical doctors to calm the nerves and induce sleep. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**phenobarbital:** a drug used by medical doctors to calm the nerves and induce sleep. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**phenobarbital:** a medicinal drug used to calm the nerves and induce sleep. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**phenobarbital:** a white crystalline powder used as a sedative, a hypnotic and as an antispasmodic in epilepsy.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**phenobarbital:** a white crystalline powder used as a sedative and hypnotic. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**phenobarbital:** a white crystalline powder used as a sedative and hypnotic. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**phenobarbital:** a white crystalline powder used as a sedative and hypnotic. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**phenomena:** facts, occurrences or circumstances observed or observable. Ñ The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**phenomena:** facts or occurrences or changes perceived by any of the senses or by the mind. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**phenomena:\*\*\*** facts or occurrences or changes perceived by any of the senses or by the mind. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**phenomena:** observable facts or events. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Phil:** a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Philadelphia:** a city and port in southeastern Pennsylvania. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Philadelphia:** a city in the state of Pennsylvania on the East Coast of the United States. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Philadelphia:** a city in the state of Pennsylvania on the East Coast of the United States. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Philadelphia:** a city in the state of Pennsylvania on the East Coast of the United States where the US Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. Philadelphia was the capital of the United States until 1800. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Philadelphia:** a city in the state of Pennsylvania on the East Coast of the United States where the US Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. Philadelphia was the capital of the United States until 1800. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Philadelphia:** one of the largest cities in the United States in southeastern Pennsylvania with a population of nearly 2 million people at the time of this lecture. Part of this city's transportation system includes an

- extensive network of trolley lines. See also **streetcar** in this glossary.  
—PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Philadelphia:** one of the largest cities in the United States in southeastern Pennsylvania with a population of nearly 2 million people at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Philadelphia:** reference to the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures: a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 - 18 December 1952. The material covered included such areas as a wide analysis of human behavior, the handling and control of Homo sapiens and the highest level of atomic and molecular phenomena. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- Philadelphia Congress:** the First International Congress of Dianeticists and Scientologists, held by LRH in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from 30 September to 4 October 1953. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Philadelphia Congress of 1953:** the First International Congress of Dianeticists and Scientologists, held by LRH in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from 30 September to 4 October 1953. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Philadelphia Lectures, 1952:** a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron from 1 December to 18 December 1952 to students of the Philadelphia Doctorate Course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- Philadelphia Lectures, 1952:** a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron from 1 December to 18 December 1952 to students of the Philadelphia Doctorate Course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- Philadelphia Lectures, 1952:** a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron from 1 December to 18 December 1952 to students of the Philadelphia Doctorate Course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Philadelphia lectures:** the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures, a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 - 18 December 1952. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Philadelphia lectures:** the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures, a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 - 18 December 1952. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Philadelphia lectures:** the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures, a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 - 18 December 1952. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Philadelphia lectures:** the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures, a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 - 18 December 1952. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Philadelphia Medical Conference:** a made-up name for a medical conference. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- philatelist:** a collector of postage stamps, postmarks, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Philip:** Philip II: (382 - 336 b.c.) king of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Philip:** the name of a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary



**Philippine:** of the Philippine Islands, a group of islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Philippine Deep:** a reference to the Philippine Trench, the very deepest part of the Philippine Sea which is 34,578 feet. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Philippine Deep:** a reference to the Phillippine Trench, the very deepest part of the Philippine Sea which is 34,578 feet. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Philippines:** country occupying a group of about 7,100 islands in the southwestern Pacific off the southeast coast of Asia. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Philippines:** country occupying a group of islands (Philippine Islands) in the Southwest Pacific off the Southeast coast of Asia. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**philosopher:** a person who studies or is an expert in philosophy: the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**philosopher:** a person who studies or is an expert in philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**philosopher:** a person who studies or is an expert in philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**philosophic:** of or pertaining to philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**philosophic:** of or pertaining to philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —Academy Level II Glossary

**philosophic:** of or pertaining to philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**philosophic:** of or pertaining to philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**philosophies:** the rational investigations of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**philosophy:** the broad, general principles of a particular subject or field of activity. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**philosophy:** the love or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**philosophy:** the love or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**philosophy:** the love or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**philosophy:** the love or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**philosophy:** the love or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Phi-X-Epsilon:** a made-up term. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**phlebotomy:** the act or practice of bloodletting as a therapeutic measure. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**phobia:** an irrational, excessive and persistent fear of some particular thing or situation. —Academy Level II Glossary

**phobia:** an irrational, excessive and persistent fear of some particular thing or situation. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**phobia:** an irrational, excessive and persistent fear of some particular thing or situation. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**phobia:** an irrational, excessive and persistent fear of some particular thing or situation. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Phoenicia:** an ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Phoenician:** of or pertaining to an ancient region at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, famous for its far-reaching trade. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Phoenician:** of or pertaining to an ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Phoenician:** of or pertaining to Phoenicia: an ancient kingdom at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, famous for its far-reaching trade. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Phoenician:** of or pertaining to Phoenicia: an ancient kingdom at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, famous for its far-reaching trade. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Phoenician galley:** Phoenicia was an ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade. This trading was done by ships called galleys which were long, low, usually single-decked ships propelled by oars and sails. The oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Phoenicians:** natives of Phoenicia: an ancient region at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, famous for its far-reaching trade. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Phoenician tin ship line:** the line of trade whereby ships from Phoenicia, the ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade, sailed to Britain to acquire tin in exchange for products from other regions. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Phoenician tin ship line:** the line of trade whereby ships from Phoenicia, the ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade, sailed to Britain to acquire tin in exchange for products from other regions. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Phoenician tin ship line:** the line of trade whereby ships from Phoenicia, the ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-

reaching trade, sailed to Britain to acquire tin in exchange for products from other regions. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

- Phoenix:** an abbreviated term for the Dianetics organization located in Phoenix, Arizona in the 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Phoenix:** capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary
- Phoenix:\*\*\*** capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)
- Phoenix: \*\*\***capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90
- Phoenix:** reference to the Dianetics organization located in Phoenix, Arizona in the 1950s. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States and location of a Scientology organization in the 1950s. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. Phoenix is in Maricopa County which is bordered by five other counties: Yavapai, Gila, Pinal, Pima and Yuma. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Phoenix, Arizona:** capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Phoenix, Arizona:** the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Phoenix Congress:** the International Congress of Dianeticists and Scientologists, held by LRH in Phoenix, Arizona from 28 - 31 December 1953. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Phoenix lectures:** reference to the 6 January 1955 lecture of the 9th Advanced Clinical Course, "Exteriorization." In this lecture, LRH covered the fact that the reason an electric motor works is because the base of the motor keeps the positive and negative poles stretched apart. For more information, see the Solution to Entrapment (9th ACC) lectures by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **ACC** in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**Phoenix Psychological Institute:** reference to the Psychological Research Foundation, a squirrel group which operated in the early 1950s in Phoenix, Arizona. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**phoneticized:** represented or spelled as they would sound when spoken, using symbols to show pronunciation. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**phony:** (colloquial) not genuine; false, counterfeit, insincere, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**phony:** (colloquial) not genuine; false, counterfeit, insincere, etc. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**phony:** (colloquial) not genuine; false, counterfeit, insincere, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**phony as a seven-pound note:** (slang) very false indeed; not remotely genuine. A variation of the phrase phony as a three-dollar bill. Neither the seven-pound note nor the three-dollar bill have ever been in circulation as valid currency. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**phooey:** (informal) an exclamation indicating rejection, contempt or disgust. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**phooey:** (informal) an exclamation indicating rejection, contempt or disgust. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**photoelectric:** of or pertaining to a device that produces or increases the strength of an electric current when light shines on it. These are used for example in automatic control systems for doors, lighting, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**photoflood 2:** a type of lamp used in studio photography. The "2" designates a 500-watt lamp ("photoflood 1" being a lamp of 250 watts). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**photolithoed:** produced by means of photolithography, the art or process of producing a figure or image from a photograph on a flat, specially prepared stone or plate in such a way that it will absorb and print with special inks. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: It has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, X-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-

- rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —PDC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary
- photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —PDC Volume 3  
Approved Glossary
- photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —PDC Volume 5  
Approved Glossary
- photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —PDC Volume 4  
Approved Glossary
- photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —PDC Volume 7  
Approved Glossary
- photon:** a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior: it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —PDC Volume 8  
Approved Glossary
- Photon Converter:** an early organism, such as algae or plankton, which takes its living from photons from the sun and minerals from the sea. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- photon converters:** algae and plankton, which take their living from photons (units of energy having both particle and wave behavior: the energy of light is carried by photons) from the sun and minerals from the sea. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- photons:** units of energy having both particle and wave behavior: photons have no charge or mass but possess momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- photons:** units of energy having both particle and wave behavior: they have no charge or mass but possess momentum. The energy of light, X-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- photons:** units of energy having both particle and wave behavior: they have no charge or mass but possess momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. —9th ACC Volume 2  
Approved Glossary
- Photo Shoot Org:** an organization in the Office of LRH, at the time of this lecture, that produced tapes, films, video and artistic dissemination products such as brochures, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- photosynthesis:** the process by which green plants use sunlight to convert carbon dioxide (taken from the air) and water into complex substances. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**photo timers:** clocks or timers of the type used in photographic work to measure or indicate precise periods of time. Such a timer has a big button on top which is pushed to start or stop the timer. —Class VIII #17, Approved November 1990

**phraseology:** choice and pattern of words; way of speaking or writing. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**phrenologist:** a person engaged in phrenology, the practice of reading character from the shape of the skull. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**phrenologist:** a person who practices phrenology. See also phrenology in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**phrenologist:** a person who practices phrenology, the practice of reading character from the shape of the skull. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**phrenology:** the practice of reading character from the shape of the skull. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**phrenology:** the practice of reading character from the shape of the skull. Used humorously in this lecture in reference to psychiatry and psychology. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**phrenology:** the practice of studying character and mental capacity from the bumps on one's head. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**phrenology:** the theory that the shape of the skull shows what sort of mind and character a person has. ÑWorld Book Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**“Phrenology, The Rise and Fall of the Human Coco”:** a humorous, made-up name for the title of a book. Phrenology is the theory that the shape of the skull shows what sort of mind and character a person has, and coco is a slang term for “head.” —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**physical engineer:** a person who is trained in the physical sciences (those that deal with inanimate matter or with energy, as physics, chemistry and astronomy) and applies this knowledge for practical uses, such as in the construction of bridges, buildings, mines, ships and chemical plants. ÑRandom House (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**physical universe:** the material universe, which is made up of matter, energy, space and time. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**physical universe:** the material universe, which is made up of matter, energy, space and time. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**physical universe:** the material universe, which is made up of matter, energy, space and time. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**physical universe:** the material universe, which is made up of matter, energy, space and time. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**physical universe:** the universe of matter, energy, space and time. It would be the universe of the planets, their rocks, rivers and oceans, the universe of stars and galaxies, the universe of burning suns and time. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**physical universe:** the universe of matter, energy, space and time. It would be the universe of the planets, their rocks, rivers and oceans, the universe of stars and galaxies, the universe of burning suns and time. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**physical universe:** the universe of matter, energy, space and time. It would be the universe of the planets, their rocks, rivers and oceans, the universe of stars and galaxies, the universe of burning suns and time. —HEV Approved Glossary

**physical universe:** the universe of matter, energy, space and time. It would be the universe of the planets, their rocks, rivers and oceans, the universe of stars and galaxies, the universe of burning suns and time. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**“physician heal thyself”:** a biblical proverb meaning that people should take care of their own defects and not just correct the faults of others. According to the gospels of Luke and Matthew, Jesus said he expected to hear this proverb from the people of his home town of Nazareth, because they would want him to work miracles there, as he had in other towns nearby. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**“physician heal thyself”:** a biblical proverb meaning that people should take care of their own defects and not just correct the faults of others. According to the gospels of Luke and Matthew, Jesus said he expected to hear this proverb from the people of his home town of Nazareth, because they would want him to work miracles there, as he had in other towns nearby. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**physicist:** a scientist who specializes in physics. See also **physics** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**physicist:** a scientist who specializes in physics. See also **physics** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**physicist:** a scientist who specializes in physics. See also **physics** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**physics:** a course of study teaching the subject of physics, the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science dealing with the properties, changes and interactions, etc., of matter and energy. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**physics:** the science dealing with the properties, changes and interactions, etc., of matter and energy. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**physics:** the science dealing with the properties, changes and interactions, etc., of matter and energy. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**physics:** the science dealing with the properties, changes and interactions, etc., of matter and energy. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**physics:** the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**physics:** the science which deals with relationships between matter and energy, including subjects such as mechanics, heat, light, sound, electricity, magnetism, radiation and atomic structure. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**physio-:** a portion of a word meaning “physical.” —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**physioelectrical:** of or relating to the natural electrical flow of the body. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**physiological:** having to do with the organic functions or processes in an organism or in any of its parts. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**physiological:** having to do with the organic functions or processes in an organism or in any of its parts. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**physiological:** having to do with the organic functions or processes in an organism or in any of its parts. —HEV Approved Glossary

**physiologically:** in terms of or having to do with the organic functions or processes in an organism or in any of its parts. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**physiologically:** in terms of or having to do with the organic functions or processes in an organism or in any of its parts. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**physiology:** the branch of biology dealing with the functions and activities of living organisms and their parts, including all physical and chemical processes. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**physiology:** the organic processes or functions of an organism or any of its parts. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**physique:** physical or bodily structure, appearance or development. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pianola:** a piano that can play automatically when the keys are actuated electronically or by a mechanical device. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean operating like this. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**pianola:** a piano that can play automatically when the keys are actuated electronically or by a mechanical device. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean operating like this. Except this is so goddamn pianola and play-it-by-dropping-the-penny-in-the-machine and so forth that it's a damn boreÑas they are currently saying. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**pianola:** a type of case that runs very, very easily. The term comes from the name of a type of piano fitted with equipment that enables it to play automatically. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990



- pianola case:** a case that is wide open, has sonic recall, visio recall and no pain shutoffs, which runs rapidly and well. The term comes from a type of piano fitted with equipment that enables it to play automatically. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- pianola case:** a case that is wide open, has sonic recall, visio recall and no pain shut-offs, which runs rapidly and well. The term comes from a type of piano fitted with equipment that enables it to play automatically. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Piazzi:** Giuseppe Piazzi (1746 - 1826), Italian astronomer. On January 1, 1801 he discovered the first asteroid (any of the many, very small planets that revolve about the sun mainly between the orbit of Mars and Jupiter) to which he gave the name of Ceres. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- picador:** in bullfighting, any of the horsemen who weaken the neck muscles of the bull by pricking with a lance. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- Picasso:** Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor. Known as one of the foremost twentieth-century artists. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Picasso:** Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor. Known as one of the foremost twentieth-century artists. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Picasso:** Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century, the most famous and influential of all modern artists. Many of Picasso's works have been classified into various periods, such as his so-called blue period (1901 - 1904), characterized by paintings done of old men, mothers and children, and beggars, all done in predominantly blue tones. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Picasso:** Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century; the most famous and influential of all modern artists. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Picasso:** Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century; the most famous and influential of all modern artists. He co-founded a type of art called Cubism which sought to illustrate the concept that everything in nature can be reduced to the cube, the cone and the cylinder. Later works in this style entirely did away with any trace of realism in painting and sculpture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Picasso:\*\*** Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century, the most famous and influential of all modern artists. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Picasso's brown period:** a humorously coined term for a chronological period into which many of Picasso's works have been classified, such as his so-called blue period, characterized by paintings done of old men, mothers and children, and beggars, all done in predominantly blue tones. —Academy Level III Glossary
- piccadillied:** a made-up term from piccadilly, a scalloped or pointed border or edge of a garment or part of a garment, as a collar. Used

- humorously with no meaning in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15  
Approved Glossary
- Piccadilly:** short for Piccadilly Circus, a traffic circle and open square in west London, England; theater and amusement center. —SHSBC Binder 7  
Approved Glossary
- Piccadilly:** the name of a street in London, England, a traditional center of fashionable shops, clubs and hotels. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Piccadilly Circus:** a traffic circle and open square in western London, England; theater and amusement center. —Academy Level II  
Glossary
- Piccadilly Circus:** a traffic circle and open square in western London, England; theater and amusement center. —9th ACC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary
- Piccadilly Circus:** a traffic circle and open square in west London, England. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Piccadilly Circus:** a traffic circle and open square in west London, England; theater and amusement center. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- piccolo:** a small instrument of the flute family. —9th ACC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary
- pièce de résistance: (French,** literally, piece of resistance, meaning the “substantial piece”) the showpiece of a collection; the outstanding item of a group; the prize piece or main exhibit. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- pièce de résistance: (French,** literally, piece of resistance, meaning the “substantial piece”) the showpiece of a collection; the outstanding item of a group; the prize piece or main exhibit. —9th ACC Volume 3  
Approved Glossary
- Pickett's charge:** a daring but unsuccessful charge led by Confederate George Pickett (1825 - 75) during the Battle of Gettysburg in which he lost about three quarters of his battalion. See also **Confederacy** and **Gettysburg** in this glossary. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- pick it up:** acquire knowledge by learning or experience. —Academy Level II  
Glossary
- pickled pigs' knuckles:** the knee or hock joint of a pig, preserved or marinated in a brine (salt saturated water), vinegar or spicy solution. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- pickled pigs' knuckles:\*\*\*** the knee or hock joint of a pig, preserved or marinated in a brine (salt saturated water), vinegar or spicy solution. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- pick (something) clean:** get, steal or tear everything that can possibly be taken or separated from (something) so that it is left completely bare. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- picks up:** accelerates; gains (speed). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- pick up:** accelerate; gain (speed). —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- pickup:** a small device attached to the end of a phonograph tone arm that contains a stylus and the mechanism that translates the movement

- of the stylus in a record groove into a changing electrical voltage.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- picnic:** (colloquial) an awkward adventure, an unpleasant experience, a troublesome job. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- picnic:** (colloquial) an awkward adventure, an unpleasant experience, a troublesome job. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- picnic:** (colloquial) an awkward adventure, an unpleasant experience, a troublesome job. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- picnic:** (colloquial) an awkward adventure, an unpleasant experience, a troublesome job. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- picnic: (informal)** an enjoyable experience or time. —Academy Level III Glossary
- picnic: (informal) an enjoyable experience or time, easy task, etc. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary** Final Approval early March 1990
- picnic: (informal)** an enjoyable experience or time. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- picnic: (informal)** an enjoyable experience or time. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- picnic: (slang)** a pleasant experience; an easy task. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- picture: See mental image picture** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- picture: See mental image picture** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- picture:** short for mental image picture, a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain "pictures" of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)
- picture:** short for mental image picture. See **mental image picture** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- picture:** short for mental image picture. See **mental image picture** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- picture:** short for mental image picture. See **mental image picture** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- pictures:** short for mental image picture—copies of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a "photograph" of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- pictures:** short for mental image pictures: mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a

car accident, he would retain "pictures" of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pictures:** short for mental image pictures: mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain "pictures" of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pictures:** short for mental image pictures, mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain "pictures" of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pictures:** short for mental image pictures, mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain "pictures" of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**piddleboofs:** a made-up word. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**pidgin English:** originally a form of Anglo-Chinese jargon which developed on the China coast from the 17th century as a consequence of contact with English traders and businessmen. It is essentially a form of basic English with some Chinese and additions from other languages, but with certain Chinese constructions and a characteristic Chinese pronunciation. The word pidgin is a corruption of the word business. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**piece, of a:** of the same sort; alike; consistent (with). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**piece, of a:** of the same sort; alike; consistent (with). —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**piece of cake:** something easily done. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**pieces, cuts (something) to:** destroys or defeats (something) completely. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**pieces, cut to:** destroyed or defeated completely. A variation of the phrase cut to ribbons. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**pieces, fell to:** (colloquial) fell into a bad condition; became suddenly confused or distressed. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**pieces, fly to:** (colloquial) fall into a bad condition, become suddenly confused or distressed. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**pieces, go all to:** (colloquial) fall apart; lose all self-control. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**pieces, goes to:** (colloquial) falls into a bad condition; becomes suddenly confused or distressed. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**pieces, goes to:** (colloquial) falls into a bad condition, becomes suddenly confused or distressed. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pieces, goes to:** (colloquial) falls into a bad condition; becomes suddenly confused or distressed. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**pieces, goes to:** (colloquial) falls into a bad condition; especially (of a person) becomes suddenly confused or distressed. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**pieces, going all to:** losing control of oneself; becoming emotionally or physically upset. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pieces, going to:\*\*\*** (colloquial) falling into a bad condition, becoming suddenly confused or distressed. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**pieces, gone to:** (colloquial) fallen into a bad condition; especially (of a person) to become suddenly confused or distressed. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**pieces, gone to:** lost (his, her or its) strength, ability, etc.; collapsing. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**pieces, go to:** (colloquial) fall into a bad condition, become suddenly confused or distressed. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pieces, go to:** (colloquial) fall into a bad condition, become suddenly confused or distressed. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**pieces, go to:** (colloquial) fall into a bad condition; especially (of a person) to become suddenly confused or distressed. —NED Approved Glossary

**pieces, half to:** quite a bit. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**piece, spoke (one's):** expressed (one's) opinions; revealed (one's) thoughts upon a subject. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**pieces, to:** (1) (informal) into an inoperational state. (2) to bits or fragments; apart. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**pieces, to:** (1) (informal) into an inoperational state. (2) to bits or fragments; apart. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**pieces, to:** (informal) into an inoperational state. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pieces, to:** to bits or fragments; apart. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pieces, to:** to bits or fragments; apart. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pieces, to:** to bits or fragments; apart. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**pieces, went all to:** lost control of oneself; became emotionally or physically upset. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**pieces, went to: (colloquial)** fell into a bad condition, became suddenly confused or distressed. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**pieces, went to:** lost (his, her or its) strength, ability, etc.; collapsed. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**piecework:** work done and paid for by the piece. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

- pied piper:** reference to the Pied Piper of Hamelin, a character in a poem by Robert Browning, based on a German folk tale from the Middle Ages. The town of Hamelin is infested with rats, and the citizens hire a piper in multicolored (pied) clothing to lure the rats out with his charming music. The rats follow the piper into the river and drown. When the townspeople refuse to pay the piper, he lures away all the children of the town. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Pied Piper:** reference to the Pied Piper of Hamelin, a character in a poem by Robert Browning, based on a German folk tale from the Middle Ages. The town of Hamelin is infested with rats, and the citizens hire a piper in multicolored (pied) clothing to lure the rats out with his charming music. The rats follow the piper into the river and drown. When the townspeople refuse to pay the piper, he lures away all the children of the town. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- pie, easy as:** very easy; requiring no effort at all. Referring to the ease and enjoyment with which one would eat a good pie. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990
- pie in the sky:** an unrealistic wish or hope. —A Dictionary of American Idioms (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- pie in the sky:** (slang) false promises of wonderful things to come at some future time. The phrase originated about 1905 in America when union organizers warned workers not to believe the promises of management, because "You only get pie in the sky when you die." —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- pie in the sky:** (slang) false promises of wonderful things to come at some future time. The phrase originated about 1905 in America when union organizers warned workers not to believe the promises of management, because "You only get pie in the sky when you die." —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- pie in the sky:** (slang) false promises of wonderful things to come at some future time. The phrase originated about 1905 in America when union organizers warned workers not to believe the promises of management, because "You only get pie in the sky when you die." —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- pie in the sky: (slang)** false promises of wonderful things to come at some future time. The phrase originated about 1905 in America when union organizers warned workers not to believe the promises of management, because, "You only get pie in the sky when you die." —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary
- pie in the sky:** (slang) false promises of wonderful things to come at some future time. The phrase originated about 1905 in America when union organizers warned workers not to believe the promises of management, because, "You only get pie in the sky when you die." —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- pie-in-the-sky:** (slang) having false promises of wonderful things to come at some future time. The phrase originated about 1905 in America when union organizers warned workers not to believe the promises of management, because "You only get pie in the sky when you die." —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- pie, keep one finger in the:** (informal) be concerned in some way with a plan, arrangement, etc. A variation of have a finger in every pie. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

- pie, neat as:** a coined phrase in the sense of apple-pie order (a condition of neatness, correctness and propriety) and neat as a pin (very neat; very tidy). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- pie, neat as:** a coined phrase in the sense of apple-pie order (a condition of neatness, correctness and propriety) and neat as a pin (very neat; very tidy). —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- pie, putting his thumb in:** an allusion to the nursery rhyme "Little Jack Horner," a tale of the dishonest dealings in the days of King Henry VIII of England (1509 - 1547) where a man by the name of John Horner, a steward of Glastonbury (town in southwest England) was sent to London with a pie for the king. Title deeds for several estates were baked into the pie. The greedy Horner stuck his thumb into the pie before he got to London, in other words, he stole the King's deeds. Papers were often baked in pies at this time. It was a favorite trick in the 1500s to hide surprises of all kinds in pies. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- pies, have had a finger in so many:** have been concerned in some way with a large number of different plans, arrangements, etc., at the same time. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- pies, have had a finger in so many:** have been concerned in some way with a large number of different plans, arrangements, etc., at the same time. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- piffle:** (colloquial) an exclamation meaning "nonsense." —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- pig-bullheaded:\*\*\*** humorous combination of pigheaded and bullheaded, both meaning blindly stubborn or obstinate. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- pig, do unto others as thou shalt turn thy other:** humorous alteration of the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and a command of Jesus: ".\t.\t.\tbut whosoever shall smite (hit or strike) thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- pig, do unto others as thou shalt turn thy other:** humorous alteration of the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and a command of Jesus: ".□.□.□but whosoever shall smite (hit or strike) thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." —Academy Level II Glossary
- pig in a poke:** (slang) something accepted or agreed to without careful examination; an unknown risk. From an old practice in England of pigs (three or four months old) being sold in a poke (a small bag). Sometimes a peasant would try to sell a runt or cat in the bag to an unwary customer who didn't check to see what was in the bag. —HEV Approved Glossary
- pigs are more equal than others:** a reference to Animal Farm, a satirical fable by George Orwell, some farm animals get tired of their servitude to man and start a revolution to run the farm as they want. They are betrayed, however, by their leaders, the pigs, into a worse servitude. The pigs' slogan is "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." The book is a satire on the development of the Russian revolution under Stalin. —Academy Level II Glossary
- pig's eye, in a:** not at all; never. —Academy Level II Glossary

- pike, head on a:** a person's head removed and put on a pike (a weapon formerly used by foot soldiers consisting of a metal spearhead on a long wooden shaft). Used figuratively to mean an example of discipline. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- pike, head on a:** a person's head removed and put on a pike (a weapon formerly used by foot soldiers consisting of a metal spearhead on a long wooden shaft). Used figuratively to mean an example of discipline. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- piker:** a user of a pike: a sharply pointed projection or spike. Piker is also a slang term for a person who does things in a small or cheap way. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- piker: (informal) a person who does anything in a contemptibly small or cheap way. Used figuratively. —History of Man Glossary** (app. 11.7.90)
- Pike's Peak:** a mountain in central Colorado. A peak of the Rocky Mountains (14,108 ft or 4300 m).—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- Pike's Peak:** a mountain in central Colorado. A peak of the Rocky Mountains (14,108 ft or 4,300 m). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Pilate, Pontius:** first century a.d. Roman prosecutor who condemned Jesus to be crucified. According to the Bible he attempted to not be responsible for Jesus' death by publicly washing his hands and giving responsibility to a mob of people who were calling for Jesus' death. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Pilate, Pontius:** the governor of the Jews at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus (ca. a.d. 29); he was an official of the Roman Empire, to which the Jewish nation belonged at that time. According to the gospels, Pilate did not consider Jesus guilty and wanted to release him. Under pressure from the crowds in Jerusalem, however, Pilate sentenced Jesus to death on the cross, having first washed his hands as a symbol of getting rid of his responsibility for Jesus' fate. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Pilate, Pontius:** the governor of the Jews at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus (ca. a.d. 29); he was an official of the Roman Empire, to which the Jewish nation belonged at that time. According to the gospels, Pilate did not consider Jesus guilty and wanted to release him. Under pressure from the crowds in Jerusalem, however, Pilate sentenced Jesus to death on the cross, having first washed his hands as a symbol of getting rid of his responsibility for Jesus' fate. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- piled in:** moved in a mass; crowded in. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- pile driver:** a machine for driving piles (large, heavy beams or posts of timber, steel or concrete) into the ground; usually composed of a tall framework in which either a weight is raised and dropped on a pile head or in which a steam hammer drives the pile. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- pile-up:** a massive collision of several or many moving vehicles. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89



- Pilgrim's Progress:** a novel written as an allegory by English author John Bunyan (1628 - 1688). The story is about the spiritual life of man. Christian, the central character, flees the City of Destruction and sets out for the Celestial City. Along the way he faces many obstacles, but is always able to get back onto the straight and narrow path that leads him to the Celestial City. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Pill 62:** made-up name for an imaginary pill. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Pillars of Hercules:** the opposite rocks at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, one in Spain (the Rock of Gibraltar) and one in Africa (Mount Hacho). The tale is that they were bound together until Hercules tore them asunder in order to get to Gades (now Cadiz, Spain). —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- pilloried:** exposed to ridicule, public contempt, scorn or abuse. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- pilloried:** held up to public ridicule or scorn. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- pilots:** preliminary or experimental trials or tests. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- Pilsudski:** Joseph Pilsudski (1867 - 1935), Polish general and statesman. He was the absolute dictator of Poland from 1920 to 1921, when the Polish constitution was drafted and accepted by the Polish parliament. Thereafter, he became the minister of war, from which position he was virtual dictator. In 1926, Pilsudski became the premier of Poland and retained his position as minister of war and commander in chief of the army, thereby absolutely controlling Polish policies until his death. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's Biographical Dictionary
- Pilsudski, General:** Józef Pilsudski (1867 - 1935), Polish soldier and politician. He spent the first part of his life in two overlapping causes, revolutionary socialism and freeing what was then Russian Poland from czarist rule. He fought for Austria against Russia in World War I after which he was made head of state (1919) and played a prominent part in the battles, political as well as military, by which Poland's frontiers were determined. Having refused the presidency (1922), he lived in retirement until 1926 when he carried out a coup d'état to put his friend in as president. As a result, he exercised almost dictatorial power through the president for the rest of his life. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Piltdown Man:** refers to fossils discovered in England in an area called Piltdown Common between 1908 and 1915. The skull reportedly found had characteristics of modern man but jaws that resembled an ape. The Piltdown discovery was later found to be a hoax. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- Pimlico:**\*\*\* a famous horse racing track in Maryland. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Pimlico:** a famous horse racing track in Maryland, a state in the eastern United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of a meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. —Academy Level III Glossary
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- pin:\*\*** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. See also **electrometer** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- pin:** short for safety pin. A pin that prevents the premature or accidental detonation (act of exploding) of a bomb, grenade or other explosive. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- pinaner:** a coined word meaning piano. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- pinaner:** a made-up word meaning piano. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- pinball:** a game played on a slanted board in which a ball or marble is hit with a hammer on a spring so that it rolls up a groove, then down the board, striking bumpers, pins or pegs, or rolling into numbered compartments or through alleys to score points. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- pinball:** a game that consists of a glass-topped cabinet in which small balls are propelled across a slanting surface among an arrangement of pins and targets. Each contact between ball and target scores a number of points indicated by a system of electric lights. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- pinball:** any of various games played on a sloping, glass-topped table presenting a field of colorful, knoblike target pins and rails, the

- object usually being to shoot a ball, driven by a spring, up a side passage and cause it to roll back down against these projections and through channels, which electrically flash or ring and record the score. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- pinballs:** of or pertaining to any of various games played on a sloping, glass-topped table presenting a field of colorful, knoblike target pins and rails, the object usually being to shoot a ball, driven by a spring, up a side passage and cause it to roll back down against these projections and through channels, which electrically flash or ring and record the score. —Academy Level III Glossary
- pince-nez:** a pair of glasses held on the face by a spring that grips the nose. It is a French term and literally means “pinches nose.” —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- pinch, in a:** if necessary; if need be. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- pin-down:** (slang) the quality or condition of being made immobile. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- pineal:** a small, somewhat conical structure in the brain. It secretes various chemical substances and appears to function in various animals as a light-sensing organ, as a biological clock, or a ductless gland whose secretions regulate the activity of sex glands. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- pineal:** a small, somewhat conical structure in the brain. It secretes various chemical substances and appears to function in various animals as a light-sensing organ, as a biological clock, or a ductless gland whose secretions regulate the activity of sex glands. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- pineal:** a small, somewhat conical structure in the brain. It secretes various chemical substances and appears to function in various animals as a light-sensing organ, as a biological clock, or a ductless gland (endocrine gland) whose secretions regulate the activity of sex glands. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- pineal:** a small, somewhat conical structure in the brain. It secretes various chemical substances and appears to function in various animals as a light-sensing organ, as a biological clock, or a ductless gland (endocrine gland) whose secretions regulate the activity of sex glands. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- pinched:** felt an intense longing. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- pine tar:** a thick, dark liquid obtained by destructive distillation (decomposition by heat in the absence of air) of pine wood, used in ointments, tar paints, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- ping pan orchestra:** a coined term for a group of children in nursery school striking rhythm and percussion instruments in imitation of a musical band or group. Ping means an abrupt ringing sound such as that made by a rifle bullet in flying through the air, the ringing of an electric bell, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Ping-Pong:** (trademark) a table tennis game. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- pink alligators:** (slang) a variation of pink elephants, any of various visual hallucinations seen by someone drunk or delirious. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Pinkerton:** (US slang) a private detective, especially one employed by the company founded by Allan Pinkerton (1819 - 1884), an American detective born in Scotland. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Pink Panthers:** a play on words for the Black Panthers, members of a militant black American organization (Black Panther party) active especially in the late 1960s and early 1970s, formed for the advancement of the rights of blacks, often by radical means. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**pink slip:** (colloquial) a notice to an employee of termination of employment. From the earlier use of pink paper for the employee's carbon of the dismissal notice. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**pink slip:** (colloquial) a notice to an employee of termination of employment. From the earlier use of pink paper for the employee's carbon of the dismissal notice. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pink slip:** (colloquial) a notice to an employee of termination of employment. From the use of pink paper for the employee's carbon copy of the dismissal notice. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pinnacle:** a high peak or point of rock. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**pinnacle:** the highest point. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pinning (someone) down:** binding or holding (someone) to a course of action, a promise, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**pinning (someone) down:** making (someone) immobile. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pins:** pegs used for fastening or holding things together. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pins: (slang) legs. The phrase "off of his pins" literally would mean a condition of having had one's legs knocked out from under him. Figuratively, it means not faring well or in poor form. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Dictionary of American Slang, Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English**

**pins:** (slang) the legs. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pins:** (slang) the legs. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**pins:** (slang) the legs. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**pin (someone) down:** get (someone) to commit himself as to his opinion, plans, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pin (something) down:** determine or prove the truth of (a fact, details, etc.). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**pint:** a pint-measure pot or drinking vessel full of beer, ale or other beverage. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**pint-sized: (informal)** comparatively small in size. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**0.5:** the numerical designation for grief on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**P-99 Interceptor:** a made-up name for an interceptor (a fast climbing military airplane used in fighting off enemy air attacks) having a designation of P-99. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**pious:** seemingly virtuous; affecting virtue hypocritically. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**pipe:** certainty; as in it's a pipe. Perhaps a contraction of lead-pipe cinch, an absolute certainty, but possibly derived from pipe dream, any fantastic notion, hope or story, originally from the opium pipe, which makes all things seem easy. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**pipe:** (slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From **lead-pipe cinch:** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a Midwestern and Western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**pipe:** (slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From **lead-pipe cinch:** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a Midwestern and Western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**pipe:** (slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From **lead-pipe cinch:** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**pipe:** (slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From **lead-pipe cinch:** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. See also **lead-pipe cinch** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pipe:** (slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From **lead-pipe cinch:** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a Midwestern and Western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**pipe:** (slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From **lead-pipe cinch:** a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a

Midwestern and Western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**pipe-clayed:** whitened with pipe clay, a fine, white clay used for making tobacco pipes, whitening parts of military or other dress, etc—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition.

**pipe dream: (colloquial) a fantastic idea or vain hope, such as an opium smoker might have.--Webster's New World Dictionary.** (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**Piper Cub:** a light, two-seat, propeller-driven, high-wing monoplane manufactured by the Piper Aircraft Corporation. High-wing means its wings are mounted at the top surface of the body of the plane, and monoplane means it has just one pair of wings. The Cub was Piper's initial production type, starting in 1937. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**pipe wrench:** a tool having two toothed jaws, one fixed and the other free to grip pipes and other tubular objects when the tool is turned in one direction only. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**pipsqueak: (colloquial)** small or insignificant. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**pipsqueak:** small or insignificant. Often used contemptuously. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**pique:** a feeling of irritation or resentment, as from a wound to pride or self-esteem. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**pique:** a fit of displeasure. —Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**pish:** an exclamation of disgust or impatience. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**pish-pash: (interjection)** an exclamation of mild contempt or impatience. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**pishtash:** a variation of pish, an exclamation expressing contempt, impatience or disgust. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**pish-tush:** a coined term for a contemptuous or impatient exclamation or outcry; from pish, an exclamation expressing contempt, impatience or disgust and tush, a scoffing or expression of impatience. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**pish-tush:** a coined term for a contemptuous or impatient exclamation or outcry; from pish, an exclamation expressing contempt, impatience or disgust and tush, a scoffing or expression of impatience. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**pistol, as live as a:** a variation of "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a question which

- gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 14  
Approved Glossary
- pistol-hot:** a shortened form of "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990
- pistol-hot:** very hot; red-hot. A variation of the expression hotter than a two-dollar pistol. See also **pistol, hotter than a** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- pistol, hot as a:** a variation of "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a question which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- pistol, hot as a:** a variation of "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in this lecture in reference to significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for hotter than a two-dollar pistol, which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a question which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for hotter than a two-dollar pistol, which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the auditing demonstration in reference to questions which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —Academy Level II Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a question which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a question which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a question which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so

cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to questions which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 3  
Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a list which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 12  
Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to questions which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 13  
Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to questions which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 15  
Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a button which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 20  
Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a goal which gave significant or "hot" reaction on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 23  
Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the lecture in reference to a chain which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 24  
Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. In this lecture, hot is used to mean "performing extremely well." —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. In this lecture, hot is used to mean "performing extremely well." —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. In this



- lecture, hot is used to mean "performing extremely well." —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. In this lecture, hot is used to mean "lively; filled with energy and activity." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. The expression is used in the auditing demonstration in reference to questions which gave significant or "hot" reactions on the E-Meter. Ñ Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. As used in this lecture, hot means "very skillful." —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990
- pistol, hotter than a:** short for "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. In this lecture, hot is used to mean "performing extremely well." —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- pistol, hotter than a:** (slang) very hot; red-hot. From the phrase hotter than a two-dollar pistol. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand. In this lecture, hot is used to mean "performing extremely well." —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- pistol, sharper than a:** mentally alert; quick thinking; smart; wise; in the know. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- pitch:\*\*\*** act or manner of expressing in a particular style or at a particular level. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- pitch:** comparative height or intensity of any quality or attribute; point or position on an ideal scale; degree, elevation, stage, status, level. Ñ How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- pitch:** (figurative) a position taken up and maintained; a fixed opinion or resolution. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- pitch:** (slang) a line of talk, such as a salesman uses to persuade customers. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- pitch:** (slang) a line of talk, such as a salesman uses to persuade customers. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- pitch:** (slang) a line of talk, such as a salesman uses to persuade customers. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- pitch:** (slang) of or having to do with a line of talk, such as a salesman uses to persuade customers. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- pitch:** (slang) of or having to do with a line of talk, such as a salesman uses to persuade customers. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- pitch:** (slang) talk, chat. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**pitch:** that quality of a tone or sound determined by the frequency of vibration of the sound waves reaching the ear: the greater the frequency, the higher the pitch. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pitch: (US slang)** a talk, argument, offer, plan, etc., used to persuade, as in selling, or to promote an idea, product, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pitch: (US slang)** a talk, argument, offer, plan, etc., used to persuade, as in selling, or to promote an idea, product, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**pitched:** fell or plunged headlong. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**pitched battle:** a battle, especially a major battle, with troops properly arranged and tactics planned on both sides. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**itches, gets right in there and: (slang)** makes an effort; works diligently; does not let oneself be defeated. A variation of in there pitching. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**pitch, get in there and: (slang)** make an effort; work diligently; refuse to be defeated. A variation of in there pitching. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pitch, get in there and: (slang)** make an effort; work diligently; refuse to be defeated. A variation of in there pitching. —NED Approved Glossary

**pitch, get in there and: (slang)** make an effort; work diligently; refuse to be defeated. A variation of in there pitching. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**pitch, get in there and: (slang)** put forth one's best efforts; work hard, busily or steadily. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**pitch, get in there and: (slang)** put forth one's best efforts; work hard, busily or steadily. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pitch, get out there and: (slang)** make an effort; work diligently; refuse to be defeated. A variation of in there pitching. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**pitch, go on in and: (slang)** put forth one's best efforts; work hard, busily or steadily. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**pitch in: (colloquial)** set to work energetically. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**pitch in: (colloquial)** set to work energetically. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pitching:** (slang) a variation of in there pitching, making an effort; working diligently; refusing to be defeated. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gIs (14.4.92)

**pitching:** the up and down motion of a vessel that occurs when it is sailing at right angles to the waves of a heavy sea. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**pitching, getting in there and:** working hard and enthusiastically. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pitching, in there: (colloquial)** working hard and enthusiastically. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**pitching, in there:** (colloquial) working hard and enthusiastically. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there:** (colloquial) working hard and enthusiastically. —SHSBC Binder 5, 13 Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there:** (slang) making an effort; working diligently; refusing to be defeated. —HEV Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there:** (slang) making an effort; working diligently; refusing to be defeated. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there:** (slang) making an effort; working diligently; refusing to be defeated. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there:** (slang) making an effort; working diligently; refusing to be defeated. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there:\*\*\*** (slang) putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**pitching, in there:\*\*\*** (slang) putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**pitching, in there: (slang)** putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there: (slang)** putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**pitching, in there: (slang)** putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there: (slang)** putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**pitching, in there: (slang)** putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there: (slang)** putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**pitching, in there: (slang)** putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**pitfalls:** traps or hidden dangers. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**Pitman:** Sir Isaac Pitman (1813 - 1879), English inventor who developed a system of shorthand for the purpose of speeding up handwriting. Pitman introduced his system in 1837 which he based on the representation of sound by symbols. He divided the English language into light sounds (represented by light strokes) and heavy sounds (represented by shaded or heavy strokes). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**pits: (Racing) the area at the side of a race track for servicing and refueling vehicles.** —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Pittsburgh:** a city and leading industrial center in southern Pennsylvania known for its steel mills, coal fields, petroleum and natural gas. The city earned the nickname "The Smoky City" due to the smoke-spewing factories that stretch for many miles along the river banks. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Pittsburgh:** a city and leading industrial center in southern Pennsylvania known for its steel mills, coal fields, petroleum and natural gas. The city earned the nickname "The Smoky City" due to the smoke-spewing factories that stretch for many miles along the river banks. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Pittsburgh:** city in southwest Pennsylvania. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pittsquealer:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Pitt, William:** (1708 - 1778) English political leader who opposed independence for the American colonies. Pitt was noted as a great orator. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Pitt, William:\*\*\*** (1708 - 1778) English political leader who opposed independence for the American colonies. Pitt was noted as a great orator. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**pituitary:** a small roundish organ at the base of the brain which produces various special substances which influence the growth and development of the body. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**pituitary gland:** a small roundish organ at the base of the brain which produces various special substances which influence the growth and development of the body. —HEV Approved Glossary

**pituitrin:** the various substances secreted by the pituitary gland, located at the base of the brain, which have important influences on growth and bodily functions. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pit sakes, for: (informal)** an exclamation used to show surprise, crossness or impatience. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**pivot:** a person or thing on or around which something turns or depends, etc.; central point. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Pixie, Czar:** a made-up name for a czar. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Pizarro:** Francisco Pizarro (1474 - 1541), a Spanish conquistador of the sixteenth century, who set out on an expedition to colonize Peru for Spain. In 1531, he and his two partners landed in Peru with about 180 men, some cannons and horses. The Incas (rulers of a vast empire in South America) had a civilization wealthy in gold, silver and other natural resources, though no draft animals. They were, however, already divided by a civil war when Pizarro arrived and so he easily defeated the army of Atahualpa, the Inca ruler. Pizarro took Atahualpa as prisoner and demanded a huge ransom for him. The Incas began filling a room with gold to get their leader back. But instead of freeing him, Pizarro had Atahualpa strangled and took Peru. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**PL:** abbreviation for Policy Letter. See **HCO Policy Letter** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**PL:** abbreviation for Policy Letter. See **HCO Policy Letter** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**PL:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Policy Letter. See **HCO Policy Letter** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**placate:** stop from being angry; appease; pacify; mollify. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**place:** a definite location. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**place, in the first:** first; before anything else. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**placenta:** an organ that develops in the womb during pregnancy and supplies the fetus with nourishment. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**placenta:** an organ within the uterus via which the fetus receives nourishment as it is developing and which is discharged shortly after birth. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**plague:** annoy or bother. ÑScott Foresman Advanced Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**plague:** trouble, annoy or torment in any manner. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**plagues:** contagious epidemic diseases that are deadly. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**plainsman:** an inhabitant of the plains, especially the Great Plains (the sloping region of valleys and plains in west central North America). —Academy Level II Glossary

**Plains of Abraham:** a high plain adjoining the city of Quebec, Canada. See also Quebec in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**plaint:** a complaint. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**plaintiff:** a person who brings a suit into a court of law; complainant. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**plaintive:** mournful; sad. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Planck:** Max Planck (1858 - 1947), German physicist. Originated and developed the quantum theory: the theory that energy, such as light, is not given off or absorbed in a continuous flow but in a series of small, separate bits, each bit being an amount of energy called a "quantum." —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Planck:** Max Planck (1858 - 1947), German physicist. Originated and developed the quantum theory. See also quantum theory in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Planck:** Max Planck (1858 - 1947), German physicist. Originated and developed the Quantum Theory (the theory that energy, such as light, is not given off or absorbed in a continuous flow but in a series of small, separate bits, each bit being an amount of energy called a quantum). See also quantum and quantum mechanics in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**plane:** a level of development, achievement, existence, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**plane of vision:** area of sight. In this lecture, the word plane is used to indicate the area that a person is actually seeing. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**planes:\*\*\*** flat or level surfaces. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**planet builder:** of or having to do with planet builders, thetans who built planets, put suns together, etc., about three hundred trillion years ago. —NED Approved Glossary

**plankton:** the small animal and plant organisms that float or drift in water, especially at or near the surface. Plankton serves as an important source of food for larger animals, such as fish. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

- plankton:** the small animal and plant organisms that float or drift in water, especially at or near the surface. Plankton serves as an important source of food for larger animals, such as fish. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Plans Chief:** (1968 Flag ship org board) the head of Dept 4 of the Preparation and Planning Division who was responsible for the development of ideas and plans for profitable operation, all ship's plans, drawings, key maps, charts, planning reference book library, all notes, sketches and copies of plans, completeness of details and requirement, intelligence and evaluation activity of them. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- plant:** a person placed secretly in a group or organization, to obtain internal or secret information, stir up discontent, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Plantagenet:** a member of the royal house that ruled England from the accession of Henry II in 1154 to the death of Richard III in 1485. See also **Yea-and-Nay** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- planted:** (slang) placed surreptitiously (in a secret, stealthy way) where it is certain to be found or discovered. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- planted:** (slang) placed surreptitiously (in a secret, stealthy way) where it is certain to be found or discovered. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- plan view:**\*\*\* the appearance of an object as seen from above. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- plastered:** fastened or applied tightly to another surface. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- plaster-of-Paris:** like plaster of Paris: a thick paste of gypsum (a calcium mineral in crystal or chalky form) and water that hardens quickly and is used to make statues, casts for broken bones, etc., so called because it is prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre (a hilly section in the north part of Paris, France). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- plastic:** pliable; impressionable. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- plastically:** flexibly; impressionably. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- plasticine:** a brand name for a synthetic material used as a substitute for clay or wax in modeling.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- plate:** a smooth or polished plate of metal, etc., bearing a name or inscription, for affixing to anything. Plates commemorating well-known persons associated with a college are sometimes placed on the outside of the buildings. —NED Approved Glossary
- plate:** a thin, flat sheet or piece of metal or other materials, especially of uniform thickness. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- plate:** (photography) a sheet of glass, metal, etc., coated with a film sensitive to light, upon which the image is formed. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**plateau:** a period, level, etc., that is relatively stable or during which there is little change.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**plate, clean (something) off of (one's):** (slang) make (something) no longer a matter of one's responsibility and concern. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**plated:** overlaid with plates, as of metal, for protection or ornament. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**plate, had 150 items on the:** had a lot of items that needed one's attention or for which one was responsible. I had 150 items on the plate at the moment. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**plate, put it over the:\*\*\*** figuratively, to be on the mark or very effective. The phrase comes from the game of baseball, in which one player (called the pitcher) throws a ball toward a man with a bat (called the batter) across the plate—a hard rubber slab on the ground which the batter stands beside. A good pitch must be thrown in a zone directly over the plate; thus to “put it over the plate” means to throw an accurate pitch. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**plates:** steel sheets used in the construction of a ship, forming the sides and decks. Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**plates:** thin, flat pieces of metal on which an engraving is, or is to be, cut. Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**platform:** a statement of principles and policies. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**platform:** a statement of principles and policies. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**platina:** a made-up name for a body part. The word platina means platinum, especially as found naturally. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**plating:** coating with gold, tin, etc. Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**platitudes:** flat, dull or trite remarks, especially those uttered as if they were fresh or profound. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Plato:** (427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question “What is the human good?” —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Plato:** (427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question “What is the human good?” —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Plato:** (427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question “What is the human good?” His philosophy later had a tremendous effect on Christianity. During the ∞a.d. 200s in Rome, Plotinus (205? - 270?, Greek philosopher) developed a philosophy based on Plato's thought. This new version of Plato's philosophy known as Neoplatonism had impact on Christianity up to and during the Middle

- Ages. Plato remained influential until the 1200s and was again revived during the Renaissance. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Plato:** (c. 427 - 347 ∞b.c.), Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question "What is the human good?" —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- Plato:** (ca 427 - 347 ∞b.c.), Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question "What is the human good?" —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- Plato:** (ca. 427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question "What is the human good?" —Academy Level II Glossary
- Plato:** (ca. 427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Plato:** (ca. 427 - 347 ∞b.c.), Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Plato:** (ca. 427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c. he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question "What is the human good?" Plato was an idealist who believed that one had to isolate oneself from life in an ivory tower in order to figure life out. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Plato:** (ca 427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Plato:** (ca 427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Plato-ize:** a coined word meaning become or make like Plato (ca. 427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞ b.c. he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question "What is the human good?" Plato was an idealist who believed that one had to isolate oneself from life in an ivory tower in order to figure life out. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Platoize:** engage in practices similar to those of Plato. See also **Plato** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- platoon:** a military unit composed of two or more squads or sections, normally under the command of a lieutenant: it is a subdivision of a company, troop, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- platoon:** a small group of soldiers, part of a company, usually led by a lieutenant. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary



**platoon:** literally, a military unit composed of two or more squads or sections, normally under the command of a lieutenant: it is a subdivision of a company, troop, etc. Used figuratively. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Platos:** persons similar to Plato (ca. 427 - 347 ∞b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 ∞b.c., he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question "What is the human good?" —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**platter:** (slang) a phonograph record. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**platter: (slang) a phonograph record. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary.** (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**plausible:** appearing true, reasonable or fair. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**played hooky:** stayed away from school without permission. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**player piano:** a piano fitted with an apparatus that enables it to play automatically; by "reading" a specially coded perforated paper roll, the playing mechanism activates the piano's keys and plays the tune. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**player piano:** a piano fitted with apparatus that enables it to play automatically; by "reading" a specially coded perforated paper roll, the playing mechanism activates the piano's keys and plays the tune. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**player piano:** a piano fitted with apparatus that enables it to play automatically. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**play fast and loose:** say one thing and do another. The allusion is probably to an old cheating game once practiced at fairs. A belt or strap was doubled and rolled up with the loop in the center and placed on edge on a table. The player then had to catch the loop with a skewer while the belt was unrolled, but this was done in such a way by the trickster as to make the feat impossible. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**play, go into:** come into action or operation, become active. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**play hooky:** stay away from school (or other activity) without permission. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**playing around:** (slang) doing something, especially one's job, casually or frivolously; behaving in a playful manner. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**playing ball:** (colloquial) cooperating. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**playing (something) down:** attaching little importance or giving little publicity to (something); minimizing (something). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**play (it) off:** set (one person or thing) against another, usually for one's own gain or advantage. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**play (it) safe:** (slang) choose a cautious line of behavior; avoid much risk. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**play off:** pass off as something else; present or offer (something) under false pretenses. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**play rings around:** surpass with great ease; beat easily. A variation of run rings around. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**plays hob:** causes mischief; makes trouble; causes an upset; causes confusion, disruption or havoc. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**plays hob with:** does mischief or harm (to something). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**play sixty-four:** a made-up name for a move or act in a game. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**play sixty-four:** a maneuver, move or act in a game. In some sports, plays are given different numbers to differentiate them. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**play (something) on the safe side of the cow pasture:** (slang) a variation of play (something) safe, choose a cautious line of behavior; avoid much risk. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**play (something) on the safe side of the cow pasture:** (slang) a variation of play (something) safe, choose a cautious line of behavior; avoid much risk. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**please, as you:** (informal) very. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**please, as you:** (informal) very (used after words which limit, qualify or describe). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**please, as you:** (informal) very (used after words which limit, qualify or describe). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**please, if you:** (colloquial) if it is your pleasure, will, desire or humor; if you like; if you wish. Used to express courtesy, politeness or emphasis. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pleasure:** the reward of survival activity along any of the dynamics. Successes bring pleasure and survival. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**plebe:** a member of the freshman (first-year) class at the US Military Academy or Naval Academy. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**plebe:** a member of the freshman (first-year) class at the US Military Academy or Naval Academy. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**plebeians:** the common people. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**plenitude:** abundance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**pliable:** flexible; adjusting readily; adaptable. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**plied:**\*\*\* kept supplying (with gifts, food, drink, etc.). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**plight:** a condition, state or situation, especially an unfavorable or unfortunate one. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**Plimsoll mark:** any of various lines marked on the sides of a cargo vessel to indicate the depth to which a vessel may be immersed under certain conditions. Named after Samuel Plimsoll who was a British politician who championed for better conditions for seaman. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Pliny:** short for Pliny the Elder (Gaius Plinius Secundus ∞a.d. 23 - 79), Roman official and writer. He was brought up as an accomplished, well-educated soldier, administrator and naval commander. He is

known to have practiced law, but is chiefly remembered for his interest in natural history. His Natural History is the most comprehensive account of its kind written in antiquity. It covers such subjects as astronomy, the cosmos, geography, the nature of man, the animal world, plants, agriculture, the use of herbs for medical purposes, painting, magic, etc. Although comprehensive, Pliny was careless in his use of sources and frequently credulous. His work nonetheless remained the standard encyclopedic compilation covering the different aspects of nature until the 17th century.  
—SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**plish and a plock:** a made-up phrase rhyming with a tick and a tock. A plock is a sharp click as of one hard object striking another. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**ploppy:** of or like the sound made by a smooth object dropping into water without splashing. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**plot:** a secret plan or scheme to accomplish some purpose. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**plot:** short for line plot, a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with goals. See also goal in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**plot:** short for line plot, a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with Goals-Problems-Masses. See also GPM in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**plot:** short for line plot, a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with Goals Problems Masses. See also GPM in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**plot:\*\*** short for line plot. **See also line plot** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**plot:** the arrangement of the incidents in a play, novel, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Plotinus:** (205 - 270) Roman philosopher who regarded that all existence consists of emanations from the One with whom the soul may be reunited. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**plotted:** located by means of coordinates, as on a chart or with data. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**plot thickens, the:** the story becomes more complex or involved. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**plotting:** marking the position or course of (a ship, etc.) on a map. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**plow around:** (slang) make tentative advances; feel one's way. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**plow around:** (slang) make tentative advances; feel one's way. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**plowed:** embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**plowed in:** became embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**plowed in:** (colloquial) destroyed; obliterated. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**plowed in:** embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**plowed in:** embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**plowed in:** embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1, 8, 4, 28 Approved Glossary

**plowed in:\*\*\* (figurative)** overwhelmed (after the sense "being buried with soil by plowing"). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**plowed in:** (figurative) overwhelmed (after the sense "being buried with soil by plowing"). —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**plowed into the ground: (figurative)** overwhelmed (after the sense "being buried with soil by plowing"). —Academy Level II Glossary

**plowed (oneself) in:** embedded or buried (oneself) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**plowed (oneself) in:** embedded or buried (oneself) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**plowed up:** broken up by plowing; thrown or cast up, eradicated with the plow; cut up roughly, excavated, furrowed or scratched deeply, by any similar action. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**plowers:** people who advance laboriously. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**plow (himself) in:** embed or bury (himself) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**plow in:** become embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**plowing around:** digging into and upsetting something. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**plowing around:** digging into and upsetting things. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**plowing around:** digging into and upsetting things. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**plowing around:** (slang) making tentative advances; feeling one's way. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**plowing around on:** digging into and upsetting. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**plowing around with:** digging into and upsetting. —Academy Level II Glossary

**plowing around with:** digging into and upsetting. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**plowing on:** moving forcefully through something in the manner of a plow. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**plowing (somebody) in:** (figurative) overwhelming (somebody) (after the sense "being buried with soil by plowing"). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**plowing (someone) in:** embedding or burying (someone) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**plowing up:** breaking up by plowing; throwing or casting up, eradicating with the plow; cutting up roughly, excavating, furrowing or scratching deeply, by any similar action. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**plow (one) in:** embed or bury (one) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**plow (one) in:** embed or bury (one) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**plow (one) under:** embed or bury (one) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**plowshare:** the cutting blade of a plow. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**plow (someone) in:** embed or bury (someone) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**plow (someone) in:** overwhelm (someone), after the sense “bury with soil by plowing.” —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**plow (someone) out:** dig, thrust, root or tear (someone) out. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**plow (someone) through:** push (someone) laboriously or doggedly through. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**plow (something) in:** embed or bury (something) in the soil, as by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**plow (something) in:** embed or bury (something) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**plow (something) out:** dig, thrust, root or tear (something) out. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**plows (someone) in:** embeds or buries (someone) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**plow the pigs under: plow under,** reduce overproduction by plowing up (a crop). Plow the pigs under is humorously extending this idea to overproduction of animals. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**plow through:** push laboriously or doggedly through. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**plow up:\*\*\*** bring to the surface by or as if by plowing. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**plow up:** bring to the surface by or as if by plowing. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**plow up:** bring to the surface by or as if by plowing. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**PLs:** abbreviation for Policy Letters. See also **HCO Policy Letters** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**PLs:** abbreviation for Policy Letters. See also **HCO Policy Letters** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**plugged hat:** (slang) same as plug hat: a man's high silk hat. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**plugging:** (slang) keeping on persistently or doggedly; laboring with pistonlike strokes against resistance. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**plugging:** (slang) keeping on persistently or doggedly; laboring with pistonlike strokes against resistance. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**plugging:\*\*\* (slang)** keeping on persistently or doggedly; laboring with pistonlike strokes against resistance. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**plugging:\*\*\* (slang)** keeping on persistently or doggedly; laboring with pistonlike strokes against resistance. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**plugging:** (slang) laboring with piston-like strokes against resistance. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**plug hat:** (slang) a man's high silk hat. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**plug horse: (slang)** an old, worn-out horse. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**plug (something) out:** (slang) labor with piston-like strokes against resistance. Used figuratively in the lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**plug (something) out:** (slang) labor with piston-like strokes against resistance. Used figuratively in the lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**plumb:** examine closely in order to discover or understand. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**plumb bob:** a lead weight hung at the end of a line, used to determine how deep water is or whether a wall, etc., is vertical. Those two-by-fours sometimes could be vertical and you measure it with a plumb bob because if they aren't vertical the wall will sag. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**plumbed:** examined closely in order to discover or understand. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**plumbed:** examined closely in order to discover or understand. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**plumbers: (slang)** medical doctors. From the use of plumbing as a slang term for the body's digestive tract and bowels. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**plumbing:** (slang) the digestive track; the bowels. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**plumbing into:** examining closely in order to discover or understand. —Academy Level II Glossary

**plumbing into:** examining closely in order to discover or understand. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**plumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**plume:** a vertically or longitudinally moving, rising or expanding fluid body, as of smoke or water. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**plummeted:** fallen or dropped straight down. Used figuratively in this film. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**plummeting:** falling or dropping straight down. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**plunge:** involve oneself deeply. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pluperfect:** more than perfect; very excellent. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pluperfect:** more than perfect; very excellent. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**pluperfect:** more than perfect; very excellent. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**plural:\*\*\*** a form of a word which indicates more than one person, place or thing is being talked about. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Plutarch's Lives:** a book written by the Greek biographer Plutarch (46 - 120 a.d.) which contrasts the lives of a number of Greek and Roman statesmen and generals. The actual title of the book is Parallel Lives. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Plutarch's Lives:** a reference to a book written by the Greek biographer Plutarch (46 - 120 a.d.) which contrasts the lives of a number of Greek and Roman statesmen and generals. The actual title of the book is Parallel Lives. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**pluton:** a made-up term for a part of the nervous system. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**plutonium:** a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**plutonium:** a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**plutonium:** a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. —HEV Approved Glossary

**plutonium:** a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**plutonium:** a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**plutonium:** a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. —PDC 2, 3, 7 Approved Glossary

**plutonium:** a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**plutons:** a made-up term for a part of the nervous system. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Pluto's realm: (Greek and Roman mythology)** the world of the dead of which Pluto was the ruling god. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**PM:** an abbreviation for Prime Minister. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**pneumatic:** worked by compressed air. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pneumococcus:** a bacterium that is a causative agent of pneumonia and of certain other diseases. See also **pneumonia** in this glossary. Has a shape of pneumococcus, but that's impossible. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pneumonia:** inflammation of one or both lungs, caused by any of various agents, such as bacteria or viruses. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**pneumonia:** inflammation of one or both lungs, caused by any of various agents, such as bacteria or viruses. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**pneumonia:** inflammation of one or both lungs. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pneumonia, double lumbar:** a humorous term for an illness. Double pneumonia is that type of pneumonia affecting both lungs or both lobes of one lung. Lumbar means “of or pertaining to the loins.” See also **pneumonia** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**neutlyphoid ammoniococcus:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Pnyx:** the name of the public place of assembly in ancient Athens, a semicircular level cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis (the fortified upper part of Athens). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**PO:** abbreviation for purchase order. See also **purchase order** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**pobre:** (Spanish) poor; needy. —SHSBC Binder 9, 18, 33 Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —SHSBC Binder 2, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running internal combustion engine. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running internal combustion engine. —Academy Level III Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running internal combustion engine. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —SHSBC Binder 4, 9, 15, 16 Approved Glossary

**pocketa-pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running internal combustion engine. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91



- pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa:** an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- pocketbook:** a case, as of leather, for carrying money and papers in one's pocket; billfold. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- pocketbooks:** a book small enough to be carried in one's pocket. —Academy Level II Glossary
- pocomoco:** a made-up word for something developed by Einstein. See also **Einsteinian** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- pocomoco:** a made-up word for something developed by Einstein. See also **Einsteinian** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- podium:** a stand that serves as a support for the notes or books of a speaker. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Podunk:** a made-up name for a town. Podunk means any small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village (from the name of an actual village near Hartford, Connecticut). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Podunk:** any small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village (from the name of an actual village near Hartford, Connecticut). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Podunk:** any small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village (from the name of an actual village near Hartford, Connecticut). —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Podunk:** any small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village (from the name of an actual village near Hartford, Connecticut). —Academy Level II Glossary
- Podunk:** any small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village (from the name of an actual village near Hartford, Connecticut). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Podunk:** the name of a village near Hartford, Connecticut. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Podunk:** the name of a village near Hartford, Connecticut. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- Podunk:** the name of a village near Hartford, Connecticut. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Podunk:** the name of a village near Hartford, Connecticut. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean a small and insignificant or inaccessible town or village. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Podunk Falls:** a made-up name for a location. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- P-192:** a made-up name for a pursuit plane, an armed airplane designed for speed and maneuverability in fighting enemy aircraft. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Poe:** Edgar Allan Poe (1809 - 1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Poe, Eddie:** a humorous reference to Edgar Allen Poe, (1809 - 1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his

- works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Poe, Edgar Allan:** (1809 - 1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Poe, Edgar Allan:** (1809 - 1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Poe, Edgar Allan:** (1809 - 1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Poe, Edgar Allan:** (1809 - 1849) US poet, short-story writer and critic. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Poe, Edgar Allen:** (1809 - 1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- poetic justice:** an ideal distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in some poetry and fiction. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- poetic justice:** an ideal distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in some poetry and fiction. —Academy Level II Glossary
- pogo:** characteristic of the pastime of jumping on or as on a pogo stick: a stilt-like pole on which one jumps about. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Pogo:** the name of a very popular American comic strip, featuring an opossum named Pogo, who lived in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia. Pogo first appeared in a New York newspaper in 1948 and by 1952 it was syndicated in some 225 newspapers. The comic strip was produced by Walter Kelly (1913 - 1973), cartoonist and illustrator. Kelly commented on subjects of current interest through his comic strip. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Pogo:** the name of a very popular American comic strip, featuring an opossum named Pogo, who lived in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia. Pogo first appeared in a New York newspaper in 1948 and by 1952 it was syndicated in some 225 newspapers. The comic strip was produced by Walter Kelly (1913 - 1973), cartoonist and illustrator. Kelly commented on subjects of current interest through his comic strip. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Pogo:** the name of a very popular American comic strip, featuring an opossum named Pogo, who lived in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia. Pogo first appeared in a New York newspaper in 1948 and by 1952 it was syndicated in some 225 newspapers. The comic strip was produced by Walter Kelly (1913 - 1973), cartoonist and

illustrator. Kelly commented on subjects of current interest through his comic strip. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Point Conception:** a point on the southwestern extremity of the California coastline, north of Santa Barbara, California. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**point field:** a field of energy which has a point source. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**(point five) .5:** the numerical designation for grief on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**point, in:** appropriate; pertinent; apt. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**point of no return:** the point in a journey or a course of action beyond which one cannot turn back or change a decision made earlier. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**point of order:** a question as to whether the rules of parliamentary procedure (formal rules for debate in an assembly, club, etc.) are being observed. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**point of order:** a question as to whether the rules of parliamentary procedure (formal rules for debate in an assembly, club, etc.) are being observed. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**(point seventy-five) .75:** the numerical designation for a tone just below .8 (propitiation) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**(point two) .2:** the numerical designation for self-abasement on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**poiple:** (dialect) purple. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**poise:**\*\*\* a dignified, self-confident manner or bearing; composure; self-possession. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Poitiers:** a city in west France and the scene of many battles. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Poitiers:** a city in west France and the scene of many battles. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**poke:** (**chiefly Midland US and Scottish**) a bag or sack, especially a small one. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**poke:** (**slang**) a blow with the fist. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**poker:** a card game in which the players bet on the value of their hands, forming a pool to be taken by the winner. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**poker, stiff as a:** (**informal**) in a fixed and unyielding position. A poker is a metal rod for poking or stirring a fire. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**poker, stiff as a:** (**informal**) in a fixed and unyielding position. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**pokily:** in a slow moving or lazy manner. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**polar cap:** a large region of ice or other frozen matter surrounding a pole of a planet. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**polar cap:** a large region of ice or other frozen matter surrounding a pole of a planet. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**polarity:** any tendency to turn, grow, think, feel, etc., in a certain way or direction, as if because of magnetic attraction or repulsion. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**polarity:** any tendency to turn, grow, think, feel, etc., in a certain way or direction, as if because of magnetic attraction or repulsion. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**polarity: (figurative) the possession of two opposite or contrasted principles or tendencies.** —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**polarity:** the condition of being positive or negative with respect to some reference point or object. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**polarity:** the condition of being positive or negative with respect to some reference point or object. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**polarity:** the positive or negative state in which a body reacts to a magnetic, electric or other field. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Polar Times:** a magazine published twice monthly since 1935 by the American Polar Society (a society founded in 1934 composed of approximately 2000 members in 30 nations who are interested in the history and exploration of the arctic and the antarctic regions). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Polar Times:** a magazine published twice monthly since 1935 by the American Polar Society. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**pole:** either of two opposed or differentiated forces, parts, or principles, such as the ends of a magnet, the terminals of a battery, motor or dynamo, or two extremes of opinion, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**poleaxed:** felled with a poleaxÑa kind of battle-ax with a blade combining an ax, a hammer and a spike, used for fighting on foot. Used figuratively in the lecture—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), World Book Dictionary.

**pole, goes up the:** goes mad or out of one's senses. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**pole, going up the:** going mad or out of one's senses. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**pole, gone up the:** gone mad or out of one's senses. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Poles:** natives or inhabitants of Poland, a country in central Europe. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Poles:** natives or inhabitants of Poland, a country in central Europe. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**poles:** the two parts (of a battery, magnet, motor, etc.) where opposite forces are strongest. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**pole, thetan on the:** reference to a type of theta trap made up of a piece of metal or other material which, when a thetan begins to push against it, absorbs his energy and pulls him in harder. The really effective ones have no energy of their own at all but only use the energy of the thetan himself. The more he pushes, the more he is stuck to the trap, because it is on his wavelength, it's his energy. He could postulate himself off of the trap, but this thetan has lost the power to postulate and thinks the smart thing to do is to push the trap away from him. —NED Approved Glossary

**pole trap:** a type of theta trap made up of a piece of metal or other material which, when a thetan begins to push against it, absorbs his energy and pulls him in harder. The really effective ones have no energy of their own at all but only use the energy of the thetan himself. The more he pushes, the more he is stuck to the trap, because it is on his wavelength, it's his energy. He could postulate himself off of the trap, but this thetan has lost the power to postulate and thinks the smart thing to do is to push the trap away from him. It is not unusual for a thetan to spend 18 to 20 thousand years on one of these traps. Also called a theta pole. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pole trap: see theta pole** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**pole (type) trap:** a type of theta trap made up of a piece of metal or other material which, when a thetan begins to push against it, absorbs his energy and pulls him in harder. The really effective ones have no energy of their own at all but only use the energy of the thetan himself. The more he pushes, the more he is stuck to the trap, because it is on his wavelength, it's his energy. He could postulate himself off of the trap, but this thetan has lost the power to postulate and thinks the smart thing to do is to push the trap away from him. It is not unusual for a thetan to spend 18 to 20 thousand years on one of these traps. Also called a theta pole. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pole, up the:** mad or out of one's senses. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**pole, went up the:** achieved ecstasy without knowledge. "Going up the pole" is a phenomenon whereby a person realizes something or has a terrific drive of inspiration and becomes ecstatic, but is still encumbered with the physical universe and aberration so is not able to sustain the state. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**pole, wrapped around a:** (slang) tangled up; confused. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**police blotter:** a record of arrests and charges. A blotter is a book for recording events as they occur. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**police blotter:** a record of arrests and charges. A blotter is a book for recording events as they occur. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**police book:** a reference to a document registering an alien in the United Kingdom with the police. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**police court:** a court for settling minor charges brought by the police. It has the power to hold people charged with serious offenses for trial in higher courts. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**policed:** regulated, controlled or kept in order by or as if by means of police. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

- police-state:** of or pertaining to a government that seeks to intimidate and suppress political opposition by means of police, especially a secret national police organization. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- police-state:** of or pertaining to a government that seeks to intimidate and suppress political opposition by means of police, especially a secret national police organization. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- policy:** the rules and administrative formulas by which members of a group agree on action and conduct their affairs —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- policy:** the rules and administrative formulas by which members of a group agree on action and conduct their affairs. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- policy letter: Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL):** a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also **hat** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- policy letter: reference to Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL):** a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- polio:** an acute infectious disease, especially of children, caused by a virus inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord: it is accompanied by paralysis of various muscle groups that sometimes atrophy, often with resulting permanent deformities. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- polio: poliomyelitis:** a serious infectious disease, especially of children, caused by a virus that inflames the gray matter (nerve tissue) of the spinal cord, often resulting in muscular paralysis.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- polio:** short for poliomyelitis. See also **poliomyelitis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Polio Foundation:** the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Polio is short for Poliomyelitis or Infantile Paralysis. It is an infectious virus disease of the central nervous system, sometimes resulting in paralysis. --Funk and Wagnell's Encyclopedia (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- polio money:** money supposedly received from polio victims. In the early 1960s, the FDA attempted to investigate a project which ran during the mid-1950s and serviced public individuals who had polio. The Dianetics counseling delivered at that time was offered and given free of charge to those who answered to the advertisement for such services. See also **FDA** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**poliomyelitis:** a serious infectious disease, especially of children, caused by a virus that inflames the gray matter (nerve tissue) of the spinal cord, often resulting in muscular paralysis. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**poliomyelitis:** inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Certain forms of the disease produce muscular paralysis and atrophy, others do not. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**poliomyelitis:** inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Certain forms of the disease produce muscular paralysis and atrophy, others do not. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**polish up:**\*\*\* improve (something). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Politburo:** the executive committee and chief policymaking body of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union and in certain other communist countries. Politburo comes from the Russian word politbyuró, which is a shortening of politícheskoe byuró, political bureau. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Political Dianetics:** a branch of Dianetics which embraces the field of group activity and organization to establish the optimum conditions and processes of leadership and intergroup relations. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Political Dianetics:** a branch of Dianetics which embraces the field of group activity and organization to establish the optimum conditions and processes of leadership and intergroup relations. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Political Dianetics:** embraces the field of group activity and organization to establish the optimum conditions and processes of leadership and intergroup relations. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**politico:** (slang) a politician: a person actively engaged in politics (the science of governments), usually one holding or seeking political office; often used to show contempt for one who seeks only to advance himself or his party, as by scheming. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**polka-dot:** a pattern consisting of dots of uniform size and arrangement. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**polling:** of, for, or having to do with the registering or casting of votes. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**polliwog:** a very young frog or toad when it lives in water and has gills and a long tail; tadpole. Tadpoles gradually adapt to life out of water by developing lungs and limbs, losing gills and changing internally. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**polls:** a place where votes are cast and recorded. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**polls:** the place or places where votes are cast and counted. —World Book Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**poll tax:** a tax levied on persons rather than on property, often as a requirement for voting. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Polo, Marco:** (1254 - 1324) an Italian explorer and one of the first Europeans to travel across Asia. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Polo, Marco:** (1254 - 1324) an Italian explorer and one of the first Europeans to travel across Asia. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**poltergeist:** a ghost supposed to be responsible for table rappings and other mysterious noisy disturbances. From the German poltern (to make noise, rumble) and geist (ghost). —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**poltergeist:** a ghost supposed to be responsible for table rappings and other mysterious noisy disturbances. From the German poltern (to make noise, rumble) and geist (ghost). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**poltergeist:** reference to the type of phenomena caused by a poltergeist, a ghost supposed to be responsible for table rappings and other mysterious noisy disturbances. From the German poltern (to make noise, rumble) and geist (ghost). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Polynesia:\*\*\*** a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and the Philippines. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Polynesia:** a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and the Philippines. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Polynesian:** having to do with the group of islands in the central and southern Pacific Ocean, including the islands of Hawaii, USA. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Polynesian group:** reference to a group of islands in the central and southern Pacific Ocean, including the islands of Hawaii, USA. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Polynesians:** natives of Polynesia: a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and the Philippines. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**polysyllables:** words having several, especially four or more, syllables. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**polytechnic school:** a school specializing in the teaching of industrial arts and applied sciences. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**polyunsaturated:** a kind of fat or oil that (unlike animal or dairy fats) is not associated with the formation of cholesterol (a fatty substance associated with hardening of the arteries) in the blood. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**pomade:** a scented ointment, especially one used for the scalp or for dressing the hair. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**pommy:** an obsolete form of the word pumice. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Pomona:** a city in southern California, east of Los Angeles. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**pomp:** a showy display; boastful show. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Pompeii:** an ancient city in southwest Italy, which in a.d. 79 was destroyed (completely covered in lava) by the eruption of the nearby volcano called Mount Vesuvius. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89



**Pompeii:** a humorous reference to Pompeii, an ancient city in southwest Italy, which in a.d. 79 was destroyed (completely covered in lava) by the eruption of the nearby volcano called Mount Vesuvius. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**pomposity:** the quality of being pompous, characterized by an exaggerated display of self-importance or dignity; boastfulness; arrogance. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**pomposity:** the quality of being pompous, characterized by an exaggerated display of self-importance or dignity; boastfulness; arrogance. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**pompous:** trying to seem magnificent or very important; inflated. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pompous robes:** literally, apparel or dress characterized by a pretentious or conspicuous display of dignity or importance in an attempt to impress others. Used figuratively in this sense. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Pon:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**pondered:** thought deeply about; considered carefully. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**ponderousness: (figurative)** the state or condition of being labored or dull. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Pongerbung, Mrs.:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pongo!: (slang)** a variation of bingo!, an exclamation denoting sudden action, success or comprehension. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Pontius:** Pontius Pilate, first century a.d. Roman prosecutor who condemned Jesus to be crucified. According to the Bible he attempted to not be responsible for Jesus' death by publicly washing his hands and giving responsibility to a mob of people who were calling for Jesus' death. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Pontius something-or-other:** a reference to Pontius Pilate, the governor of the Jews at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus (ca. a.d. 29); he was an official of the Roman Empire, to which the Jewish nation belonged at that time. According to the gospels, Pilate did not consider Jesus guilty and wanted to release him. Under pressure from the crowds in Jerusalem, however, Pilate sentenced Jesus to death on the cross, having first washed his hands as a symbol of getting rid of his responsibility for Jesus' fate. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Poobar, Vermont:** a made-up name for a town. —Academy Level III Glossary

**poof:** (1) an interjection used to express or indicate a sudden disappearance. (2) a short, sharp puff. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**poof:** an interjection used to express or indicate a sudden disappearance. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pooh!:** an exclamation of disdain or contempt. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Pooh-bah Planet:** a name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**poopdeck:** short, raised deck at the very stern of a vessel. See also stern in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**poor box:** a box, especially in a church, into which contributions for the poor can be dropped. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**Poor Richard's Almanack:** the composite name given to the almanacs issued from 1732 to 1757 by Benjamin Franklin. They were written under the pen name Richard Saunders and contained humor, information and proverbial wisdom, such as: / "Early to bed and early to rise, / Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." See also Franklin, Ben in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**pop:\*\*\*** designating or of music popular with the general public. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Pop:** (informal) Papa; Father. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pop:** (slang) hit; smack. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**pop:\*\*\*** strike, rap, knock. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Pop:\*\*\*** (US informal) Papa; Father. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Pop: (US informal)** Papa; Father. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**pop bottles:** bottles filled with a carbonated, nonalcoholic beverage; from the sound produced when the cork or cap is removed from the bottle. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Pope:** head of the Roman Catholic church. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Pope Benedict Pius Innocent, Mr.:** a humorous reference to Pope Clement VII, Pope of the Catholic Church from 1523 - 1534, who had shown himself to be unaware of the growing menace to his church from the Reformation, a religious movement that was attempting to reform the Roman Catholic Church. Further, he had aligned himself against Charles V, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1519 - 1558) resulting in poor relations. Charles V had Rome sacked in 1527 and Pope Clement was held prisoner for some months in one of his own castles. Later in the same year, he denied a divorce to Henry VIII, King of England, which ultimately resulted in the separation of England from the Catholic Church. See also Henry the VIII in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Pope Pius:** Pope Pius XII (1876 - 1958), supreme head (pope) of the Roman Catholic Church from 1939 until his death in 1958. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Pope Pius:** Pope Pius XII (1876 - 1958), supreme head (pope) of the Roman Catholic Church from 1939 until his death in 1958. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Pope Pius:** Pope Pius XII (1876 - 1958), supreme head (pope) of the Roman Catholic Church from 1939 until his death in 1958. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Pope Pius:** reference to one of the popes having the name of Pius. There have been 12 different popes so named. Pius XII held office at the time of this lecture. The word "pius" in Latin means pious: having or showing religious devotion. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Pope Piuses:** persons similar to a Pope Pius. There have been 12 popes called Pope Pius. Pope Pius XII was the Pope from 1939 - 1958. The word "pius" in Latin means pious: having or showing religious devotion. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Popeye brand:** a brand of spinach manufactured by Allen Canning Company of Arizona. Popeye is a comic strip character created by E. C. Segar (1894 - 1938) in 1929. In 1933, an animated cartoon series was released starring Popeye. His enemy, Bluto, would seemingly manage to defeat him, but Popeye would always spring back to victory after eating a can of spinach. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**popeyed:** having wide eyes that bulge out. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pop gun:** a child's toy gun from which a small wad of paper or wax is shot by compressed air, producing a loud pop. Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**popped off:** (slang) destroyed. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**popped up:** come promptly, suddenly or unexpectedly. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**popmeta:** a made-up variation of pocketa-pocketa: an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running internal combustion engine. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**poppy:** (slang) a coined word from pop, father and -y, a suffix used in forming terms of endearment. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**poppycock:** (slang) nonsense. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Poppy Day:** the day on which the end of World War I (November 11, 1918) is celebrated (also called Remembrance Day or Armistice Day). Artificial red poppies (recalling the poppies of Flanders fields, a strategic battleground of World War I) are traditionally sold in aid of ex-servicemen. These became an emblem of World War veterans based on the poem, "In Flanders Fields" written in 1915 by John McCrae (1872 - 1918 physician and poet) which has the following lines: / "If ye break faith with us who die / We shall not sleep, though poppies grow / In Flanders fields." —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**popular election:** an election open to all citizens who are qualified to vote. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Popular Mechanics:** a monthly US magazine covering the fields of science/technology, automobiles, aviation, electronics, etc. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Popular Mechanics:** a monthly US magazine covering the fields of science/technology, automobiles, aviation, electronics, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**population explosion:** the very great and continuing increase in human population in modern times. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**porcelain:** a hard, white, baked clay of which bathtubs, sinks, tiles, etc., are often made. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**por centium:** exaggerated pronunciation of per centum, percent. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**por cientum:** exaggerated pronunciation of per centum, percent. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Porkpie, Duke of:** a made-up title. A porkpie is a man's soft hat with a round, flat crown, so called from its resemblance in shape to a pork pie (a pie of pastry enclosing minced pork). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**port:** the left-hand side of a vessel when facing towards the bow. See also **bow** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**port arms: (military)** a position in rifle drilling where one carries, holds or places a rifle (or sword) in front of one, diagonally upward from right to left, as for inspection. See also **manual of arms** and **order arms** in this glossary. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Port Darwin:** a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Port Darwin:** a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Port Darwin:** a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Port Darwin:** a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Port Darwin:** a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Port Elizabeth:** a major seaport of South Africa on the Indian Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**portended:** indicated in advance; foreshadowed, as an omen does. Ñ Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**portends:** is an indication of; signifies. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**porter:** an employee who sweeps, cleans, does errands, etc., as in a bank, store or restaurant. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**porter:** a person who carries things. Ñ Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**portfolio:** the office of a minister of state or member of a cabinet. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**portholes:** round, window-like openings which each have a hinged, watertight, glass cover in the side of a vessel for admitting air and light. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Portland:** industrial city and port in northwestern Oregon, a state in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**portmanteau:** combining everything in the same bag. Used figuratively. A portmanteau is a case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessities when traveling, originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**portmanteau:** combining everything in the same bag. Used figuratively. A portmanteau is a case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessities when traveling, originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**portmanteau:** combining or blending several items, features or qualities. A portmanteau is a case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessities when traveling, originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**portmanteau word:** an invented word combining the sounds and meanings of two others. A portmanteau is a case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessities when traveling, originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback. —Class VIII #17, Approved November 1990

**Port Said:** a seaport city in northeast Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Port Said:** the second largest seaport in Egypt at the Mediterranean Sea end of the Suez Canal (a canal which connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea). It is known as having a high crime rate. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Portsmouth:** a city in England built on Portsea Island in Portsmouth Bay, south of London. It is the site of the chief naval station and naval arsenal of Great Britain. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Portsmouth:** a US Navy disciplinary center (naval prison) located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Americana Encyclopedia (from library call).

**Portsmouth:** a US Navy disciplinary center (naval prison) located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Portsmouth Naval Prison:** a US Navy disciplinary center located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Portsmouth Naval Prison:** a US Navy disciplinary center located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**ports of call:** ports visited briefly by a ship, usually to take on or discharge passengers and cargo or to undergo repairs. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**pose:** assert, state or put forward. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**pose:** attitude or frame of mind. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pose: (figurative)** attitude assumed for effect; pretense; affectation. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**posed:** presented or put forward. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Poseidon:** in Greek religion, god of the sea, protector of all waters. Powerful, violent and vengeful, he carried the trident (a three-pronged spear) with which he caused earthquakes. Black bulls were often sacrificed to him and bull fights took place in his honor. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**poses:** puts forward; presents. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**poseurs:** attempts to impress others by assuming or affecting a manner, degree of elegance, sentiment, etc., other than one's own. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**posing:** presenting or putting forward. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

- posing:** presenting or putting forward. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- positional altitude:** altitude deriving from an arbitrarily assigned position. Military officers and bureaucrats often depend heavily upon positional altitude. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- positive postulation:** the fact of making postulates which not only give no attention to any negative, but which do not assume that any negative is even possible. See also **postulates** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- positive suggestion:** suggestion by the operator to a hypnotized subject with the sole end of creating a changed mental condition in the subject by implantation of the suggestion alone. It is the transplantation of something in the hypnotist's mind into the patient's mind. The patient is then to believe it and take it as part of himself. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- positrons:** an elementary particle with the mass of an electron and a charge of the same amount as the electron's but positive. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Oxford American Dictionary.
- possum, playing:** (colloquial) pretending to be asleep, dead, unaware, etc. Opossums lie still as if paralyzed or pretending to be dead when they are attacked. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Post:** a common name for a newspaper. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- post:** an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- post:** a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- post:** a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- post:** a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- post:** a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- post:** a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- post:\*\*\*** a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- post:\*\*\*** a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which

is supervised in part by an executive. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Post:\*\*\*** short for Saturday Evening Post. See **Saturday Evening Post** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Post:** short for Washington Post: a large daily newspaper published in Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**post:** the starting gate at a racetrack. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**posted:\*\*\*** (one's name) placed upon a notice board as no longer a member (of a club, etc.) for nonpayment of dues or other irregularity. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Post, Emily:** (1873 - 1960) American writer born in Baltimore, Maryland. After writing some novels on social themes she turned to becoming mentor to Americans in all matters of social behavior and etiquette, broadcasting and writing newspaper articles on these subjects. Her book Etiquette (1922) was the foundation of her reputation. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**posterity:** all succeeding generations; future mankind.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**posterity:** succeeding or future generations collectively. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**postern:** rear; lesser. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**posthypnotic:** of, having to do with or carried out in the period following a hypnotic trance. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**post office department:** a humorous reference to the United States postal service whose famous motto is: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**postpartum:** of the period following childbirth. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**postpartum psychosis:** mental upset due to delivery of a baby. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**postpartum psychosis:** mental upset due to delivery of a baby. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**postpartum psychosis:** mental upset due to delivery of a baby. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**postulate:** (1) assume (a thing) to be true, especially as a basis for reasoning. (2) something taken for granted or assumed as a basis for reasoning; a fundamental principle. —HEV Approved Glossary

**postulate:** (1) (noun) a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself on his own self-determinism on data of the past, known or unknown. The postulate is always known. It is made upon the evaluation of data by the individual or on impulse without data. It resolves a problem of the past, decides on problems or observations in the present or sets a pattern for the future. (2) (verb) conclude, decide or resolve a problem or set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**postulate:** (1) (noun) a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. (2) (verb) make a postulate. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**postulate:** (1) put forward as a reality. (2) that self-determined thought which starts, stops or changes past, present or future efforts; a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. Postulates are self-created truths. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**postulate:** (1) something taken for granted or assumed as a basis for reasoning; a fundamental principle. (2) a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**postulate:** (1) something taken for granted or assumed as a basis for reasoning; a fundamental principle. (2) a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**postulate:** (1) to assume (a thing) to be true, especially as a basis for reasoning. (2) put forward as a reality. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**postulate:** (1) (verb) decide that something will happen; set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. (2) (noun) a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**postulate:** (1) (verb) decide that something will happen; set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. (2) (noun) a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**postulate:** (1) (verb) put forward as a reality. (2) (noun) conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself; thing put there as a reality. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself on his own self-determinism on data of the past, known or unknown. The postulate is always known. It is made upon the evaluation of data by the individual or on impulse without data. It resolves a problem of the past, decides on problems or observations in the present or sets a pattern for the future. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself on his own self-determinism on data of the past, known or unknown. The postulate is always known. It is made upon the evaluation of data by the individual or on impulse without data. It resolves a problem of the past, decides on problems or observations in the present or sets a pattern for the future. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself on his own self-determinism on data of the past, known or unknown. The postulate is always known. It is made upon the evaluation of data by the individual or on impulse without data. It resolves a problem of the past, decides on problems or observations



- in the present or sets a pattern for the future. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself; to conclude, decide or resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Academy Level II Glossary
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —PDC Volume 1, 7, 8 Approved Glossary
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- postulate:** a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- postulate:** a decision that something will happen. —Academy Level III Glossary
- postulate:\*\*\*** a decision that something will happen. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

- postulate:** a self-determined thought which starts, stops or changes past, present or future efforts; a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. Postulates are self-created truths. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- postulate:** decide that something will happen; set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- postulate:** decide that something will happen; set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- postulate:** generate or think a concept. A concept is a thought, and to postulate infers a requirement that something is something or that it isn't something or that some action is going to take place. In other words, postulate infers conditions and actions rather than just plain thought. (Note to translators: Lacking a proper English word for "causative thinking," the word postulate has been used in slight difference to its English definition. If there is a word in your language which means "self-impulsion" or "creation of a thought," use that instead of postulate.) —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- postulate: (verb)** put forward as a reality. (noun) conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself; thing put there as a reality. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- postulate checks:** checks written against nonexistent funds being counted as in-the-shop GI. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary
- postulated:** assumed to be true, especially as a basis for reasoning. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- postulated:** decided upon by the individual himself. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- postulated:** put forward as a reality. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Postulate Processing:** that processing which addresses the postulates, evaluations and conclusions of the preclear at the level of self-determined thought, yet Postulate Processing has some value when addressed to stimulus-response ideas. Postulate Processing is the primary and highest method of processing a thetan. With Creative Processing, it constitutes Scientology 8-8008. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Postulate Processing:** that processing which addresses the postulates, evaluations and conclusions of the preclear at the level of self-determined thought, yet has some value when addressed to stimulus-response ideas. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Postulate Processing:** that processing which addresses the postulates, evaluations and conclusions of the preclear at the level of self-determined thought, yet has some value when addressed to stimulus-response ideas. With Creative Processing, it constitutes Scientology 8-8008. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Postulate Processing:** that processing which addresses the postulates, evaluations and conclusions of the preclear at the level of self-

determined thought, yet has some value when addressed to stimulus-response ideas. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Postulate Processing:** that processing which addresses the postulates, evaluations and conclusions of the preclear at the level of self-determined thought, yet has some value when addressed to stimulus-response ideas. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**postulates:** conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**postulates:** conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself; things put there as a reality. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**postulates:** conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**postulates:** conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve problems or set patterns for the future or nullify patterns of the past. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**postulates:\*\*\*** conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**postulates:** decisions that something will happen. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Apr. early 1991

**postulates:** decisions that something will happen. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**postulates:** decisions that something will happen. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**postulates:\*\*\*** decisions that something will happen. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**postulates:** things assumed to be true, especially as a basis for reasoning. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**postulates:** things put there as a reality.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**postulates:** those self-determined thoughts which start, stop or change past, present or future efforts; conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. Postulates are self-created truths. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**postulates:** those self-determined thoughts which start, stop or change past, present or future efforts; conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**postulates:** those self-determined thoughts which start, stop or change past, present or future efforts; conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**postulating:** assuming to be true, real or necessary, especially as a basis for argument or reasoning. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**postulating:** deciding that something will happen; setting a pattern for the future or nullifying a pattern of the past. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**postulating:** making a postulate, a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Postum:** (trademark) the brand name of a coffee substitute produced by General Foods. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**posture:** place the body in a position, such as sitting, standing, walking, etc. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**postures:** affected or unnatural attitudes. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**postures:\*\*** positions or attitudes of the body or of bodily parts. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**pot:** short for potentiometer, a type of variable resistor (a device used to vary the amount of resistance in the path of electrical flow). A potentiometer can be used to increase or decrease the pressure (voltage) behind a flow of electrical energy and to change the volume of the flow. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**pot:** short for potentiometer, a type of variable resistor (a device used to vary the amount of resistance in the path of electrical flow). A potentiometer can be used to increase or decrease the pressure (voltage) behind a flow of electrical energy and to change the volume of the flow. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**pot:** (slang) marijuana. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**pot:** (slang) marijuana. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**pot:** (slang) marijuana. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Potala:** an eleven-story, gilt-roofed palace in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. The Potala is so large that it can be seen from miles away. It was built in the 7th century as the residence of the priest king of Tibet and its name means "Palace of the Gods." ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**potassium:** a mineral which helps to keep body fluids balanced and is important to the functioning of the nervous system. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**potassium bichromate:** same as potassium dichromate: a poisonous, yellowish-red crystalline salt used in dyeing, in photography, as an oxidizing agent, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**potato, drop (something) like it was a hot:** (colloquial) get rid of (something dangerous, unwanted, etc.) as quickly as possible. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**potentiality:** possibility or capability of becoming, developing, etc. Ñ Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**potentials:** amounts or quantities of energy or work available for use but not yet in motion. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**potential trouble source:** a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called a potential trouble source because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also **SPs** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**potential trouble source:** persons who are in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also SP in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**potential trouble source (PTS):** a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. He is called a potential trouble source because he can be a lot of trouble to himself and to others. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**potential trouble source (PTS):\*\*\*** persons who are in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also SP in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**potential trouble sources:** persons who are in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also SP in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**potential trouble sources:** persons who are in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also suppressive person in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**pot, going to:** going to ruin; falling apart. —Clearing Congress No. 5Ñ Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**pot-metal:** a metal formed from the mixture of lead and copper of which pots were formerly made. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**pot of gold at the end of the rainbow:** a reward. Reference to an old legend that if one reaches the spot where a rainbow touches the earth and digs there, one will be sure to find a pot of gold. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Potomac:** a river which forms the boundary between the US states of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. At Washington, DC, which is 125 miles from its mouth, the river becomes a tidal stream on which large ships can sail. See also Washington in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Potomac:** the Potomac River, which flows through Washington, DC. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Potomac:** the Potomac River, which flows through Washington, DC, (a city and the capital of the United States). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Potomac River:** a river which flows through Washington, DC. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Potomac River:** a river which flows through Washington, DC. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Potomac River:** a river which flows through Washington, DC. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**potpourri:** a combination of various incongruous elements. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**potpourri:** a combination of various incongruous elements. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**pots: (British slang)** persons of importance. —New Slant on Life Glossary  
Final approval 28.1.90

**Pottenger, Dr.:** Francis Marion Pottenger, MD (1869 - 1961), medical specialist in tuberculosis and founder of Pottenger Sanatorium in Monrovia, California. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**potter:** (chiefly British) keep busy in a rather useless way; putter. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**potty:** (British) odd; slightly crazy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**potty:** (colloquial) slightly crazy. —Academy Level III Glossary

**potty:** odd; slightly crazy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pot, went to:** went to ruin. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Poughkeepsie:** a city in southeastern New York situated on the east bank of the Hudson River about 66 miles north of New York City. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning "the reed-covered lodge by the little water place." —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Poughkeepsie:** a city in southeastern New York situated on the east bank of the Hudson River about 66 miles north of New York City. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning "the reed-covered lodge by the little water place." —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Poughkeepsie:** a city in southeastern New York situated on the east bank of the Hudson River about 66 miles north of New York City. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning "the reed-covered lodge by the little water place." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Poughkeepsie:** a city in southeastern New York situated on the east bank of the Hudson River about 66 miles north of New York City. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning "the reed-covered lodge by the little water place." —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Poughkeepsie:** a city in southeastern New York situated on the east bank of the Hudson River about 66 miles north of New York City. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning "the reed-covered lodge by the little water place." —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Poughkeepsie:** a city in southeastern New York state. Used in this lecture to represent a medium-sized American city. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Poughkeepsie:** a city in southeastern New York. Used in this lecture to represent a typical medium-sized American city. —Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1)  
Final approval 2.12.89

**Poughkeepsie:** a medium-sized city in southeastern New York. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Poughkeepsie Foundation:** a made-up name for an organization. Poughkeepsie is a city in southeastern New York. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Poughkeepsie Foundation:** a made-up name for an organization. Poughkeepsie is a city in southeastern New York. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**poultice:** a hot, soft, moist mass, as of flour, herbs, mustard, etc. Sometimes spread on cloth, applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pouncey:** tending to or likely to pounce: to spring, dash or come suddenly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pound:** monetary unit of the United Kingdom. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**pound:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called a pound sterling. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**pound:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**pound:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pound sterling. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**pound:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pound sterling. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**poundage:** weight in pounds. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —Academy Level II Glossary

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —SHSBC Binder 1, 15, 25, 30 Approved Glossary

**pounds:** the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom; also called pounds sterling. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**pounds:** the monetary unit of the United Kingdom. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**pound (something) home:** a variation of bring (something) home, impress upon or make (something) clear. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**pouter pigeon:** a breed of domestic pigeons that puff out their chests. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**powder mine:** a land mine using gunpowder as its explosive element. —Academy Level II Glossary

**powder-puffy:** (figurative) like a powder puff, a soft, feathery ball or pad, as of cotton or down, for applying powder to the skin. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Power:** a grade of release achieved through the auditing of Power Processes, resulting in an ability to handle power. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**power:** a state or nation of international authority or influences. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**power:** a state or nation of international authority or influences. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**power:** (dialect) a large number or quantity (of something specified). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**power:** (mathematics) the result obtained by multiplying a number by itself one or more times. The number two to the third power (2 x 2 x 2) is eight. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Power:** processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Power:** processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**power:** the product of a number multiplied by itself one or more times. Ten to the 21st power is the product of ten multiplied by itself twenty-one times. —Editor and World Book Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**powerhouse:** a building where electric power is generated. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**powerhouse:** a person, group, team, or the like, having great energy, strength or potential for success. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**powerhouse:** a person, team, etc., of great strength, energy, drive, etc. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**powerhouses:** (colloquial) powerful persons, teams, etc. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**powerhouses:** (colloquial) powerful persons, teams, etc. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**power, into:** into authority or office. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Power Process:** one of the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Power Process:** one of the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Power Process:** one of the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Power Process:** one of the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditor which made a Grade VII Power Release at the time of this lecture. Power is now delivered by a Class VII Auditor and makes a Grade V Power Release. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Power Processes:** the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Power Processes:** the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**powers of creation:** the people who hold power over one or who have a right to control one's activities. A variation of the phrase the powers that be. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**powwow:** (colloquial) any conference or gathering. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary



- poxes:** humorous reference to pocks, small blisters caused by smallpox, chicken pox, etc., or the scars sometimes left by these. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- PR:** abbreviation for public relations, the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- PR:** abbreviation for Public Relations, the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- PR:\*\*\*** abbreviation for public relations, the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- PR:** an abbreviation for public relations, which is essentially the art of making good works well known. In Scientology slang, "PR" is used to mean putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- PR:** an abbreviation for public relations, which is essentially the art of making good works well known. In Scientology slang, "PR" is used to mean putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- PR:\*\*\*** an abbreviation for public relations, which is essentially the art of making good works well known. In Scientology slang, "PR" is used to mean putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90
- PR:** Public Relations, the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- practical joke:** a trick or prank played upon some person usually in order to have a laugh at his expense. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Practical Scientology Course:** a course in Scientology which required 8 weeks of day training or a full course of evening or weekend training. This course consisted of learning the Auditor's Code, Tone Scale, communication, the E-Meter and other Scientology basics. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- practitioners:** persons engaged in the practice of a profession, occupation, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Praetorian Guard:** the bodyguards of ancient Roman emperors and commanders. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- Praetorian guards:** members of the Praetorian Guard: in Roman history, the bodyguards of a Roman commander or emperor. —Academy Level II Glossary
- prairie dog:** a small squirrellike, burrowing rodent of North America, with a barking cry. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary
- prairie dog:\*\*\*** a small squirrellike, burrowing rodent of North America, with a barking cry. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)
- prank:** a trick of an amusing, playful or sometimes malicious nature. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Pratt & Whitney:** Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, a division of the United Aircraft Corporation, who in 1927 developed the first truly successful large

- radial engine for airplanes. See also **radial engine** in this glossary.  
—SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Praxiteles:** (ca. 390 - 330 b.c.) one of the greatest Greek sculptors. He was excellent at portraying the human body, especially the female figure. His statues of the gods and goddesses were relaxed and human in appearance. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Praxiteles:** one of the greatest Greek sculptors of the 300s b.c. He was excellent at portraying the human body, especially the female figure. His statues of the gods and goddesses were relaxed and human in appearance. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- prayer:\*\*\*** (slang) a chance. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- prayer:** (slang) a chance. —Academy Level II Glossary
- prayer: (slang)** a chance. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- prayer: (slang)** a chance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- prayer: (slang)** a chance. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- prayer:** (slang) a chance. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- prayer: (slang)** a chance. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- prayer: (slang)** a chance to succeed. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- prayer: (slang)** a chance to succeed. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- prayer rug:** a rug to kneel on during prayer. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- prayer wheel:** a mechanical means for the recitation of mantras (syllables or verses with mystical efficacy) used by Tibetan Buddhists. The prayer wheel consists of a hollow, metal cylinder, often beautifully embossed, that is mounted on a rod. The mantra is written on a roll of paper and inserted in the cylinder after having been properly consecrated by a lama (priest). Each turning of the wheel by hand is equivalent to the prayer's oral recitation. The rationale is that the mantra when properly executed has a metaphysical power of its own. Its correct recitation, however, is difficult to learn and for the ordinary Tibetan the turning of the written word is a substitute that must be done much more frequently to make up for its lesser power. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- precariously:** in a manner dependent on chance circumstances, unknown conditions or uncertain developments; uncertainly. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- precedence:** priority in time or order. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- precesses:** undergoes precession: the rotation of a spinning rigid body that has been tipped from its vertical axis by external torques (forces that act to produce rotation) acting on it. This phenomenon is illustrated by the wobble of a top and the gyration of the earth's axis. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- precipice:** a vertical, almost vertical or overhanging rock face; steep cliff. Ñ Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**precipitate:** done or made without sufficient deliberation; overhasty; rash.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**precipitates:** causes to happen; brings on. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**precipitates:** causes to happen; brings on. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**precipitation:** being caused to happen before expected, warranted, needed or desired; bringing on; hastening. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**precipitous:** extremely or impassably steep. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**precipitous:** hasty; rash. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**preclear:** any person who has entered into Dianetics processing. A person who, through Dianetics processing, is finding out more about himself and life. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre- Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre- Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also Clear in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre- Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also Clear in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also clear in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1~The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also Clear in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also clear in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **clear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- preclear:** a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- preclear:** a person who is on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. A Clear is a being who, through Scientology and Dianetics processing, is able to form the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- preclear:** a person who, through Scientology processing, is finding out more about himself and life. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- preclear:\*\*\*** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also auditing in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also clear in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- preclear:** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- preclear:\*\*\*** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- preclear:\*\*\*** a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- preclear:** from pre- Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- preclear:** from pre- Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is a person who is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. See also auditing in this glossary. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- preclear:** from pre-Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through Dianetics auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- preclear:** from pre-Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through Dianetics auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also Clear in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- preclear:** from pre-Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is a person who is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- preclear ejection engram:** an engram containing such things as, "Don't ever come back," "I've got to stay away," etc., including any combination of words which literally mean ejection. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- preclears:** spiritual beings who are now on the road to becoming Clears, hence pre-Clears. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**precognitive:** having knowledge of a future event or situation, especially through extrasensory means. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**preconcept:** short for preconception, something conceived or imagined beforehand; something anticipated in thought. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**preconception:** a concept or opinion formed beforehand. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**preconception:\*\*\*** something conceived or imagined beforehand; something anticipated in thought. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**preconceptions:** ideas or opinions formed beforehand; biases or prejudices. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**preconceptions:\*\*\*** ideas or opinions formed beforehand; biases or prejudices. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**preconceptions:** ideas or opinions formed beforehand. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**precursors:** earlier engrams. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**predatory:** living by preying upon other animals. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**predecessor:** person holding a position or office before another. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**predecessor:** the person holding a position or office before another. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**predicated:** founded (a statement, action, etc.) or based (upon). —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**predicated:** founded or derived; based. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**predicated:** founded or derived from (a statement, action, etc.). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**predicating:** founding or basing (a statement, action, etc.). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**predigested:** made simpler or plainer, as for easier understanding. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**predispose:** to make liable, as to a disease. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**predisposes:** makes more likely to accept, get, etc.; inclines. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**predisposes:** makes more likely to accept, get, etc.; inclines. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**pre disposition:** a state of mind or body that renders a person liable to act or behave in a certain way or to be subject to certain diseases. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pre disposition:** the fact or condition of having an inclination or tendency to beforehand; susceptibility. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**predominance:** the state of surpassing all others in authority or influence. Ñ compiled from the Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89



**predominating:** being the stronger or leading element; prevailing. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**preempt:** take over. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**preferential rates:** the fees a preclear pays in order to get his choice of auditors and earliest service in the HGC. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**prefrontal lobes:** portion of the brain directly behind the forehead. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobes:** portion of the brain directly behind the forehead. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**prefrontal lobes:** the portion of the brain directly behind the forehead. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobes:** the portion of the brain directly behind the forehead. In a prefrontal lobotomy (a brain operation used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness) they are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. —HEV Approved Glossary

**prefrontal-lobotomied:** subjected to a prefrontal lobotomy, a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**prefrontal-lobotomied:** subjected to a prefrontal lobotomy, a surgical procedure in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**prefrontal lobotomies:** brain operations in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomies:** brain operations in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —Academy Level III Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomies:** brain operations in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomies:** brain operations in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomies:** (psychiatry) brain operations in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve

fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**prefrontal lobotomy:\*\*\*** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**prefrontal lobotomy:** a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Prehav assessment:** a method of discovering a level (a doingness or not doingness) on the Prehavingness Scale. See also **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**prehavingness:\*\*\*** See **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Prehavingness Scale:** a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Prehav level:** a point on the Prehavingness Scale. See **Prehavingness Scale** in this glossary. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Prehav level processes:** auditing procedures having to do with points on the Prehavingness Scale: a scale giving degrees of doingness or not-doingness. The Prehavingness Scale was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Prehav levels:\*\*\*** a point on the Prehavingness Scale. See **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Prehav line:** in 3D Criss Cross procedure, a list of items gotten from the preclear in listing the question: "Who or what would \_\_\_(a Prehav Scale level)\_\_\_," (the level obtained from prior assessment of the Prehav Scale.) See also **3D Criss Cross, listing, assessment** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Prehav Scale: Prehavingness Scale,** a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Prehav Scale:** short for Prehavingness Scale, a scale giving degrees of doingness or not-doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Prehav Scale:** short for Prehavingness Scale, a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Prehav Scale:** short for Prehavingness Scale, a scale giving degrees of doingness or not-doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Prehav Scale:** short for Prehavingness Scale, a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Prehav Scale:\*\*\*** short for Prehavingness Scale, a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained

havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics.  
—Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Prehav Scale:**\*\*\* short for Prehavingness Scale, a scale giving degrees of doingness or not-doiningness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have. For further information see Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics.  
—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**prejudicial:** tending to injure or impair. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary  
Final approval 30.3.90

**preliminary injunction:** (law) a judge's order to a person to do or refrain from doing a particular thing (an injunction) until the issue can be fully tried in court. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Prelogics:** statements of the common denominators of knowledge (also called The Qs), written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952. Knowledge is a pyramid, and knowledge as a pyramid has a common denominator which evaluates all other data below it. At the top point of this pyramid, we have what could be called a Q, and it could also be called a common denominator. It is in common to every other datum in this pyramid full of data. The Qs (Prelogics) are the highest echelon from which all other things are derived. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Prelogics:** statements of the common denominators of knowledge, written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**premature:** occurring or done before the usual or proper time, too early.  
—The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**premeditated:** considered or planned beforehand. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**premier:** the title of the prime minister of any of certain countries. See also **prime minister** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**premise:** a proposition (statement or assertion) upon which an argument is based or from which a conclusion is drawn. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**prenatal:** a Dianetics term which is used to denote an engram which is received before birth. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**prenatal:** a Dianetics term which is used to denote an engram which is received before birth. See also **Dianetics** and **engram** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**prenatal:** a Dianetics term which is used to denote (refer to) an engram which is received before birth. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**prenatal:** an engram which is received before birth. See also **engram** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**prenatal:** an engram which is received before birth. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **engram** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**prenatal:** characteristic of existing or taking place before birth. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**prenatal:** existing or taking place before birth. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**prenatal:** existing or taking place before birth. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**prenatal:** existing or taking place before birth. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**prenatal:** existing or taking place before birth. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**prenatal:** existing or taking place before birth. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**prenatal:** existing or taking place before birth. Prenatal is also a Dianetics term which is used to denote (refer to) an engram which is received before birth. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**prenatals:** engrams which are received before birth. —Academy Level III Glossary

**prenatals:** engrams which are received before birth. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**preoccupation:** the state of being excessively concerned with something; absorption of the attention or intellect. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**pre-OT:** a person beyond the state of Clear who, through higher auditing levels, is advancing to the full state of Operating Thetan (OT). An Operating Thetan is a state of beingness. It is a being "at cause over matter, energy, space, time, form and life." Operating comes from "able to operate without dependency on things," and Thetan is the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$  or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast. The pre-OT levels are New OT I through New OT VII. The actual OT levels begin at New OT VIII. See also preclear in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**pre-OT:** a thetan beyond the state of Clear who, through the pre-OT levels, is advancing to the full state of Operating Thetan (OT). See also Clear; OT; pre-OT levels; thetan in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pre-OT:** a thetan beyond the state of Clear who, through the pre-OT levels, is advancing to the full state of Operating Thetan (OT). —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**pre-OT levels:** the advanced auditing levels after Clear and preparatory to the actual OT levels which begin at New OT VIII. The pre-OT levels are New OT I through New OT VII. See also Clear; OT; pre-OT in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**prepared list:** a list designed to find bypassed charge and repair a faulty auditing action or life situation. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**prepared list:\*\*\*** a list of auditing commands or questions which has been issued in an HCO Bulletin. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Prepcheck:** a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run 3D Criss Cross. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in "varying the question" in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). In July 1962 it was further developed and began being done by repetitive command. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Prepcheck:** a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run 3D Criss Cross. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in "varying the question" in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). In July 1962 it was further developed and began being done by repetitive command. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Prepcheck:\*\*\*** a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run 3D Criss Cross. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in "varying the question" in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). In July 1962 it was further developed and began being done by repetitive command. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Prepcheck:** short for Preparatory check, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run 3D Criss Cross. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in "varying the question" in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). In July 1962 it was further developed and began being done by repetitive command. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Prepcheck:\*\*\*** short for Preparatory check, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run 3D Criss Cross. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in "varying the question" in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). In July 1962 it was further developed and began being done by repetitive command. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Prepchecking:** a procedure developed in 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run Routine 3D Criss Cross. Thus Prepchecking for Preparatory checking. The target of a prepcheck question was a chain of withholds. The purpose of Prepchecking was to set up a pc's rudiments so they would stay in during further clearing of the bank. Since September 1963 the term Prepchecking has been used to apply to a different procedure developed at that time. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Prepchecking:** short for Preparatory checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run 3D Criss Cross. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in "varying the question" in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). In July 1962 it was further developed and began being done by repetitive command. —Academy Level II Glossary

**prepchecking:** short for preparatory checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run advanced processes. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the

- Withhold System). See also **case** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Prepchecking:** short for Preparatory Checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run advanced processes. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- preponderance:** greater number; greater weight; greater power or influence. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- preponderance:** greater number; greater weight; greater power or influence. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- preponderance:** greater number; greater weight; greater power or influence. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- preponderance:** greater number; greater weight; greater power or influence. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- preponderance:** superiority in weight, power, influence, numbers, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- preposterous:** completely contrary to nature, reason or common sense; absurd; senseless; utterly foolish. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- preposterous:** so contrary to nature, reason or common sense as to be laughable; absurd; ridiculous. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- prep school:\*\*** short for preparatory school, a school where pupils are prepared for college. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- prep school:** short for preparatory school, a school where pupils are prepared for college. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- prep school:** short for preparatory school, a school where pupils are prepared for college. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Preps I/C, Central Organizing Bureau:** short for Preparations In-Charge, Organizing Bureau, Central Bureaux (1970), the post which was responsible for providing data to make trained people with. The basic functions of the Organizing Bureau of Central Bureaux were getting people (recruits) and data to train them. The Central Bureaux evolved into Flag Bureaux. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- prerelease:** any patient who is entered into therapy to accomplish a release from his chief difficulties, psychosomatic or aberrational. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- prerogative:** an exclusive right, privilege, etc., exercised by virtue of rank, office or the like. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- prerogatives:** exclusive rights, privileges, etc., exercised by virtue of rank, office or the like. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Presbyterian:** a member of the Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin (1509 - 1564, French theologian and



- religious reformer) and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder"). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Presbyterian:** a member of the Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin (1509 - 1564, French theologian and religious reformer) and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder"). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Presbyterian:** a member of the Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder"). See also Calvin, John in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Presbyterian church:** a Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin (1509 - 1564, French theologian and religious reformer) and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder"). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Presbyterian church:** a Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder"). See also Calvin, John in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Presbyterian Church:** a Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder"). See also Calvin in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Presbyterians:** members of the Presbyterian Church, a Christian church based on the doctrines of John Calvin (1509 - 1564, French theologian and religious reformer) and governed by presbyters (elders) who are all of equal rank. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- prescience:** knowledge of events or actions before they happen. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Prescott:** William Prescott (1726 - 1795), American soldier in the Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783). He was the commander of a body of men that were ordered to fortify Bunker Hill. Prescott, however, decided to fortify Breed's Hill since it commanded the town more effectively. As soon as the British saw the Americans in position on the morning of June 17, 1775, they opened fire, especially training their muskets on Prescott himself. Several bullets pierced his clothing but he paid no attention to them. His extraordinary coolness under fire inspired his men, and he is remembered as the major hero of the battle. See also Bunker Hill in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- prescription:** a formula directing the preparation of something. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- preselector:** of or having to do with something which selects in advance or chooses beforehand. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- presence:\*\*\*** the ability to project a sense of ease, poise or self-assurance, especially the quality or manner of a person's bearing before an audience. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- present time:** having to do with the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**present time:** the point on anyone's time track where his physical body (if alive) may be found. "Now." The intersection of the mest time track with the (postulated) theta time track. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**present time:** the time which is now and becomes the past as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. When we say someone should be in present time we mean he should be in communication with his environment. We mean, further, that he should be in communication with his environment as it exists, not as it existed. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**present time:** the time which is now and becomes the past as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**present time:** the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**present time:** the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now, as in "The preclear came up to present time," meaning the preclear became aware of the present environment. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**present time:** the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**present time:** the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**present time:** the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**present time:** the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**present time:** the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**present time:** the time which is now, rather than in the past. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be "out of present time" would be someone whose attention is fixed on past events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**present time:** the time which is now, rather than in the past. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be "out of present time" would be someone whose attention is fixed on past events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**present time:** the time which is now, rather than in the past. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be "out of present time" would be someone whose attention

is fixed on past events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**present time:\*\*\*** the time which is now, rather than in the past. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be "out of present time" would be someone whose attention is fixed on past events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**present time:** the time which is now, rather than in the past or future. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be "out of present time" would be someone whose attention is fixed on past or future events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Academy Level II Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Academy Level III Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that

he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the preclear has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the preclear has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**present time problem:\*\*\*** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**present time problem:\*\*\*** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the preclear has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**present time problem:** a special problem that exists in the physical universe "now" on which the preclear has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Preession 37:** a method of getting off withholds. It is one of the remedies used to get a beginning pc "in-session" (interested in own case and

- willing to talk to the auditor), therefore it is called a pre-session process. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Pre-session 37:** a method of getting off withholds. It is one of the remedies used to get a beginning pc "in-session" (interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor), therefore it is called a pre-session process. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- Pre-session 37:** a method of getting off withholds, run without a Model Session. It is one of the remedies used to get a beginning pc "in-session" (interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor), therefore it is called a pre-session process. For the full commands and procedure see HCOB 15 December 1960 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Pre-session 37:** a method of getting off withholds, run without a Model Session. It is one of the remedies used to get a beginning pc "in-session" (interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor), therefore it is called a pre-session process. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Pre-session 38:** a process designed to do nothing but remedy the pc's difficulty on which his attention is so fixed that his ability cannot be expanded. Pre-session 38 consists of hearing the individual's statement of a long-term present time problem and finding some reasonable genus for that problem (some reasonable departure point for that problem) on the E-Meter, and running that as an engram, preferably using beingness processes—e.g., "What part of that incident would you be willing to be?" —Academy Level II Glossary
- Pre-session:** short for Pre-session Process, a method of getting a beginning pre-clear or a person who is having difficulty into session. See also **session** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- President Kennedy:** John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- President Truman:** Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945 - 1953). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary
- Presley, Elvis:** (1935 - 1977) the king of American rock-and-roll from achieving stardom in 1956 through to the early 60s. Presley was a singer and guitarist known for his distinctive throaty tone and his aggressive, sexual delivery. When he first appeared on television in the 50s, the gyrations he performed while singing were considered too suggestive for broadcast and the cameras recorded him only from the waist up. One of his many famous songs was titled "All Shook Up." —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- press:** printed matter as a whole, especially newspapers and periodicals. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- press agent:** a person employed to promote the interests of an individual, organization, etc., by obtaining favorable publicity through advertisements, mentions in columns and the like. —Random House Second Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**press-agentry:** publicity produced by a press agent's work or skill, especially in making a person or thing seem more desirable, admirable or successful. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pressboard:** a kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small mixture of wood pulp, so called because originally used in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**press boy:** a person who writes for a newspaper, magazine, news service, etc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**presses home:** presses or pushes to the point at which one is aiming. —Academy Level II Glossary

**press home:** press or push to the point at which one is aiming. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**press (one's) luck:** (slang) take unnecessary risks in a situation that is already favorable. A variation of push one's luck. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**pressor:** short for pressor beam. See **pressor beam** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pressor beam:** a beam which can be put out by a thetan which acts as a stick and with which one can thrust oneself away or thrust things away. The pressor beam can be lengthened, and in lengthening, pushes things away. Pressor beams are used to direct action. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**pressor beam:** a beam which can be put out by a thetan which acts as a stick and with which one can thrust oneself away or thrust things away. The pressor beam can be lengthened, and in lengthening, pushes things away. Pressor beams are used to direct action. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**pressor beam:** a beam which can be put out by a thetan which acts as a stick and with which one can thrust oneself away or thrust things away. The pressor beam can be lengthened, and in lengthening, pushes things away. Pressor beams are used to direct action. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**pressor beam:** a beam which can be put out by a thetan which acts as a stick and with which one can thrust oneself away or thrust things away. The pressor beam can be lengthened, and in lengthening, pushes things away. Pressor beams are used to direct action. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pressor beam:** a beam which can be put out by a thetan which acts as a stick and with which one can thrust oneself away or thrust things away. The pressor beam can be lengthened, and in lengthening, pushes things away. Pressor beams are used to direct action. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pressor beam:** a beam which can be put out by a thetan which acts as a stick and with which one can thrust oneself away or thrust things away. The pressor beam can be lengthened, and in lengthening, pushes things away. Pressor beams are used to direct action. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**press releases:** statements or stories prepared for release to the news media, as by a government official or an organization. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**press releases:** statements prepared and distributed to the press by a public relations firm, governmental agency, etc. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**prestidigitosis:** a made-up word from prestidigitation, the doing of tricks by quick, skillful use of the hands and -osis, a state, condition or action. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**prestigious:** having a reputation, influence or distinction based on what is known of one's abilities, achievements, opportunities, associations etc. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**presto chango: (slang)** an immediate or sudden change, as if by magic. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**presto chango: (slang)** change immediately or suddenly, as if by magic (used as an interjection). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**presto digitanjo pretslolis:** a made-up magic command. Presto, meaning fast or at once, is frequently used in making up magic commands such as presto chango, a command to change right now. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**presumptuous:** too bold or forward; taking too much for granted. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Pretender:** James Francis Edward Stuart (1688 - 1766), English prince of Wales who claimed the English throne and led an unsuccessful revolt to obtain it. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**pretense:** a false or unsupported claim. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**pretenses:** false claims, excuses or shows. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**pretentious:** claiming a position of expertise when unjustified. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**preterm:** before the end of the period a pregnancy normally lasts. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pretty Boy Floyd:** Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 34), US bank robber and murderer. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pretty Boy Floyd:** Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 34), US bank robber and murderer. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Pretty Boy Floyd:** Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 1934), US bank robber and murderer. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**prevailed:** had superior force or influence; became victorious. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**prevailing:** predominant in extent or amount; most widely occurring or accepted; generally current. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**prevalence:** the condition of being widespread; of wide extent or occurrence; in general use or acceptance. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**prevalence:** the wide existence of; general practice, occurrence or acceptance. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**prevalent:** existing or occurring generally; widespread. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**prevarication:** the action of speaking falsely or misleadingly; deliberate misstatement or creation of an incorrect impression; lying. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Preventive Dianetics:** a large subject, infiltrating the fields of industry and agriculture and other specialized activities of man. Its basic principle is the scientific fact that engrams can be held to minimal content or prevented entirely with large gains in favor of mental health and physical well-being, as well as social adjustment. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Preventive Dianetics:** a large subject, infiltrating the fields of industry and agriculture and other specialized activities of man. Its basic principle is the scientific fact that engrams can be held to minimal content or prevented entirely with large gains in favor of mental health and physical well-being as well as social adjustment. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**Preventive Dianetics:** that branch of Dianetics based on the principle that engrams can be held to minimal content or prevented entirely, with large gains in favor of mental health and physical well-being as well as social adjustment. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**price of fish:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**price of fish:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**price of fish:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary



**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)  
—SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)  
—SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)  
—Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)  
—Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**price of fish, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)  
—State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**price of oranges, the:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, the price of fish, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**price of oysters in Australia:** the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, the price of fish, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**prim:** stiffly formal, precise, moral; proper, prudish, prissy, etc. --Webster's New World Student Edition (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**prima donna:** (colloquial) a temperamental, vain or arrogant person. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**prima donna:** the principal woman singer in an opera or concert. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**prima donna-ish:** (colloquial) temperamental, vain or arrogant. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**prima facie:** plain or clear; self-evident; obvious. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**primal:** first in time; original. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**primary:** having to do with primary school (a school in which elementary subjects are taught, comprising the first six or eight grades). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**primary:\*\*** of or having to do with primary school (a school in which elementary subjects are taught, comprising the first six or eight grades). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**primary targets:** a group of "understood" targets (objectives one intends to accomplish) which, if overlooked, bring about inaction. The first of these is somebody there, then worthwhile purpose, then somebody taking responsibility for the area or action, then form of organization planned well, then form of organization held or reestablished, then organization operating. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**primary targets:\*\*** a group of "understood" targets (objectives one intends to accomplish) which, if overlooked, bring about inaction. The first of these is somebody there, then worthwhile purpose, then somebody taking responsibility for the area or action, then form of organization planned well, then form of organization held or

- reestablished, then organization operating. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- prime (')**: a mark used to distinguish a letter, etc., from another of the same kind, as A'. In this book, (') is used to distinguish Joe' and Bill' from Joe and Bill in the earlier part of the cycle of communication. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- prime (')**: a mark used to distinguish a letter, etc., from another of the same kind, as A'. In this instance, (') is used to distinguish Joe' and Bill' from Joe and Bill in the earlier part of the cycle of communication. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- prime:** a term used to distinguish a letter, number or other character from another of the same kind. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- prime:** chief; most important. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- prime:\*\*\*** chief; most important. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- prime:** primary, original, fundamental; from which others are derived or on which they depend. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- prime:** ready; prepared. Used humorously as a play on words in "And Joe'Ñ same Joe, you see, but now prime to do it□.□.□." See also **prime (')** in this glossary. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89
- prime minister:** the head of the government in many nations, especially those having a parliamentary system of government. See also **parliamentary** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- prime ministers:** heads of governments in many nations, especially those having a parliamentary system of government (a system of government in which the power to make and execute laws is held by an assembly of representatives, usually of the entire nation) such as Britain and Canada. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- prime ministers:** heads of governments in many nations, especially those having a parliamentary system of government (a system of government in which the power to make and execute laws is held by an assembly of representatives, usually of the entire nation) such as Britain and Canada. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- prime molecule unfixd:** a humorous reference to the "Prime Mover Unmoved": a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle. It means the first cause of all movement, itself immovable. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- prime mover:** a person or thing that starts or does the most for any enterprise. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- Prime Mover Unmoved:** a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle. It means the first cause of all movement, itself immovable. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- prime mover unmoved:** a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle. It means the first cause of all movement, itself immovable. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Prime Mover Unmoved:** a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle. It means the first cause of all movement, itself immovable. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Prime Mover Unmoved:** a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle. It means the first cause of all movement, itself immovable. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**prime mover unmoved:** a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle. It means the first cause of all movement, itself immovable. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**prime postulate:** a basic purpose of the individual, or a goal. —Academy Level III Glossary

**priming cap:** a thin metal container filled with a small amount of explosive material, used to detonate the main explosive charge of a firearm. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**priming pan:** in early firearms, a recess in the side of a weapon holding a small amount of gunpowder, which, when exploded by the action of the hammer of the gun, fired the main charge. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**priming pan:** in early firearms, a recess in the side of a weapon holding a small amount of gunpowder, which, when exploded by the action of the hammer of the gun, fired the main charge. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**primitive:** of or at an early stage of civilization. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**primordial:** pertaining to or existing at or from the very beginning. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**primrose path:** the path of pleasure, self-indulgence, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Prince-Nez, Miss:** a humorous made-up name for a schoolteacher. Pince-nez are eyeglasses without side-pieces, kept in place by a spring gripping the bridge of the nose. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Prince of Darkness:** the Devil; Satan. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Prince of Darkness:** the Devil; Satan. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Prince of Peace:** Jesus Christ, regarded by Christians as the Messiah, or savior. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition and Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Prince Philip:** Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh (1921 - ), the husband of Queen Elizabeth II of England. In 1947 he became a British citizen and was created duke of Edinburgh when he married the queen and in 1957 was entitled prince. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Princess Pats:** (military) short for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, a unit formed by Major Andrew Hamilton Gault in Ottawa, Canada in 1914. They were named after Princess Patricia, the daughter of the Duke of Connaught (1850 - 1942) and granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth of England. Their dress uniform consisted of a red coat and a spiked helmet and they served in both World War I and II. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

- Prince, The:** a controversial political treatise by Niccolò Machiavelli (1469 - 1527). It was completed in 1517 and sets forth the idea that a ruler need not trouble himself about the means he uses to accomplish a purpose. He must use any means, no matter how wicked, to strike down his enemies and make his people obey. He also set down rules to be followed to keep power. See also Machiavelli in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Princeton:** a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Princeton:** a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Princeton:** a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Princeton:** a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs and for its scientific research. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Princeton:** a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs and for its scientific research. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- Princeton:** a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Princeton:\*\*\*** a prestigious American university located in the State of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Princeton School of Government:** the Naval School of Military Government at Princeton University, a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Princeton School of Government:** the Naval School of Military Government at Princeton University, a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Princeton School of Government:** the Naval School of Military Government at Princeton University, a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Princeton University:** a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey. It is noted for its school of public and international affairs and for its scientific research. ÑThe Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89 (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- principal:\*\*\*** first in rank, authority, importance, etc.; chief; main. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- PRing:** "PR" is an abbreviation for public relations, which is essentially the art of making good works well known. In Scientology slang, "PRing" is used to mean putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke

- screen for idleness or bad actions. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- PRing:**\*\*\* "PR" is an abbreviation for public relations, which is essentially the art of making good works well known. In Scientology slang, "PRing" is used to mean putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- printed circuit: (in electronic equipment)** a circuit in which the interconnecting wires have been replaced by conductive strips printed, etched, etc., onto a sheet of nonconductive materials. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- private:** a common soldier, not an officer; a soldier of the lowest rank. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- private:** a common soldier, not an officer; a soldier of the lowest rank. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- private:** a common soldier, not an officer; a soldier of the lowest rank. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- private:** belonging to a common soldier of the lowest rank. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- private:** soldier or marine of the lowest rank. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- privation:** lack of the ordinary necessities or comforts of life. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- prizefight:** a contest between boxers for a prize, a sum of money, etc. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- PRO:**\*\*\* abbreviation for Public Relations Officer. A person who handles public relations, the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- PRO:** Public Relations Officer; also the activity or product of a Public Relations Officer, i.e., public relations. The PRO formulates, guides and utilizes public opinion to the end of enhancing the repute and expansion of his organization or client. He changes opinions or molds opinions or gets things well thought of. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- pro:**\*\*\* short for professional. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- probe:** a searching examination. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- probes:** unmanned spacecraft carrying scientific instruments to record or report back information about space, planets, etc. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- Problems Intensive:** a procedure wherein the auditor gets from the pc self-determined changes he has made in his life (such as deciding to move, get a different job, etc.), locates the prior confusion to the change by asking the pc for it and cleans the area up using a specific auditing procedure. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- Problems Intensive:** a procedure wherein the auditor gets from the pc self-determined changes he has made in his life (such as deciding to move, get a different job, etc.), locates the prior confusion to the

change by asking the pc for it and cleans the area up using a specific auditing procedure. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Problems Intensive:** a procedure wherein the auditor gets from the pc self-determined changes he has made in his life (such as deciding to move, get a different job, etc.), locates the prior confusion to the change by asking the pc for it and cleans the area up using a specific auditing procedure. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Problems Intensive:** a procedure wherein the auditor gets from the pc self-determined changes he has made in his life (such as deciding to move, get a different job, etc.), locates the prior confusion to the change by asking the pc for it and cleans the area up using a specific auditing procedure. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Problems Intensive:** a procedure wherein the auditor gets from the pc self-determined changes he has made in his life (such as deciding to move, get a different job, etc.), locates the prior confusion to the change by asking the pc for it and cleans the area up using a specific auditing procedure. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Problems Intensive:\*\*\*** a procedure wherein the auditor gets from the pc self-determined changes he has made in his life (such as deciding to move, get a different job, etc.), locates the prior confusion to the change by asking the pc for it and cleans the area up using a specific auditing procedure. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Problems of Comparable Magnitude:** a process in which the auditor locates the actual problem the preclear is having, has him describe it and then has him invent problems of comparable magnitude to that problem. See also comparable magnitude in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Problems of Comparable Magnitude:** a process in which the auditor locates the actual problem the preclear is having, has him describe it and then has him invent problems of comparable magnitude (similar importance) to that problem. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Problems of Comparable Magnitude:** a process in which the auditor locates the actual problem the preclear is having, has him describe it and then has him invent problems of comparable magnitude to that problem. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Problems of Work, The:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of work. This contains solutions to the basic difficulties associated with work, such as overcoming exhaustion, the secrets of efficiency, handling confusing situations and much more. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**proboscis:** a long flexible snout, as an elephant's trunk. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Procedure 30:** an auditing procedure in which the auditor first gets into two-way communication with the preclear and keeps up this communication to get an idea of some sort of present time problem, if the preclear has any, and tackle this problem, if found, head on. The auditor and preclear would tackle any possibility that this individual was unable to duplicate a command many times. Then the auditor runs three processes: first, Opening Procedure by

Duplication; second, Straightwire on the subject of problems using the question "Give me some problems that you don't have to solve at this moment"; and third, Granting of Beingness using the question "Who would grant beingness to □.□.□.□?" And in the blank may be placed anything the auditor might think of, each time until the preclear replies without communication lag. See also **present time problem; Opening Procedure by Duplication; Straightwire; Granting of Beingness; communication lag** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**process:** (1) give auditing to. See also **auditing** in this glossary. (2) a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**process:** (1) (noun) a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**process:** (1) (noun) a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. (2) (verb) apply processes to. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**process:** (1) (noun) a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. (2) (verb) apply processes to. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**process:** (1) (noun) a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. (2) (verb) give auditing to. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**process:** (1) (verb) apply processes to. (2) (noun) a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**process:** apply a Scientology process to another. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**process:** apply a Scientology process to another using a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life. More fully, a process is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or actions calculated to free the preclear. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**process:** a set of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life. More fully, a process is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or

actions calculated to free the preclear. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life. More fully, a process is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or actions calculated to free the preclear. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life. More fully, a process is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or actions calculated to free the preclear. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life. More fully, a process is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or actions calculated to free the preclear. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Academy Level III Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary



**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. See also auditor in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**process:\*\*\*** a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Clearing Congress No. 5Ñ Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**process:\*\*\*** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. See also Scientology and Dianetics in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. Used humorously in this lecture. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**process:** a set of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. See also **Dianetics** and **Scientology** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**process:** give auditing to. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**process: (verb)** to apply a Scientology process to another; (noun) a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. See also **auditor**. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**processed:** addressed with a Scientology process. See also **process** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**processed:** given auditing. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**processed:** given Scientology processes and procedures by a trained practitioner. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**processed:** have Scientology processes and procedures applied to one by a trained practitioner. ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**processed:** have Scientology processes and procedures applied to one by a trained practitioner. This is called processing. The exact definition of processing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Processing is also called auditing (see **auditor** in this glossary). —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**processed:** having had questions asked or commands given by an auditor which helped one find out things about himself or life and improved his condition. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**processed:** required (someone) to answer questionnaires, perform various tasks and sometimes to undergo physical and aptitude classification examinations before the beginning or termination of a period of service. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**processes:** continuous actions, operations or series of changes taking place in a definite manner. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**processes:** sets of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life. More fully, a process is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or actions calculated to free the preclear. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**processes:** sets of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**process, in:** being processed, receiving auditing. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**processing:** (1) (verb) applying processes to. (2) (noun) the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**processing:** applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**processing:** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**processing:** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**processing:** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**processing:** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**processing:** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**processing:** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**processing:\*\*** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**processing:** same as auditing. See **auditing** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. See also **process** in this glossary. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he

can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. See also **processes** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**processing:\*\*\*** the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is:\*\*\* The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. See also **process** in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: the action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging

him for that answer. Also called auditing. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. See also **auditor** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**processing:** the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. See also **Dianetics, Scientology** and **process** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**processing:** the application of Dianetics processes and procedures by a trained auditor. Also called auditing. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**processing:** the application of Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is: The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Process S2:\*\*\*** a Scientology auditing process. For further information, see Academy Level IV course. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Process Zed:** a made-up name for an unspecified process. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**proclivities:** natural or habitual tendencies or inclinations. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**proclivity:** a natural or habitual tendency or inclination. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**procreate:** beget or generate (offspring). —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**procreation:** bringing (a living thing) into existence by the natural process of reproduction. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**procreation:** bringing living things into existence by the natural process of reproduction. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**procreation:** bringing living things into existence by the natural process of reproduction. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**Procter and Gamble:** a large American corporation which owns and operates numerous companies that produce popular brands of detergents, toiletries, etc. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**prodding:** urging; nagging. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**prodding:** urging; nagging. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**prodigies:** people, things or acts so extraordinary as to inspire wonder; specifically, a child of highly unusual talent or genius. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**producingness:** state, quality or instance of producing. ÑMoney Glossary.  
Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Product 0 (Zero):**\*\*\* the basic training courses for recruits into the Sea Org, resulting in a hatted Sea Org member. See also Sea Org in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**product:** a finished, high-quality service or article, in the hands of the being or group it serves, as an exchange for a valuable. That is a product. In other words, it isn't a product at all unless it's exchanged. Unless it's exchangeable it's not a product at all. Even an individual in an organization has to put his service or article in the hands of some other staff member before it could be called a product. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**product clearing:** a procedure done with a person to establish and clear what his product isÑthis procedure can be done for any or all of the 21 departments of his own organizing board, for his post or for his hat in life. It consists of questions and actions designed to help the person work out exactly what he should be producing and how to go about getting that product. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**production, make (something) into a:** (colloquial) dwell on or fuss over (something) needlessly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Product Officer:** the staff member who controls and operates the org and its staff to get production. He is there to get the final valuable products. See also Org Officer in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Product Officer:** the staff member who controls and operates the org and its staff to get production. He is there to get the final valuable products. See also Org Officer in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Product Officer:** the staff member who controls and operates the org and its staff to get production. He is there to get the final valuable products. See also Org Officer in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**product officer:**\*\*\* the staff member who controls and operates the org and its staff to get production. He is there to get the final valuable products. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Product Officer - Org Officer System:** that system wherein an Executive Director or Commanding Officer had (or was) a Product Officer. The Product Officer was supported by an Org Officer to keep the place organized. Further information on the Product Officer - Org Officer System is contained in the Flag Executive Briefing Course tapes. See also Product Officer and Org Officer in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Product Officer - Org Officer System:** that system wherein an Executive Director or Commanding Officer has (or is) a Product Officer. The Product Officer is supported by an Org Officer to keep the place organized. Further information on the Product Officer - Org Officer System is contained in the Flag Executive Briefing Course tapes. See also Product Officer and Org Officer in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**product officer - org officer system:** that system wherein an Executive Director or Commanding Officer has (or is) a Product Officer. The

Product Officer is supported by an Org Officer to keep the place organized. Further information on the product officer - org officer system is contained in the Flag Executive Briefing Course (FEBC) tapes. See also **Flag Executive Briefing Course** in this glossary.

—Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Product - Org Officer System:** that system wherein an Executive Director or Commanding Officer has (or is) a Product Officer. The Product Officer is supported by an Org Officer to keep the place organized. Further information on the Product Officer - Org Officer System is contained in the Flag Executive Briefing Course tapes. See also **Product Officer** and **Org Officer** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Products 1, 2, 3 and 4:\*\*\*** the different products involved in production. These are (1) the establishment of something that produces, (2) operating that which produces in order to obtain a product, (3) repairing or correcting that which produces and (4) repairing or correcting that which is produced. That makes a minimum of four products for any production cycle. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**profaned:** treated (sacred things) with irreverence or contempt.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Professional Auditor Bulletin:** (abbreviated PAB) one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Professional Course:** a course in Scientology which centered around recorded lectures between May and December 1954 by LRH covering such subjects as the historical and philosophical background of Scientology, the four conditions of existence, the Axioms of Scientology and several specific processes and application of Scientology in everyday life. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Professional Course:** a course in Scientology which centered around the basic books by L. Ron Hubbard and the Professional Course Booklets (also known as the 50 Course Booklets). These booklets were compiled from transcripts of lectures given by Ron during the spring and summer of 1952. The tapes of these lectures were supplemented by the booklets and together they formed the materials of the Professional Course. The course was six weeks in length and at the end of each week the students took an examination on what they had covered. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Professional School:** a Scientology training institute located in Phoenix, Arizona in 1953. The HCA Course and higher levels of training were delivered here. See also **HCA Course** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Professor Albert:** Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940; formulated the theory of the conversion of mass into energy, opening the way for the development of the atomic



- bomb. See also Einsteinian relativity in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Professor Blotz:** a satirical, made-up name for a psychiatrist. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Professor Fromptf:** a made-up name for a professor. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Professor Snodgrass:** a made-up name for a professor. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Professor Whump:** a made-up name for a professor. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- proffered:** brought or put before a person for acceptance; offered, presented, tendered. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- profile:** a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- profile:** a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- profile:** a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- profile:** a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- profile:** a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- profile:** an Oxford Capacity Analysis graph; a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —Academy Level II Glossary
- profiles:** American Personality Analysis graphs. See APA in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- profiles:** Oxford Capacity Analysis graphs; specially prepared graphs which plot ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- profiles:** Oxford Capacity Analysis graphs; specially prepared graphs which plot ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- profiteer:** a person who makes an unfair profit by taking advantage of public necessity. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Profumo:** John Dennis Profumo (1915 - ), British secretary of state for war from 1960 until 5 June 1963. He resigned after admitting that he had lied to Parliament about an affair with Christine Keeler, who at the same time had been seeing Captain Yevgeni Ivanov, a Soviet attaché in London. The moral and security aspects of the scandal fed newspaper headlines for weeks and nearly forced a general election to oust his Conservative Party. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Profumo:** John Dennis Profumo (1915 - ), British secretary of state for war from 1960 until 5 June 1963. He resigned after admitting that he had lied to Parliament about an affair with Christine Keeler, who at

the same time had been seeing Captain Yevgeni Ivanov, a Soviet attaché in London. The moral and security aspects of the scandal fed newspaper headlines for weeks and nearly forced a general election to oust his Conservative Party. —NED Approved Glossary

**Profumo:** reference to the case involving John Dennis Profumo (1915 - ), British secretary of state for war from 1960 until 5 June 1963. He resigned after admitting that he had lied to Parliament about an affair with Christine Keeler, who at the same time had been seeing Captain Yevgeni Ivanov, a Soviet attaché in London. The moral and security aspects of the scandal fed newspaper headlines for weeks and nearly forced a general election to oust his Conservative Party. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Profumo witnesses:** reference to the witnesses brought before trial over the Profumo exposé which concerned John Dennis Profumo (1915 - □), British secretary of state for war from 1960 until 5 June 1963 and Stephen Thomas Ward (1913 - 1963), British osteopath and society portraitist. Ward had introduced a Christine Keeler to Profumo in the early 1960s. In March 1963, Profumo lied to Parliament about an affair he had with Christine Keeler, who at the same time had been seeing Captain Yevgeni Ivanov, a Soviet attaché in London. The moral and security aspects of the scandal fed newspaper headlines for weeks. Ward, who was on trial for living off the earnings of prostitutes, disclosed the fact that Profumo had lied to Cabinet members earlier that year. Keeler herself was the principal witness at Ward's trial held during the summer, although in 1962 she had been convicted of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice with regards to two other affairs she had been involved in. Profumo resigned from office after confessing that he had lied. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**progeny:** children, descendants or offspring collectively. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**progeny:** children, descendants or offspring collectively. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**progeny:** children, descendants or offspring collectively. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**progeny:** children, descendants or offspring collectively. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**progeny:** offspring; descendants. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**prognosis:** a forecast or forecasting; especially a prediction of the probable course of a disease in an individual and the chances of recovery. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**prognosis:** a prediction of the probable course of a disease in an individual and the chances of recovery. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**prognostication:** prediction, especially from signs or indications. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**program:** any series of actions designed by a C/S to bring about definite results in a pc. A program usually includes several sessions. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**program:** any series of actions designed by a C/S to bring about definite results in a pc. A program usually includes several sessions. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**program:** any series of actions designed by a C/S to bring about definite results in a pc. A program usually includes several sessions. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**Program Case Supervisor:** that person assigned the responsibility of overseeing the delivery of and ensuring the proper and exact application of all aspects of the Purification program to individual casesÑpersons being treated or helped. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Program Chief:** the post in the Programs Branch which is responsible for getting programs executed in the orgs assigned to it. See also Programs Branch in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**programed:** drawn up with a program: any series of actions designed by a C/S to bring about definite results in a preclear. A program usually includes several sessions. See also Case Supervisor and **preclear** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**programed:** given the overall planning of the courses, auditing and study one should follow for the next extended time period. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**programed:** given the overall planning of the courses, auditing and study one should follow for the next extended time period. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Programs Branch:** a branch of the Operations Bureau, in the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs, which is responsible for getting evals and programs executed, resulting in viable, productive and expanding orgs. Earlier Flag Bureaux org boards had Programs as a bureau in itself. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Programs Bureau:** a bureau in the Flag Bureaux responsible for getting evals and programs executed, resulting in viable, productive and expanding orgs. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**program scale:** reference to the State of Case Scale, a scale devoted to chronic case level and useful in programing a case. For more information, see HCOB 8 June 63R, THE TIME TRACK AND ENGRAM RUNNING BY CHAINS BULLETIN 2, in Technical Bulletins Volume VII. —NED Approved Glossary

**progressive:** a person who favors or strives for reform in politics, education or other fields. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Prohibition:** a period in the United States (1920-1933) in which the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes were forbidden (prohibited) by Federal law. (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Prohibition:** a period in the United States (1920 - 1933) in which the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes were forbidden (prohibited) by Federal law. Most of the smuggling and distribution of illicit liquor was controlled by organized crime. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Prohibition:** of or concerning the period (1920 - 1933) in the United States when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was in force and alcoholic beverages could not legally be manufactured, transported or sold. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Prohibition:\*\*\*** of or concerning the period (1920 - 1933) in the United States when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was in

- force and alcoholic beverages could not legally be manufactured, transported or sold in the US. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Prohibition:** the period (1920 - 33) in the United States when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was in force and alcoholic beverages could not legally be manufactured, transported or sold in the US. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- Project Clear:** a Scientology campaign of the late 1950s involving various promotional and technical actions. The campaign was promoted both to Scientologists via magazines and other comm lines, and to the broad public via ads. Also called Operation Clear. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Project Clear:** a Scientology campaign of the late 1950s involving various promotional and technical actions. The campaign was promoted both to Scientologists via magazines and other comm lines, and to the broad public via ads. Also called Operation Clear. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- projectiles:\*\*\*** objects made to be shot with force through the air, such as cannon shells, bullets or rockets. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- projection-model:** a type of arrangement that projected the image of the needle dial of an E-Meter onto a screen so that it could be observed by an audience. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- projects:** causes to move forward, or onward in any direction. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- Prokofiev:** the works of Sergei Sergeyevich Prokofiev (1891 - 1953) Russian composer. Toured the world as a pianist and conductor until 1938 when he returned to the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). His early works are often harsh and strident; later pieces are lyrical, simplified and popular in style. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- Prokofiev:** the works of Sergei Sergeyevich Prokofiev (1891 - 1953), Russian composer. He toured the world as a pianist and conductor until 1938 when he returned to the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). His early works are often harsh and strident; later pieces are lyrical, simplified and popular in style. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- prolixity:** tending to speak at great length. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- prom:** a ball or dance, as of a particular class at a school or college. —NED Approved Glossary
- promiscuity:** having casual, random sexual relations. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- promiscuity:** having casual, random sexual relations. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- promiscuous:** having sexual relations with many people. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- promised (one) the sun, moon and stars:** a variation of promised the moon: promised something impossible. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- promontory:** a peak of high land that juts out into a body of water. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**promote:** help bring about or further the growth or establishment of.  
—Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**promotion:** making something known and thought well of. In Scientology activities it means to send something out that will cause people to respond either in person or by their written order or reply to the end of applying Scientology service to or through the person or selling Scientology commodities, all to the benefit of the person and the solvency of the organization. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**promotion:** making something known and thought well of. In Scientology activities it means to send something out that will cause people to respond either in person or by their written order or reply to the end of applying Scientology service to or through the person or selling Scientology commodities, all to the benefit of the person and the solvency of the organization. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**promotion:** the act of making something known and thought well of. In Scientology activities, it means sending something out that will cause people to respond either in person or by their written order or reply. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Promotion Department:** (also called the Department of Promotion and Marketing) the department responsible for sending out informative promotion (magazines, brochures, etc.) on all services and items the org delivers. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Prom-Reg:** an abbreviation for the Department of Promotion and Registration. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Prom-Reg:** an abbreviation for the Department of Promotion and Registration. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**promulgation:** the making known (of something) to the public; proclaiming. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**prone:** disposed; liable; more than usually likely to suffer. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**prone:** having a natural inclination or tendency to something. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**prone:** inclined; liable. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**pronoun:** a word that is used in the place of a noun (a word that names a person, place or thing). The word pronoun comes from the Latin pro, instead of, in the place of + noun. Examples of pronouns are he, she, it, them, theirs, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pronouns:** words that are used in the place of nouns (words that name a person, place or thing). The word pronoun comes from the Latin pro, instead of, in the place of + noun. Examples of pronouns are he, she, it, them, theirs, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**pronunciamento:** a public declaration; proclamation. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**pronunciamentos:** public declarations or pronouncements; proclamations. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**pronunciation:\*\*\*** the way something is said. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**proofed:** made resistant or impervious to something. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**proofed up:** made resistant or impervious to something. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**proof of the pudding:** a shortened version of the old proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**proof of the pudding:** a shortened version of the old proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**proof of the pudding:** the true test of something. A shortened form of the expression the proof of the pudding is in the eating, an old proverb meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**proof of the pudding is the eating, the:** performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. A variation of the old proverb "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**proof of this pudding:** a portion of the expression the proof of the pudding is in the eating, an old proverb meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**proof of this pudding:** a shortened variation of the old proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**proof (something) up:** make (something) resistant or impervious. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**prop:** short for property: a usually movable item, other than costumes or scenery, used on the set of a theater production, motion picture, etc.; any object handled or used by an actor in a performance. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**propaganda:** information, ideas or rumors deliberately widely spread to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc. Ñ All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**propaganda:** information, ideas or rumors deliberately widely spread to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**propagandists:** people involved in producing or spreading propaganda. See also propaganda in this glossary. Ñ All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**prophets:** persons who speak for God or a god, or as though under divine guidance. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**propitiate:** act in a manner calculated to reduce the anger or win the favor of another; try to make calm or quiet. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**propitiate:** attempt to appease or buy off some danger or imagined danger. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**propitiate:** attempt to appease or buy off some danger or imagined danger. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**propitiation:** a level of the Tone Scale at which one attempts to appease or buy off some danger or imagined danger. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**propitiation:** the act of causing to become favorably inclined; winning or regaining the good will of; appeasing or conciliating. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**propitiation:** the act of preventing or reducing the anger of; the act of winning the favor of. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**propitiative:** acting in a manner calculated to reduce the anger or win the favor of another; trying to make calm or quiet. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**propitiative:** acting in a manner calculated to reduce the anger or win the favor of another; trying to make calm or quiet. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**propitiative:** acting in a manner calculated to reduce the anger or win the favor of another; trying to make calm or quiet. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**propitiative:** acting in a manner calculated to reduce the anger or win the favor of another; trying to make calm or quiet. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**proposition: (US informal)** a business enterprise; an affair to be dealt with; an undertaking. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**propound:** put forward or offer for consideration, acceptance or adoption; set forth; propose.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**propounding preponderances:** a coined expression meaning, basically, very important or significant propositions or questions. From propound (put forward; propose) and preponderance (something of greater weight, power, influence, importance, etc.). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**propoundous proponderance:** a humorous play on “profound utterance” to indicate the heavy significance of the question. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**propoundous propunderance:** a humorous pronunciation of “profoundest preponderance” from profoundest: of the deepest meaning; of the greatest and most broadly inclusive significance and preponderance: the fact or quality of being superior in power, influence, force, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**proprietor:** one who owns and operates a business establishment. Ñ Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**proprietor:** owner. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**propriety:** conformity to established standards of good or proper behavior or manners.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**propsman:**\*\*\* the person in a theatrical company who is responsible for securing, handling and storing props (short for properties), which are the usually movable items, other than costumes or scenery, used on the set of a theater production, motion picture, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**props out from underneath, pull the:** (informal) a variation of pull the rug out. See also **rug out from underneath, pulling the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**pros and cons:** all that can be said for or against something. Pro is a Latin word meaning "for". Con is a contraction of contra (Latin for "against"). —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**proscribe:** prohibit as wrong or dangerous; condemn. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**prose:** speech or writing that is not poetry; ordinary language. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**prose:** speech or writing that is not poetry; ordinary language. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**prose:**\*\*\* the ordinary form of spoken or written language, as distinguished from poetry or verse. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**prosepah:** a made-up word. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**protagonist:** the main character in a drama, novel or story, around whom the action centers. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**protein:** an organic compound containing nitrogen occurring in plant and animal tissue and forming an essential part of the food of animals. —HEV Approved Glossary

**protein hydrolysate:** a protein compound formed by hydrolysis: a chemical decomposition in which a compound is split into other compounds by reacting with water. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Protestant:** of or pertaining to the Protestant church, the Christian body that separated from the Catholic church in the 16th century religious movement for reform of certain doctrines and practices of the Catholic church. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**protocol:** the code of ceremonial forms and courtesies, of precedence, etc., accepted as proper and correct in official dealings. For example, in the navy, there are certain courtesies which a junior officer observes in dealing with senior officers, including how to address senior officers, when to salute, when to remove the cap, etc. The standard form for a business letter or contract would also be an example of protocol. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**proton:** one of the particles that make up the nucleus of an atom. A proton has a single positive electric charge. —All About Radiation Glossary (Final approval 27.9.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**proton negatron nuncus:** a coined phrase composed of proton: one of the positively charged particles that make up the nucleus of an atom; negatron: a negatively charged particle in an atom, and nuncus: a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary



**protons:** tiny particles found in the center of an atom. Protons have a positive electric charge. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**protoplasm:\*\*\*** essential living matter of cells. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**protoplasm:** essential living matter of cells. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**protoplasm:** the essential living matter of cells. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**protoplasmic:** of or having to do with the essential living matter of cells. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**protoplasm line: see genetic line** in this glossary. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**protracted:** drawn out, lengthened in duration; prolonged. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**proven-up:** fully documented and demonstrated to be a fact. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**prove out:** be established as correct or workable; be tested exhaustively. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**prove out:** be established as correct or workable; withstand exhaustive testing. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**prove out:** establish (something) as correct or workable; test (a system or process) exhaustively. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**province:** sphere or field of activity or authority as of a person; office, function or business. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**proving ground:** a place, set of circumstances or area for testing something, as scientific equipment, a theory, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**proving (something) up:** fully documenting (something) and demonstrating it to be a fact. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**proviso:** a condition or stipulation. —Clearing Congress No. 5 —Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**proviso:** a stipulation or condition. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**proviso:** a stipulation or condition. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**proviso:** something that is insisted upon as a condition of an agreement. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**provocateurs:** people who provoke trouble, cause dissension or the like; agitators. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**provocations:** acts that anger, enrage or exasperate. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**provost marshal:** (military) an officer acting as head of police in a camp or district and charged with the maintenance of order, etc. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**provost marshal:** (military) an officer acting as head of police in a camp or district and charged with the maintenance of order, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**provost marshal:** (military) an officer acting as head of police in a camp or district and charged with the maintenance of order, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**provost marshal:** (military) an officer acting as head of police in a camp or district and charged with the maintenance of order, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**proximity:** nearness. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**proximity:** nearness. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**proximity:** the state or quality of being near; nearness in space, time, etc. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**proximity shell:** a shell with a proximity fuze: a tiny detonating device set in the nose of a projectile that makes the shell explode when it comes within a certain distance of the target. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Pr Pr 2:** short for Power Process 2, one of a series of Power Processes. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Pr Pr 5:** short for Power Process 5, one of a series of Power Processes. See also **Power Process** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**prudent:** careful in providing for the future; having or showing foresight. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Prudential Insurance:** the name of a large US insurance company. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Prudential Life Insurance:** the name of a major life and health insurance company in the US. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**prudish:** excessively proper or modest in speech, conduct, dress, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Prussianism:** the militaristic spirit, system, policy or methods historically associated with the Prussians, the natives and inhabitants of the former state in north-central Germany which became a military power in the eighteenth century. The Prussians are often depicted as authoritarian, militaristic and extremely orderly, a characterization based on the unswerving obedience of their army. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**pseudo-:** combining form meaning “closely or deceptively similar to (a specified thing),” as in pseudonurse, pseudomother, pseudofather, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**psoriasis:** a chronic skin disease characterized by scaly, reddish patches. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**psuckoanalysis:** a derogatory pronunciation of psychoanalysis. See **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**p-sy-atrist:** a humorous variation of psychiatrist. See **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**psyche:** a Greek word meaning spirit. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psyche:** a Greek word meaning spirit. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psyche:\*\*\*** a Greek word meaning spirit. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psyche:** a Greek word meaning spirit. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psyche:** a Greek word meaning spirit. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psyche:** a Greek word meaning spirit. —SHSBC Binder 2, 5, 19, 25 Approved Glossary

**psyche:** a Greek word meaning spirit. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**psychedelic:** of, pertaining to or noting any of various drugs producing a mental state characterized by a profound sense of intensified sensory perception, sometimes accompanied by severe perceptual distortion and hallucinations and by extreme feelings of either euphoria or despair. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry: the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry: the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry. See also **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry. See also **psychiatry** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry. See also **psychiatry** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry. See also **psychiatry** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry. See also **psychiatry** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry. See also **psychiatry** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7, 13, 14, 19, 23, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry. See **psychiatry** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**psychiatric:** of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**psychiatrically:** like, characteristic of or suitable to psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**psichiatico nutto:** a humorous made-up term for a person with a severe mental illness. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**psichiatico nutto:** a made-up nonsense term for a severe mental illness. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry: the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry: the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry: the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatric in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatric in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry. See psychiatry in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —SHSBC Binder 24, 27 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3, 6, 4, 18, 19 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**psychiatrist:\*\*\*** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**psychiatrist:\*\*\*** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —SHSBC Binder 1, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**psychiatrist:** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**psychiatrist:\*\*\*** a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**psychiatrist:** one who practices psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrists:** a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**psychiatrists:** physicians engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychiatrists:** physicians engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrists:** physicians engaged in the practice of psychiatry (the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders). —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**psychiatrists:** physicians engaged in the practice of psychiatry (the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**psychiatrists:** physicians engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**psychiatrosis:** a humorous coined word from psychiatr(y) and -osis meaning an abnormal or diseased condition. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**psychiatrosis:** a humorously coined word from psychiatry, and -osis, a suffix occurring in nouns that denote actions, conditions or states, especially disordered or abnormal states. See also psychiatry in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —SHSBC Binder 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Academy Level II Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —NED Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:\*\*\*** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**psychiatry:**\*\*\* the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**psychiatry:** the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychiatry:** the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**psychiatry:** the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**psychic:** of or having to do with the psyche (soul). —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**psychic:** of or having to do with the psyche (the spirit) or mind. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**psychic:** of or having to do with the psyche (the spirit) or mind. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**psychic:** of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental (opposed to physical). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**psychic:** of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental (opposed to physical). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychic:** of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental (opposed to physical). —SHSBC Binder 7, 11, 12, 22, 30, 32 Approved Glossary

**psychic:** that cannot be explained by natural or known physical laws; supernatural. ÑWebster's New World Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**psychic:** that seems to be sensitive to supernatural forces.ÑWebster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89

**psycho:** an individual who is psychotic: out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and



is no less psychotic. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**psycho:** an individual who is psychotic: out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**psycho:** an individual who is psychotic: out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psycho:** an individual who is psychotic, out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**psycho:** an individual who is psychotic. See also **psychotic** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psycho:\*\*\*** an individual who is psychotic. See **psychotic** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psycho:** an individual who is psychotic. See **psychotic** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psycho:** of or having to do with an individual who is psychotic. See **psychotics** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**psycho:** see **psychotic** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psycho:** See **psychotic** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psycho:** short for psychotic: an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others

are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**psycho:** short for psychotic; physically and mentally harmful; insane. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**psycho:** short for psychotic, an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**psycho:** short for psychotic, an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psycho:** short for psychotic, an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psycho:** short for psychotic, an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psycho:** short for psychotic, a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a

- person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- psycho:** short for psychotic, a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- psycho:** short for psychotic, a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- psycho:** short for psychotic. See also **psychotic** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- psycho:** short for psychotic. See **psychotic** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- psycho:** short for psychotic. See **psychotic** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- psycho:** short for psychotic. See **psychotic** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- psycho:** short for psychotic. See **psychotic** in this glossary. —PDC 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 Approved Glossary
- psycho:** short for psychotic. See **psychotic** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 10, 15, 16, 32, 33 Approved Glossary
- psycho-analim:** a derogatory alteration of the word psychoanalysis, combining the words psychoanalysis and anal, with the suffix -ism (the doctrine, school or theory of). —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- psycho-analim:** a derogatory play on the words psychoanalysis and anal with an -ism ending. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990
- psycho-analim:** a derogatory play on the words psychoanalysis and anal with an -ist ending. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. See also **Freudian analysis**. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Scientology and Ability Cassette Glossary (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89
- psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their

lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was

made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also aberration in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939). It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and

evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called Freudian analysis. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called Freudian analysis. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual

incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 19](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called Freudian analysis. See also Freud in this glossary. —[SHSBC Binder 22](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 25](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 28](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete



research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 29](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 30](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 31](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 32](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —[SHSBC Binder 33](#) Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its

effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also **Freudians** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these

points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also Freud, Sigmund in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual

incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

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**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —NED Approved Glossary

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**psychoanalysis:\*\*\*** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also **Freud, Sigmund** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also Freud, Sigmund in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called Freudian analysis. See also Freud in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. Also called Freudian analysis. See also Freud in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also Freud in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychoanalysis:** a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**psychoanalysis:** see Freud in this glossary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**Psychoanalysis Terminable and Interminable:** reference to a number of papers written by Sigmund Freud and collected into several volumes. Volume V is titled Analysis, Terminable and Interminable. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**“Psychoanalysis, Terminable or Interminable”:** reference to a number of papers written by Sigmund Freud and collected into several volumes. Volume V is titled Analysis, Terminable and Interminable. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysm:** a coined term meaning the doctrine, school or theory of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalysm:** a coined term meaning the doctrine, school or theory of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**psycho-anal-yst:** a derogatory play on the words psychoanalyst and anal. A psychoanalyst is one who practices psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**psycho-anal-yst:** a derogatory play on the words psychoanalyst and anal. A psychoanalyst is one who practices psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysm** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**psycho-anal-yst:** a derogatory play on the words psychoanalyst and anal. See also **psychoanalyst** and **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of

aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 6  
Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 11  
Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 12  
Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —SHSBC Binder 27  
Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis: a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the



subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89 (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also Freud in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939, Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis). It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**psychoanalyst:\*\*\*** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**psychoanalyst:\*\*\*** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9, 10, 14, 17, 19, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**psychoanalyst:** one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychoanalysts:** persons who practice psychoanalysis. See psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14, 19, 29, 30, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis, the mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. See also **psychoanalyst** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalytic:** of or having to do with psychoanalysis, the mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. See also **Freudian analysis** in this glossary. —Operation Manual for the Mind. Final approval 15/11/89

**psychoanalyticaphobia:** a humorously made-up name for a fear of psychoanalysis. From psychoanalytic: of or having to do with psychoanalysis, and phobia. See also **psychoanalysis** and **phobia** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyzed:** subjected to or treated with psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyzed:** subjected to or treated with psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyzed:** subjected to or treated with psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyzed:** subjected to or treated with psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyzed:** subjected to or treated with psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psychoanalyzed:** subjected to or treated with psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalyst** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**psychoanalyzed:** treated or investigated by means of psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychoanalyzing:** subjecting to or treating with psychoanalysis. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**psychodrama:** an effort to get the person to dramatize; if you can start them dramatizing, you can quite often shift them from engram to engram. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**psycho-drams:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**psychogalvanometer:** (medical) a type of galvanometer for detecting and measuring changes in the electrical conductivity of the skin associated with emotional changes. It is one of the types of lie detectors supposedly used to determine if a person is telling the truth. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**psycholocult:** a joking combination of the words psychology and cult. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychological:** of or using psychology. See also **psychologist** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**psychological:** of or using psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**psychological:** of or using psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**psychological:** of or using psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**psychologically:** of or using psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**psychological warfare:** pertaining to the use of propaganda or other psychological means to influence or confuse the thinking, undermine the morale, etc., of an enemy or opponent. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology: the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychological** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology. See **psychology** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology (the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect.) —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology (the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect.) —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology (the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology (the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect). —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —NED Approved Glossary

**psychologist:**\*\*\* one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**psychologist:**\*\*\* one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**psychologist:** one who practices psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**psychologists:** one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychologists:**\*\*\* one who practices psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychologists:** persons who practice psychology, the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms which states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**psychologists:** practitioners of psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychologists:** practitioners of psychology (the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect). —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**psychologists:** practitioners of psychology (the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that, "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect). —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** a coined word from psychology, and -osis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** a cult which rose and expired in the first half of the twentieth century.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**psychology:** of or having to do with the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** of or having to do with the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** originally the study of the spirit (psyche spirit + ology study of). In 1879 it was altered severely by Wilhelm Wundt, a Marxist at Leipzig University in Germany. He conceived that man was an animal

without soul and based all of his work on this principle. Psychology thereafter became the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Its code word was: "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**psychology:\*\*\*** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It stated that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. See also **stimulus-response** and **effect** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Academy Level II Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his

environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psychology:\*\*\*** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his



environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**psychology:** the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust

to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychometric:** of or having to do with psychometry, the measurement of the duration, force, interrelations, or other aspects of mental processes, as by psychological tests.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**psychometric:** of or having to do with psychometry, the measurement of the duration, force, interrelations, or other aspects of mental processes, as by psychological tests. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**psychometric test:** a test for the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**psychometric testing:** tests for the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Psychometric Testing Bureau:** an agency engaged in testing people to measure their mental traits, abilities and processes. --compiled form Random House 2nd International Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**psychometric tests:** tests for the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**psychometric tests:** tests for the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**psychometrist:** one specialized in the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary and Oxford American Dictionary (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**psychometry:** measurement of psychological variables, as intelligence, aptitude and emotional disturbance. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**psychometry:** measurement of psychological variables, as intelligence, aptitude and emotional disturbance. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychometry:** the measurement of mental processes, as by psychological tests. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**psychometry:** the measurement of mental processes, as by psychological tests. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**psychometry:** the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**psychoneurotic:** neurotic: exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to a psychotic, who is just insane in general). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**psychoneurotic:** neurotic: exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to a psychotic, who is just insane in general). —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**psychopath:** a person whose behavior is largely amoral and asocial and who is characterized by irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame, perverse or impulsive (often criminal) behavior and other serious personality defects, generally without psychotic attacks or symptoms. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**psychopath:** (psychology) a person whose behavior is largely amoral (without morals) and asocial (not social) and who is characterized by

irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame, perverse or impulsive (often criminal) behavior, and other serious personality defects, generally without psychotic attacks or symptoms. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychopathic:** (psychology) of or pertaining to psychopaths: people whose behavior is largely amoral (without morals) and asocial (not social) and who are characterized by irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame, perverse or impulsive (often criminal) behavior, and other serious personality defects, generally without psychotic attacks or symptoms. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**psychopathic:** (psychology) of or pertaining to psychopaths: people whose behavior is largely amoral (without morals) and asocial (not social) and who are characterized by irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame, perverse or impulsive (often criminal) behavior, and other serious personality defects, generally without psychotic attacks or symptoms. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**psychopathic:** (psychology) of or pertaining to psychopaths: people whose behavior is largely amoral (without morals) and asocial (not social) and who are characterized by irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame, perverse or impulsive (often criminal) behavior, and other serious personality defects, generally without psychotic attacks or symptoms. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychopathic personalities: (psychology)** people whose behavior is largely amoral (without morals) and asocial (not social) and who are characterized by irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame, perverse or impulsive (often criminal) behavior, and other serious personality defects, generally without psychotic attacks or symptoms. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**psycho-quack:** a coined word for a person who pretends skill or knowledge in the field of the mind and spirit. Variation of the word quack, meaning a person who pretends, professionally or publicly, to skill, knowledge or qualifications he or she does not possess. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychos:** individuals who are psychotic. See also psychotics in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**psychos:** short for psychotics, persons who are physically or mentally harmful to those about them out of proportion to the amount of use they are to them. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**psychoses:** conflicts of commands which seriously reduce the individual's ability to solve his problems in his environment to a point where he cannot adjust some vital phase of his environmental needs. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**psychoses:** per psychiatry, major forms of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**psychoses:** severe forms of mental disorder; insanities. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychosis:\*\*** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —NED Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —PDC Volume 8  
Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —PTS-SP  
Approved Glossary

**psychosis:\*\*\*** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —Quotes Book  
Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. See also  
**psychotic** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —SHSBC Binder 1,  
3, 4, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 Approved Glossary

**psychosis:** any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —The Anatomy of  
the Human Mind Glossary

**psychosis:** per psychiatry, any major form of mental affliction or disease. In  
Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or  
mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount  
of use he is to them. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**psychosomatic:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition  
"resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70  
percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a  
chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding  
to account for failures. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition  
"resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70  
percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a  
chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding  
to account for failures. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs  
Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition  
"resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about  
seventy percent of all ills, by popular report. —Clearing Congress #3:  
The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition  
"resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about  
seventy percent of all ills, by popular report. —3rd South African  
unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**psychosomatic:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition  
"resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about  
seventy percent of all ills, by popular report. —3rd South African  
published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychosomatic:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition  
"resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about  
seventy percent of all ills, by popular report. —HDA Tapes (Oakland  
Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**psychosomatic:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition  
"resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about  
seventy percent of all ills, by popular report. —Games Congress GlS  
(Approved 13.8.92)

**psychosomatic:** caused by the mind making the body ill, or illnesses which  
have been created physically within the body by derangement of the  
mind. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —9th ACC  
Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic:** psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychosomatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychosomatic:** psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychosomatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic:** psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychosomatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**psychosomatic:** psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychosomatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic:** psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychosomatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**psychosomatic:** the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychosomatically:** of or characteristic of the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**psychosomatic ill:** a term used in common parlance to denote a condition "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. See also **psychosomatic** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic illness:** (1) psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychosomatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. (2) a term used in common parlance to denote a condition "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**psychosomatic illness:** an illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**psychosomatic illness:** an illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic illness:** illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**psychosomatic illness:** illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychosomatic illness:** illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**psychosomatic illnesses:** illnesses that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychosomatic ills:\*\*\*** a term used in common parlance to denote conditions "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**psychosomatics:** a term used in common parlance to denote conditions "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**psychosomatics:** a term used in common parlance to denote conditions "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**psychosomatics:** a term used in common parlance to denote conditions "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. —Academy Level II Glossary

**psychosomatics:** a term used in common parlance to denote conditions "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. See also facsimiles and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**psychosomatics:\*\*\*** a term used in common parlance to denote conditions "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychotherapist:** person who treats mental conditions by counseling, Freudian analysis, etc. See also Freudian analysis. ÑEditor; Webster's New World Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**psychotherapist:** person who treats mental conditions by counseling, Freudian analysis, etc. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** a treatment of a mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**psychotherapy:** a treatment of a mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, etc. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**psychotherapy:**\*\*\* treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. See also **psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)



**psychotherapy:** treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present-time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

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**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —HEV Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only

a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion

- to the amount of use he is to them. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** a person physically or mentally harmful to those about him, out of proportion to the amount of use he is. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** a person physically or mentally harmful to those about him, out of proportion to the amount of use he is. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** a person suffering from psychosis. See also **psychosis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —Science of Survival. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89
- psychotic:** characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- psychotic:** characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- psychotic:** characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**psychotic:** characterizing a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**psychotic:** insane; characterized by psychosis. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** like an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** like an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and is not computing into the future. A person may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present-time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages and apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to psychoses, major forms of mental affliction or disease; insane. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to psychoses, major forms of mental affliction or disease; insane. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to psychosis, any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to psychosis, any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to psychosis, any severe form of mental disorder; insanity. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** of or pertaining to psychosis. See also **psychosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and not computing into the future. A person may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**psychotic:** out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —Academy Level III Glossary

**psychotic:** out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**psychotic:** out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**psychotic:** out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a

time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic.  
—Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**psychotic:** out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic.  
—OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**psychotic:** out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic.  
—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**psychotic:** physically and mentally harmful; insane. —SHSBC Binder 21  
Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** physically and mentally harmful; insane. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** physically and mentally harmful; insane. —SHSBC Binder 32  
Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** physically or mentally harmful to those about one, out of proportion to the amount of use one is. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** physically or mentally harmful to those about one, out of proportion to the amount of use one is. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**psychotic:** suffering from psychosis. Also used to refer to someone in such a state. See also **psychosis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8  
Approved Glossary

**psychotically:** characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. See also **psychosis** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind  
Glossary

**psychotic break:** a mental collapse or breakdown whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**psychotic break:** a term from psychiatry describing a mental collapse or breakdown, whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted. Used figuratively here. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**psychotic break:** (psychiatry) a mental collapse or breakdown whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**psychotic break:** (psychiatry) a mental collapse or breakdown whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**psychotics:** persons who are physically or mentally harmful to those about them out of proportion to the amount of use they are to them. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**psychotics:** persons who are physically or mentally harmful to those about them out of proportion to the amount of use they are to them. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**psychotics:** persons who are physically or mentally harmful to those about them out of proportion to the amount of use they are to them. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**psykooatrist:** a humorous variation of psychiatrist. See **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psykookatrist:** a humorous variation of psychiatrist. See **psychiatrist** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psyrologist:** a coined variation of psychologist. See **psychologist** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**psyrologist:** a coined variation of psychologist. —SHSBC Binder 5,6,7,8,28 Approved Glossary

**psyrologist:** a humorous variation of psychologist. See **psychologist** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**psyrologists:** a humorous made-up word for psychologists. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**psyrology:** a coined variation of psychology. See also **psychology** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**psyrology:** a coined variation of psychology. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**psyrology:** a coined variation of psychology. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**P-39:** American fighter aircraft of World War II. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**PT:\*\*\*** abbreviation for present time. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**PT:** abbreviation for present time, the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**PT:** abbreviation for present time, the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**PT:** an abbreviation for present time. See **present time** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**PT:** short for present time: the time which is now, rather than in the past. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be "out of present time" would be someone whose attention is fixed on past events to such an extent that he is not



- fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- PTA:** an abbreviation for Parent-Teacher Association, an organization of the parents and teachers of a school, established to improve the environment of the community for children, especially by supporting the activities of the school. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- PT boat:** (US military) abbreviation for Patrol Torpedo boat, a small, fast, lightly armed, unarmored and highly maneuverable boat used chiefly for torpedoing enemy shipping. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ptomaine poisoning:** a name for food poisoning, the sickness resulting from eating food contaminated by either bacterial toxins or by certain bacteria, often causing vomiting, diarrhea and prostration (physical or mental exhaustion). So named as it was earlier thought to be caused by ptomaines (substances found in decaying animal or vegetable matter). Ptomaine comes from the Greek word for corpse. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990
- PTP:** abbreviation for present time problem. See **present time problem** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- PTP:** abbreviation for present time problem. See **present time problem** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- PTP:\*\*\*** abbreviation for present time problem. See **present time problem** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- PTP:** an abbreviation for present time problem: a special problem that exists in the physical universe “now” on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- PT problem:** short for present time problem: a special problem that exists in the physical universe “now” on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- PTPs:** abbreviation for present time problems. See also **present time problem** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- PTPs:** abbreviation for present time problems. See **present time problem** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- PTPs:** abbreviation for present time problems. See **present time problem** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- PTPs:** an abbreviation for present time problems. **Present time problems** are special problems that exist in the physical universe “now” on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- PTS:** abbreviation for potential trouble source: a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called a potential trouble source because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

- PTS:** abbreviation for potential trouble source, a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also **SP** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- PTS:** abbreviation for Potential Trouble Source (PTS) persons who are in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- PTS:** abbreviation for potential trouble source. See also **potential trouble source** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- PTS:** abbreviation for potential trouble source. See **potential trouble sources** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- PTS:\*\*** abbreviation for potential trouble source. See **potential trouble sources** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- PTS: Potential Trouble Source:** in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. Someone who is PTS is called a potential trouble source because he can be a lot of trouble to himself and to others. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- PTS Rundown:** an audited rundown delivered to someone who is PTS consisting of several actions, that when completed, result in the pc being able to get and keep case gain, and never again roller-coaster. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- pub:** (colloquial) a bar or tavern. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- pub:** (colloquial, chiefly British) short for public house: a bar or tavern. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- pub:** public houseÑas a saloon or tavern. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- public:** pertaining to or devoted to the welfare or well-being of the community. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- Public Division:** that section of a Scientology church that contacts new people and provides services to them. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Public Divisions:** the three divisions of an org which are responsible for introducing new people to Dianetics and Scientology and delivering basic introductory training and auditing to them. The Public Divisions also work toward improving the community with community services and charity activities. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- Public Enemy Number One:** (not in official use) a criminal at the top of the FBI's list of the ten most wanted criminals. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Public Executive Secretary:** one of the organization's three executive secretaries, senior to the three Public Divisions of the organization. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

- public health:** measures taken to maintain and improve the general level of health, as by preventive medicine, immunization, sanitation and the organization of medical and hospital facilities. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Public Health Service:** an agency of the United States government concerned with control of interstate spread of disease, protection against the importation of disease, care of the health of certain government employees, and performing a large amount of research on diseases. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Public Local Number 18:** a made-up name for a US public school (a free school maintained by taxes, especially elementary or secondary school). In the US, schools in large metropolitan school districts are often numbered rather than named. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- public works:** things built by the government at public expense and for public use, such as roads, docks, canals, etc. —Scott, Foresman Advanced Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- public works:** things built by the government at public expense and for public use, such as roads, docks, canals, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- Pubs:** short for Publications Organization, an organization responsible for the publication, distribution and sales of L. Ron Hubbard's books and tapes as well as other Dianetics and Scientology dissemination materials via trade outlets, Scientology and Dianetics organizations, missions and units. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- Pubs Org:** the Scientology publications organization. At the time of this lecture there was only one, located at Saint Hill. It was responsible for the promotion, sales and distribution of LRH books, tapes and meters worldwide. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- Pubs Orgs:\*\*\*** short for Publications Organizations, the orgs which publish L. Ron Hubbard's books and materials. Bridge Publications, Inc. (based in Los Angeles, CA) is the Pubs Org in the US and NEW ERA Publications International (with headquarters in Denmark) is the Pubs Org outside the US. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Pubs US:** short for Publications Organization United States, an organization responsible for the publication, distribution and sales of L. Ron Hubbard's books and tapes as well as other Dianetics and Scientology dissemination materials via trade outlets, Scientology and Dianetics organizations, missions and units. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- puckish:** mischievous; impish. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- pudding, proof of the:** a shortened version of the old proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- pudding, proof of the:** a shortened version of the old proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a

pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**pudding, proof of this:** a shortened version of the old proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**pudding, proof of this:** a shortened version of the old proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pudding, test of any:** a variation of the proof of the pudding is in the eating. See **pudding, proof of this** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**pudding, test of the:** a variation of the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**pudding, test of this:** a variation of the proverb the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**puddle around:** (figurative) busy oneself in an untidy or disorderly way; to muddle or mess about. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**puerperal fever:** a poisoned state of the birth canal and the bloodstream occurring at childbirth. Also called childbed fever. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Puerto Rico:** an island in the central West Indies (a group of islands located in the north Atlantic between North and South America). —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Puerto Rico:** an island in the central West Indies (a group of islands located in the north Atlantic between North and South America). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**pugnacious:** eager and ready to fight; quarrelsome; combative. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**pugnacity:**\*\*\* eagerness to fight; aggressiveness. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Pujas River Project:** a made-up name for a project. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**pull:** (colloquial) influence or special advantage. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**pull:** (colloquial) put into effect; carry out; perform. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**pulled:** (colloquial) carried out; performed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**pulled:** (colloquial) carried out; performed. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**pulled:**\*\*\* (slang) carried through; performed, as a trick, joke, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**pulled:** (slang) carried through; performed, as a trick, joke, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**pulled a couple of rabbits out of the hat:** a variation of produced the rabbit out of the hat, produced unexpectedly an answer or solution, etc., when success appears impossible or the situation seems hopeless; an allusion to the magician's art. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**pulled the rabbit out of the hat:** found or obtained a sudden solution to a problem. From the traditional stage magician's trick of pulling a rabbit out of a seemingly empty hat. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990

**pulling the needle down:** same as shaking a meter down. See **shaking a meter down** in this glossary. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**pulling the punches:** acting or speaking with fear, caution or hesitation; being overly restrained. —World Book Dictionary. (The Eight Dynamics Glossary) Final approval 10/11/89

**pulling the rug out:** (informal) removing the support of (a theory, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**pulling the rug out from underneath:** ceasing to give important support or help to (someone or something), especially without giving any warning. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**pull out:** withdraw from a situation or commitment. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**pull (something) off:** (informal) perform (something) successfully, especially something difficult. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**pull the rug out:** (informal) remove the support of (a theory, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**pull up (one's) socks:** pull (oneself) together and endeavor to do better. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Pulmotor:** a trademark for a device that gives artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Pulmotor:** a trademark for a device that gives artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs. —NED Approved Glossary

**pulp:** (slang) a magazine printed on rough paper and devoted to adventure, science fiction, cowboy stories, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**pulp:** the soft inner part of a tooth, containing blood vessels and nerves. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**pulse, finger on the:** knowledge of the tendency or drift of something. A figurative use of the practice of checking a person's pulse (beating of the heart) by putting one's fingers on the wrist. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**pulverize: (slang)** defeat, hurt badly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**pulverized: (slang)** defeated, hurt badly or, figuratively, rendered helpless. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Pumjum:** a made-up name of a country. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**pummeling:** beating or thrashing with or as if with the fists.

**pumped up:** inflated, as if by air. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**pumpkin:** (slang) a stupid, self-important person. Used humorously in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Pumpkin Center:** a made-up name for a place, from pumpkin: a small town or rural community; a rustic place; a town in the sticks (rural or suburban areas). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Pumpkin Center:** a made-up name for a place, from pumpkin: a small town or rural community; a rustic place; a town in the sticks (rural or suburban areas). —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**pumpkins, some:** (slang) someone very effective, impressive, etc. The expression possibly comes from the fact that in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries a man or woman of Boston was sometimes called a pumpkin because of the number of pumpkins raised and eaten there. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**pump-priming:** a variation of the phrase priming the pump: giving financial aid to an enterprise in the hope that it will become self-supporting. From starting a pump working by pouring in water to establish suction. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**pump up:** get worked up by great effort. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Punahs:** a made-up name for a tribe. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**“Punch”:** a well-known comic weekly journal, published in London. It first appeared in 1841 under the editorship of Mark Lemon and Henry Mayhew. The cover design for many issues featured the assumed editor, “Mr. Punch,” the hero in the puppet play “Punch and Judy,” frequently seen in England. Punch has a humped back, a hooked nose and a fierce temper. He was constantly beating people with his stick, including Judy (his wife) and their baby. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**punch:**\*\*\* forceful, vigorous or effective quality in an activity or in anything spoken or written; vigor, weight, effectiveness. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**punch:** (informal) vigorous force or effectiveness. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Punch, alive as:** very much alive. From Punch, the main character in puppet shows frequently seen in England. Punch had a humped back, a hooked nose and a fierce temper. He was constantly beating people with his stick, including Judy (his wife) and their baby. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**“Punch and Judy”:** the two characters, husband and wife, in puppet shows frequently seen in England. Punch had a humped back, a hooked nose and a fierce temper. He was constantly beating people with his stick, including Judy and their baby. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**punch around:** poke or prod. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**punch around:** poke or prod. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**punch around:** poke or prod. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**punched protein molecule theory:** a theory originated in Vienna that there are ten holes in a protein molecule and that one stores a thousand memories in each hole. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**punched-tape card:** a card with holes or notches positioned in it for interpretation by an automatic data-processing machine or for quick mechanical selection. —Academy Level II Glossary

**punched the time clock:** put a timecard into the time clock (a clock with a mechanism for recording on a card the time an employee begins and ends a work period). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**punched up:** (colloquial) enhanced or accentuated. —NED Approved Glossary

**punches, pulling the:** acting or speaking with fear, caution or hesitation; being overly restrained. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Punch, friendly as:** very friendly. A variation of the phrase pleased as Punch, which comes from Punch, the main character frequently seen in puppet shows, especially in England, who outwits and triumphs over ennui, disease, death and the devil. Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in his naughty ways and is conspicuously pleased and proud over his ultimate victory. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**punch home:\*\*\*** show clearly; emphasize; make (someone) realize; demonstrate. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**punch home:** show clearly; emphasize; make (someone) realize; demonstrate. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**punching something home:** showing something clearly; emphasizing something; demonstrating something. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**punching (something) up:** (slang) improving (something); increasing the energy, impressiveness, etc., of (something). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Punch, pleased as:** (colloquial) very pleased; delighted. From Punch, the main character frequently seen in puppet shows, especially in England, who outwits and triumphs over ennui, disease, death and the devil. Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in his naughty ways and is conspicuously pleased and proud over his ultimate victory. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Punch, pleased as:** very pleased. From Punch, the main character frequently seen in puppet shows, especially in England, who outwits and triumphs over ennui, disease, death and the devil. Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in his naughty ways and is conspicuously pleased and proud over his ultimate victory. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Punch, proud as:** very proud. A variation of the phrase "pleased as Punch." From Punch, the main character frequently seen in puppet shows, especially in England, who outwits and triumphs over ennui, disease, death and the devil. Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in his naughty ways and is conspicuously pleased and proud over his ultimate victory. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**punch, pull a:** soften a blow; be lenient and moderate. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**punch (something) home:** show (something) clearly; emphasize (something); make (someone) realize; demonstrate (something). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**punch (something) home:** show (something) clearly; emphasize (something); make (something) realized; demonstrate (something). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**punch (something) up: (colloquial)** enhance, accentuate or heighten the effect of (something). —NVRD Approved Glossary

**punch (something) up: (slang)** improve (something); increase the energy, impressiveness, etc., of (something). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**punch (something) up: (slang)** improve (something); increase the energy, impressiveness, etc., of (something). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**punch, throw a total:** attack without restraint. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**punch-up: (colloquial)** enhancement or accentuation. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**punch-up: (colloquial)** enhancement or accentuation. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**punch up: (slang)** improve; increase the energy, impressiveness, etc., of. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Punch, worried as:** greatly worried. From Punch, the main character in puppet shows frequently seen in England. Punch had a humped back, a hooked nose and a fierce temper. He was constantly beating people with his stick, including Judy (his wife) and their baby. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**punchy: (informal)** vigorously forceful or effective. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**punctured:** reduced or put an end to, as if by piercing. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**pundits:** persons who have or profess a great deal of learning; actual or self-professed authorities. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Punic Wars:** in ancient history, the three struggles between Rome and Carthage. The name Punic, meaning Phoenician, is a Roman term for the Carthaginians because they had once been a colony founded by the Phoenicians in northern Africa. The First Punic War was fought from 264 - 241 b.c., the second from 218 - 201 b.c. and the third from 149 - 146 b.c. Rome was victorious in all three wars. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Punic Wars:** in ancient history, the three struggles between Rome and Carthage. The name Punic, meaning Phoenician, is a Roman term for the Carthaginians because they had once been a colony founded by the Phoenicians in northern Africa. The First Punic War was fought from 264 - 241 b.c., the second from 218 - 201 b.c. and the third from 149 - 146 b.c. Rome was victorious in all three wars. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**punishment-drive:** of or concerning pain, deprivation or other unpleasant consequence imposed on or experienced by an organism responding incorrectly under specific conditions so that, through avoidance, the



- desired learning or behavior becomes established. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- punishment drive:** pain, deprivation or other unpleasant consequence imposed on or experienced by an organism responding incorrectly under specific conditions so that, through avoidance, the desired learning or behavior becomes established. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- punitive:** inflicting, concerned with or directed toward punishment. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- punk:** (slang) any inferior, insignificant person. —NED Approved Glossary
- punk:** (slang) any inferior, insignificant person. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- punk:** (slang) any inferior, insignificant person. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- punk water:** another name for spunk water, rain water that collects in hollow tree stumps, popularly thought to be a cure for warts. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- punky:** of or pertaining to rotten wood, used in a dry state for tinder. —Academy Level III Glossary
- puns:** humorous uses of words or of words which are formed or sounded alike but have different meanings, in such a way as to play on two or more of the possible applications; plays on words. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- pup:** an empty-headed, impertinent young fellow. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- pup:** a silly, conceited young man. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- puppy to the root:** a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- puppy to the root:** a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- puppy to the root:** a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- puppy to the root:** a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- puppy to the root:** a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- puppy to the root:** a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- puppy to the root:** a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- pup, sicker than a:** (colloquial) a variation of sick as a dog, extremely or violently sick. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Purcell:\*\*\*** a person who tried to seize Dianetics in 1951. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Purcell:** a person who tried to seize Dianetics in 1951. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Purcell:** a person who tried to seize Dianetics in 1951. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Purcell:** a person who tried to seize Dianetics in 1951. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**purchase:\*\*\*** a hold or position of advantage for accomplishing something. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**purchase:** a hold or position of advantage for accomplishing something. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**purchase order:** a written authorization given to purchase. The form gives the item, quality, description and cost, and when the bills come in, they are paid against these authorizations or approved purchase orders. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**purchasing power:** the ability to buy things, as measured by the amount of money one earns or has available. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Pure Food and Drug Act:** a US law passed in 1906 with the stated purpose of removing harmful and misrepresented foods and drugs from the market and regulating the manufacture and sale of drugs and food involved in interstate trade. This law paved the way for the foundation of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**purgatory:** the state after death in which, per the teaching of the Roman Catholic church, the soul destined for heaven is purified. Per this religion, only the perfect can go to heaven, and some believers die who have still unpunished or unrepented minor sins on their conscience, so these go to purgatory to be purged (cleansed) of such sins by suffering and repentance. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**Purif:\*\*\*** short for Purification Rundown: a special rundown (series of steps or actions) designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent case gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Purif:** short for Purification Rundown, a special rundown designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent case gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing. See also **rundown** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Purification:** short for Purification Rundown: a special rundown (series of steps or actions) designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent case gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**purist:** strictly observant of and insistent on purity in language, style, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**Puritan:** having to do with the group of radical English Protestants that arose in the late sixteenth century and became a major force in

England during the seventeenth century. Puritans wanted to "purify" the church of England by eliminating traces of its origins to the Roman Catholic church. They urged a strict moral code. Their influence spread during the seventeenth century to include Holland and America. Many Puritans were persecuted in their homeland and went to America, settling the colonies that eventually became Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Puritanism:** the principles and practices of the Puritans, members of a group in the Church of England during the 1500s and 1600s who wanted simpler forms of worship and stricter morals. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Puritans:** a group of Protestants that arose in the sixteenth century within the Church of England, demanding the simplification of doctrine and worship, and greater strictness in religious discipline. During part of the seventeenth century the Puritans became a powerful political party. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Puritans:** a group of radical English Protestants that arose in the 16th century and became a major force in England during the 17th century. Puritans wanted to "purify" the Church of England by eliminating traces of its origins in the Roman Catholic Church. In addition, they urged a strict moral code and placed a high value on hard work. Many Puritans, persecuted in their homeland, left England, some emigrating to Holland and many to America in the 1620s and 1630s, settling colonies that eventually became Massachusetts. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)

**Puritans:** a group of radical English Protestants that arose in the late sixteenth century and became a major force in England during the seventeenth century. Puritans wanted to "purify" the church of England by eliminating traces of its origins to the Roman Catholic church. They urged a strict moral code. Their influence spread during the seventeenth century to include Holland and America. Many Puritans were persecuted in their homeland and went to America, settling the colonies that eventually became Massachusetts. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Puritans:** a group of radical English Protestants that arose in the late sixteenth century and became a major force in England during the seventeenth century. Puritans wanted to "purify" the church of England by eliminating traces of its origins to the Roman Catholic Church. They urged a strict moral code. Many Puritans were persecuted in their homeland and went to America, settling the colonies that eventually became Massachusetts. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Puritans:** persons who wanted simpler forms of worship and stricter morals than others did in the Protestant church during the 1500s and 1600s. Many Puritans settled in New England (USA). —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**purloined:** stolen. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Purpose Clearing:** Post Purpose Clearing, the action of fully clearing up with the individual the purpose of his post, any confusions he may have with that purpose, and establishing how that purpose aligns with the actions of his area and the organization as a whole. It is an essential

- part of hatting. It requires an auditor and an E-Meter and is done in session. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Purpose Clearing:** short for Post Purpose Clearing, the action of fully clearing up with the individual the purpose of his post, any confusions he may have with that purpose, and establishing how that purpose aligns with the actions of his area and the organization as a whole. It is an essential part of hatting. It requires an auditor and an E-Meter and is done in session. See also post in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- purposes:** the survival routes chosen by an individual, a species or a unit of matter or energy in the accomplishment of its goal. Purposes is also an Awareness Level represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also Awareness Level and **org board** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- purr:** a low, murmuring sound such as a cat makes when pleased. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Purser:** head of the Third Division which handles the money and materials of the ship and provides its meals, accommodations and services. It handles the inventories and is responsible for all money and all stores of whatever kind, including balance sheets. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- pursuant to:** following upon. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- purveyors:** providers or suppliers. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- push-button:** operated by or as if by push buttons. Used figuratively. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- push-buttons:** items, words, phrases, subjects or areas that are easily restimulatable in an individual by the words or actions of other people, and which cause him discomfort, embarrassment or upset, or make him laugh uncontrollably.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- pushover:** (slang) a person, group, etc., easily persuaded, defeated, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- pushrods:** rods in an overhead-valve engine that are part of the linkage used to open and close valves. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89
- push (something) home:** show (something) clearly; emphasize or demonstrate (something). A variation of punch (something) home or bring (something) home. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- pusillanimity:** the state or condition of being pusillanimous (lacking courage or resolution; faint-hearted); timidity; cowardliness. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- puss:\*\*\*** (slang) the face. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- puss: (slang)** the face; mouth. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)
- Puss in Boots:** the cat in a famous nursery tale by this name. The story has many sources, but it is best known from French writer Charles Perrault's tale Le Chat Botté (1697). The cat is marvelously accomplished, and by ready wit or ingenious tricks secures a fortune and royal wife for his master, a penniless young miller, who passes

under the name of the marquis de Carabas. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**pussyfoot:** (slang) act or proceed cautiously or timidly to avoid committing oneself. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**put away:** (colloquial) consigned to a jail, mental hospital, etc. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**put off:** (colloquial) pushed or sent off. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**put out:** (**nautical**) to leave, as a port; depart. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**putsch:** a plotted revolt or attempt to overthrow a government, especially one that depends upon suddenness and speed—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition.

**put (something) to bed:** complete, forget about or have no further concern with (something). A variation of lay to rest. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**putt:\*\*\*** (golf) hit a golf ball that's on the putting green (a smooth area of grass around the hole) to put it into the hole. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**put the cap on it:** finished it; left nothing more to be said or done on it. Ñ Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**putty on the end of (one's) nose:** a humorous reference to the use of make-up putty, as in theater or cinematography, to create a particular look or image. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**put-up: (informal)** planned beforehand, or deliberately, in a secret or crafty manner. —Freedom Congress Glossary (approved 5-9-90)

**put up against it:** made to confront (something); made to face (something). Variation of up against. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**put upon:** imposed on; overburdened. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**PV=ID<sup>x</sup>:** a mathematical expression of the Potential Value of an individual. I represents intelligence, and D represents dynamic. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Pygmies:** members of a people native to southeast Asia (e.g., Philippine islands) and equatorial Africa having a hereditary body height of from four to five feet. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**pygmy:** a very small person. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pyramid:** a massive monument found especially in Egypt, serving as a tomb or temple. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**pyramiding:** increasing rapidly and on a widening base. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**pyramid of skulls:** a reference to one of the terrorist tactics of Genghis Khan who, if a town resisted his conquest, would have the entire population massacred, leaving the bodies to rot and sometimes the heads of the victims stacked in a huge pile or pyramid as a gruesome monument to his mercilessness toward those who resisted

- him. See also Genghis Khan in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- pyramid of skulls:** a reference to one of the terrorist tactics of Genghis Khan who, if a town resisted his conquest, would have the entire population massacred, leaving the bodies to rot and sometimes the heads of the victims stacked in a huge pile or pyramid as a gruesome monument to his mercilessness toward those who resisted him. —HSSC Glossary (approved 3-9-90)
- pyramid of skulls:\*\*\*** a reference to one of the terrorist tactics of Genghis Khan who, if a town resisted his conquest, would have the entire population massacred, leaving the bodies to rot and sometimes the heads of the victims stacked in a huge pile or pyramid as a gruesome monument to his mercilessness toward those who resisted him. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Pyrenees:** a mountain range between Spain and France. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- Pyrenees:** a mountain range between Spain and France which extends a distance of 280 miles and covers an area of 20,000 square miles. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- pyrotechnic:** of or pertaining to pyrotechnics: a spectacular and usually highly emotional display. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Pythagoras:** (ca. 582 - 500 b.c.) Greek philosopher, mathematician and religious reformer. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Pythagoras:** (ca. 582 - 500 b.c.) Greek philosopher, mathematician and religious reformer. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Pythagoras:** (ca. 582 - 500 b.c.) Greek philosopher, mathematician and religious reformer. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Pythagoreans:** those who followed the teachings of Pythagoras, the main tenets of which were the transmigration of souls (reincarnation) and the belief that all relationships in the universe could be expressed numerically. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

- Q:** symbol used to represent an undefined, but observable as existing, form of energy or force. -DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Q:** the highest level of knowledge. Knowledge is a pyramid and has a common denominator which evaluates all other data below it. At the top point of this pyramid is the Q, or common denominator. It is in common to every other datum in this pyramid full of data. The Qs can be found in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. - Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Q-and-A:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means did not get an answer to one's question, failed to complete something, or deviated from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing. -Academy Level III Glossary
- Q and A:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means does not get an answer to one's question, fails to complete something, or deviates from an intended course of action. -OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Q-and-A:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means do not get an answer to one's question, fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing. -Academy Level II Glossary
- Q and A:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means failure to complete something, or deviation from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing. -9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Q and A:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means not getting an answer to one's question, failing to complete something, or deviating from an intended course of action. -Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- Q and A:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means to not get an answer to one's question, fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. -How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Q and A:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means to not get an answer to one's question, fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. -9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Q and A:** (from "Question and Answer") the term "Q and A" means that the exact answer to a question is the question, if one follows the duplication of the communication formula completely. However, it is an expression which has come to mean: do not get an answer to one's question, fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. See also **communication** in this glossary. - 9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Q and A:** short for "Question and Answer"; in Scientology, a coined expression which means to not get an answer to one's question, fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of preclear cognition, takes up the cognition and

abandons the original process is Q and Aing. -TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**Q and A:** short for "Question and Answer"; in Scientology, a coined expression which means to not get an answer to one's question, fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. -PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Q-and-A:** short for "Question and Answer"; in Scientology, a coined expression which means to not get an answer to one's question, fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing. -R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Q and A:** the practice of asking a question about a pc's answer, i.e., the auditor asks a question, the pc answers, the auditor asks a question about the answer. This is the chief auditor fault, as it is giving session control over to the pc. The auditor following only the pc's lead is giving no auditing and the pc is left on "self-audit." Here is a wrong example of auditing: Auditor: "How are you?" Pc: "Awful." Auditor: "What's wrong?" Here is a right example: Auditor: "How are you?" Pc: "Awful." Auditor: "Thank you." -Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Q and A:** the practice of asking a question about a pc's answer, i.e., the auditor asks a question, the pc answers, the auditor asks a question about the answer. This is the chief auditor fault, as it is giving session control over to the pc. The auditor following only the pc's lead is giving no auditing and the pc is left on "self-audit." Here is a wrong example of auditing: Auditor: "How are you?" Pc: "Awful." Auditor: "What's wrong?" Here is a right example: Auditor: "How are you?" Pc: "Awful." Auditor: "Thank you." -Academy Level IV Glossary

**Q and Aed:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means did not get an answer to one's question, failed to complete something, or deviated from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing. -FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Q-and-Aed:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means did not get an answer to one's question, failed to complete something, or deviated from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing. -Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Q-and-Aed:** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means did not get an answer to one's question, failed to complete something, or deviated from an intended course of action. -TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Q-and-Aed:\*\*\*** (from "Question and Answer") in Scientology, a coined expression which means did not get an answer to one's question, failed to complete something, or deviated from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing. -Staff Status II



Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

- Q-and-Aing:** short for "Questioning and Answering"; in Scientology, a coined expression which means not getting an answer to one's question, failing to complete something or deviating from an intended course of action. -3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- QBC:** abbreviation for Queen's Bench Counsel or Queen's Barrister Court. At one time, the English sovereign (queen or king) presided in this court and the court followed the sovereign when he/she moved from one place to another. The purpose originally was to keep the queen or king's peace. The Queen's Bench is now a division of the judicial system. The head of the judiciary system nominates the members of the Queen's Counsel (barristers) and they are appointed by the crown and are the only ones who have the power to plea at the bar and engage in conducting the trial or argument of causes. -SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Q-bomb:** a made-up term for a bomb. Ñ16th ACC glossary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- QC:** an abbreviation for Queen's Counsel. See also **Queen's Counselor** in this glossary. -SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- QED:** abbreviation from the Latin quod erat demonstrandum which literally means "which was to be shown or demonstrated." It is used at the end of the proof of some statement (especially a mathematical formula) with the meaning "Thus have we proved the proposition stated above, as we were required to do." The expression is sometimes used with the sense of "quite easily done." -Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Q factor:** short for quality factor. -PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Q factor:** short for quality factor. -SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Q., Maisy:** a made-up name for a person. -SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Qs-and-As:** (from "Questions and Answers") in Scientology, a coined expression which means to not get answers to one's questions; fail to complete something, or deviate from an intended course of action. -OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Q-Tip: (trademark)** a brand of cotton-tipped swab used especially for cleansing a small area or for applying medications or cosmetics. - Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- quack:** a person who pretends, professionally or publicly, to skill, knowledge or qualifications he or she does not possess. -SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- quack:** a person who pretends, professionally or publicly, to skill, knowledge or qualifications he or she does not possess. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- quack:\*\*\*** a person who pretends, professionally or publicly, to skill, knowledge or qualifications he or she does not possess. -Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- quadjillion:** a made-up name for a number to indicate a huge amount of something. -SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- quadrant:** any one of the four parts of an area divided by perpendicular lines. -PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- quadrant:** any one of the four parts of an area divided by perpendicular lines. -PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- quadrilateral:** (geometry) any figure formed by four lines. -PDC Volume 6

Approved Glossary

- quadruped:** quadrupled; made four times as great. -Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- quail:** flinch or show fear. -OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- Qual:** short for Qualifications Division: the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -Academy Level IV Glossary
- Qual:** short for Qualifications Division: the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Qual:** short for Qualifications Division. See **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. -PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Qual:** short for Qualifications Division. See **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. -Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Qual:\*\*\*** short for Qualifications Division. See **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. -Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Qual:** short for Qualifications Division, the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- Qual:** short for the Qualifications Division, the division (Division 5) which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Qual:** the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization. The prime purpose of Qual is to ensure the results of Scientology, correct them when needful and attest to them when attained. It exists to ensure that valid completions do occur and to swiftly spot and correct nonstandardness where it occurs. -TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- qualification:** that which makes a person fit for a job or task. The Qualifications Division in a Scientology org ensures the results of Scientology, corrects them when needful and attests to them when attained. -Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- qualification:** that which makes a person or thing fit for a job or task. The Qualifications Division in a Scientology org ensures the results of Scientology, corrects them when needful and attests to them when attained. -Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- qualification:** the action of giving a person the right to do something or a recognized status. -Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- Qualifications Division:** (Division 5) the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-

90)

**Qualifications Division:** (Division 5) the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Qualifications Division:** the division (Division 5) which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Qualifications Division:\*\*\*** the division (Division 5) which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Qualifications Division:** the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Qualifications Division:** the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Qualifications Secretary:** the head of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization. The prime purpose of the Qualifications Division (Division 5) is to ensure the results of Scientology, correct them when needful and attest to them when attained. It exists to ensure that valid completions do occur and to swiftly spot and correct nonstandardness where it occurs. -Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Qualifications Secretary:** the head of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization. See also **Qual** in this glossary. -EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**qualifying:** modifying or limiting in some way. -TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Qual Interview and Invoice:** that section in an org which is responsible for logging in and invoicing out of the Qualifications Division all paying publics, collecting all monies due, reporting all nonpaying persons as nonhandled to the Director of Validity, logging all staff in and out, invoicing contracted staff at no charge and collecting from noncontracted staff. Its product is well and properly routed publics. Abbreviation Qual I and I. -Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Qual Interview and Invoice:** that section in an org which is responsible for logging in and invoicing out of the Qualifications Division all paying publics, collecting all monies due, reporting all nonpaying persons as nonhandled to the Director of Validity, logging all staff in and out, invoicing contracted staff at no charge and collecting from noncontracted staff. Its product is well and properly routed publics.

Abbreviated Qual I and I. -OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**"quality of mercy is not strained... The"**: the beginning line of a passage from act four, scene one of Shakespeare's play The Merchant of Venice (1596 - 97). See also **Shakespeare** in this glossary. -New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**qualms**: sensations of doubt or misgiving; uneasiness. -2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**qualms**: sensations of doubt or misgiving; uneasiness. -9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**qualms**: sudden feelings of uneasiness or doubt; misgivings. -The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Qual Sec: Qualifications Secretary**, the head of the Qualifications Division and the one responsible for this division achieving its overall product of (a) effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff members obtaining their products, and (b) a corrected org and its products. -Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Qual Sec**: short for Qualifications Secretary: the head of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization. See also **Qual** in this glossary. -Academy Level IV Glossary

**Qual Sec**: short for Qualifications Secretary: the head of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization. See also **Qual** in this glossary. -OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Qual Sec**: short for Qualifications Secretary: the head of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization. The prime purpose of the Qualifications Division is to ensure the results of Scientology, correct them when needful and attest to them when attained. It exists to ensure that valid completions do occur and to swiftly spot and correct nonstandardness where it occurs. -TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**Qual Sec**: short for Qualifications Secretary: the head of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization. See also **Qualifications Division** in this glossary. -PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Qual Sec**: short for Qualifications Secretary: the head of the Qualifications Division (the division in a Scientology organization which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, issuing certificates for such completions and caring for staff as individuals with training and auditing). -OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Qual Sec**: short for Qualifications Secretary, the head of the Qualifications Division and the one responsible for this division achieving its overall product of (a) effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff members obtaining their products, and (b) a corrected org and its products. See also **Qual** in this glossary. -OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Qual Sec**: short for Qualifications Secretary, the head of the Qualifications Division, Division 5 of the organization. The Qual Sec is responsible for effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff members obtaining their products and for a corrected org and its products. -FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**quandary**: a condition of being doubtful or confused about what to do. -Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**quandary**: a state of perplexity or uncertainty. -Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**quanta**: (physics) the plural of quantum, the smallest quantity of radiant energy (energy transmitted in wave motion), such as heat, light, x-

rays. -Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**quanta of the inverse electrode:** a humorous and significant-sounding made-up phrase. See also **quanta** in this glossary. -Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Quantico:** the US Marine Corps base and development and education command at Quantico, Virginia, in the eastern US. -9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Quantico:** the US Marine Corps base and development and education command at Quantico, Virginia, in the eastern US. -HEV Approved Glossary

**quantum: (physics)** the smallest quantity of radiant energy (energy transmitted in wave motion). See also **Planck** in this glossary. -Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**quantum:** (physics) the smallest quantity of radiant energy (energy transmitted in wave motion), such as heat, light, x-rays. -PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**quantum:** (physics) the smallest quantity of radiant energy (energy transmitted in wave motion), such as heat, light, x-rays. -PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**quantum:** (physics) the smallest quantity of radiant energy (energy transmitted in wave motion), such as heat, light, x-rays. -PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**quantum:** sudden and significant. -Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**quantum mechanics:** the branch of physics that deals with atomic structure and phenomena. -Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**quantum mechanics:** the branch of physics that deals with atomic structure and phenomena. -PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**quantum mechanics:** the branch of physics that deals with atomic structure and phenomena. -PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**quantum mechanics:** the branch of physics that deals with atomic structure and phenomena. -Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**quantum mechanics:** the branch of physics that deals with atomic structure and phenomena. -SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**quantum mechanics:** the mathematics of nuclear physics. -Tape 5208C28, 5th ACC Glossary Part 1 (Final approval 2.12.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**quantum theory:** the theory that radiant energy, as light, is not given off or absorbed in a continuous flow but in a series of small, separate bits, each bit becoming an amount of energy called a quantum. -PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**quarter:** a coin equal to one-fourth of a US or Canadian dollar. -SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**quarter:** a particular district of a city or town, especially one generally occupied by a particular class or group of people. -Academy Level II Glossary

**quarter:** a particular person, group, place, etc., especially one serving as a source or origin. -Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**quarter:** mercy or indulgence, especially as shown in sparing the life and accepting the surrender of a vanquished enemy. -Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**quarterback:** (American football) the player who directs the team's

offensive play. Traditionally, the quarterback selects the plays to be used. -Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**quarterback:** (American football) the player who directs the team's offensive play. Traditionally, the quarterback selects the plays to be used. -Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**quarterback:** (American football) the player who directs the team's offensive play. Traditionally, the quarterback selects the plays to be used. -PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**quarterback:** (American football) the player who directs the team's offensive play. Traditionally, the quarterback selects the plays to be used. -PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**quarterdeck: (nautical)** the part of the upper deck between the mainmast and the stern, used especially by the officers of a ship. -SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**quarterdeck:** (nautical) the part of the upper deck between the mainmast and the stern, used especially by the officers of a ship. -PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**quarterdeck:** (nautical) the part of the upper deck between the mainmast and the stern, used especially by the officers of a ship. -PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**quarter horse:** a breed of horses derived from thoroughbred stock, originally bred for racing on quarter-mile tracks, now widely bred in the West for working cattle, playing polo and riding. -PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**quarter horse:** a breed of horses derived from thoroughbred stock, originally bred for racing on quarter-mile tracks, now widely bred in the West for working cattle, playing polo and riding. -PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**quarterhorse:** any of a breed of horse developed in America, characterized by a low, compact, muscular body and great sprinting speed for distances up to a quarter of a mile. -Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**quartermaster:** (naval) a petty officer having charge of signals, navigating apparatus, etc. -9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**quarters:** coins, each equal to one-fourth of a US or Canadian dollar. - Academy Level II Glossary

**quarto:** having four (quarto) leaves to the sheet, said of a book made up of sheets each of which is folded twice to form four leaves (eight pages) about nine by twelve inches in size. -9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**quartz:** a brilliant crystalline mineral which occurs most often in a colorless, transparent form, but also sometimes in colored varieties used as semiprecious stones. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**quasi:** resembling; seeming. -Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**quasi-:** seemingly but not actually the same as; part; halfway. -Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**quasi-knowledge:** resembling or simulating, but not really the same as, knowledge. -Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**quasily:\*\*** seemingly; virtually. -Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**quasily:** seemingly; virtually. -HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**quasily:** seemingly; virtually. -SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**quatrain:** a stanza (a subdivision of a poem) or poem of four lines, usually with alternate rhymes. Used figuratively in this lecture. -9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**quatrain:** a stanza or poem of four lines. -PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**quavering:** shaky or trembling. ÑWorld Book Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**quay:** a wharf, usually of concrete or stone, for use in loading and unloading ships. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**queases around:** a coined phrase meaning acts unsettled, uncertain or troubled. -SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**queasy:** tending to cause nausea; nauseating. Used figuratively in this lecture. -9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**queasy:** uneasy; having a feeling of discomfort. -9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Quebec:** a city in eastern Canada. It was under the rule of the British in the late eighteenth century, when it was attacked by Benedict Arnold. See also **Arnold, Benedict** in this glossary. -HEV Approved Glossary

**Queen Anne:** (1665 - 1714) the first queen of the joint kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Her reign was marked by intellectual awakening, the popularization of a classical Roman style of architecture and the growth of parliamentary government. -PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Queen Elizabeth:** a British passenger liner, launched in 1940 as the largest ship of its kind afloat. -Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Queen Elizabeth:** the largest passenger liner ever built. This British ship was launched in 1938 transporting troops in World War II and entered regular transatlantic service in 1946. The ship was 1,013 feet long, weighing 83,673 tons. -SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Queen Elizabeth:** the largest passenger liner ever built. This British ship was launched in 1938 transporting troops in World War II and entered regular transatlantic service in 1946. The ship was 1,013 feet long, and weighed 83,673 tons. -SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Queen Elizabeth:** the largest passenger liner ever built. This British ship was launched in 1938 transporting troops in World War II and entered regular transatlantic service in 1946. The ship was 1,013 feet long and weighed 83,673 tons. -SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Queen Mary:\*\*\*** a large, famous British luxury liner, built in the 1930s. -Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Queen Mary:** a large, famous British luxury liner, built in the 1930s, weighing 81,237 tons and carrying a crew of 1000 with a capacity for 2000 passengers. -SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Queen Mary:** a large, famous British luxury liner, built in the 1930s, weighing 81,237 tons and carrying a crew of approximately 1,000 with a capacity for approximately 2,000 passengers. -SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Queen Mary:** a large, famous British luxury liner, built in the 1930s, weighing 81,237 tons and carrying a crew of approximately 1,000 with a capacity for approximately 2,000 passengers. -SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Queen Mary:** a large, famous British luxury liner, built in the 1930s, weighing 81,237 tons and carrying a crew of approximately 1,000 with

a capacity for approximately 2,000 passengers. -SHSBC Binder 24  
Approved Glossary

**Queen Mary:** a large, famous British luxury liner, built in the 1930s, weighing 81,237 tons and carrying a crew of approximately 1,000 with a capacity for approximately 2,000 passengers. -PDC Volume 8  
Approved Glossary

**Queen Mary:**\*\*\* British luxury liner which was launched in 1934. -Art Book  
Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Queen's Counselor:** a barrister appointed to be counsel of the British Crown under the reign of a queen (called the King's Counsel under the reign of a king). A barrister is nominated by the head of the British judiciary system and appointed by the crown. Barristers are the only ones who have the power to plea at the bar and engage in conducting the trial or argument of causes. -SHSBC Binder 33  
Approved Glossary



- R:** abbreviation for Reality, one of three corners of the ARC triangle. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- R:** abbreviation for Reality. See also **reality** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- R:** abbreviation for reality, the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- R:** abbreviation for reality, the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- R:** abbreviation for reality, the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- R:** abbreviation for reality, the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- R:** abbreviation for resistance. See **resistance** in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- R:** the initial letter of the word Reality which together with Affinity and Communication equate to understanding. These are the three things necessary to the understanding of something—None has to have some affinity for it, it has to be real to him to some degree and he needs some communication with it before he can understand it. For more information on ARC, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- Ra:** (Egyptian mythology) the sun god and principal deity; usually depicted as having the head of a hawk. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Ra:** the ancient Egyptian sun god and supreme deity, typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing the sun on his head—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), World Book Dictionary.
- Rabergötterdämmerung:** a made-up name for a river. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- rabbit:** the mechanical rabbit that circles a greyhound dog racing track on an electrified rail. This rabbit was invented by an American, Oliver P. Smith, in 1919. Earlier, dogs raced after live rabbits. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- rabbits:** a slang word for persons who run away from and try not to confront their banks. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- rabbit's foot:** the hind foot of a rabbit or hare, kept as a token of good luck. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- rabble:** a noisy, disorderly crowd; mob. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**rabble-rouse:** like or having to do with arousing people to anger, hatred or violent action by appeals to emotions, prejudices, etc. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**rabble-rouse:** like or having to do with arousing people to anger, hatred or violent action by appeals to emotions, prejudices, etc. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**rabble-rousers:** persons who try to arouse people to violent action by appeals to emotions, prejudices, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**rabble-rousing:** stirring up the emotions or prejudices of the public; agitating. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rabble-rousing:** stirring up the emotions or prejudices of the public; agitating. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Rabelais:** François Rabelais (1494? - 1553), French humorist and satirist. The word «Rabelaisian» has been applied to the type of broad and coarse humor which fills his works. His greatest work, Gargantua and Pantagruel, relates the adventures of Gargantua, a giant with an enormous appetite and his son Pantagruel, the «king of drunkards.» The book is a sort of burlesque of politics, education and the church as they existed in his time. Rabelais was in his own way a philosopher who disagreed with the hidebound customs of his day. His books expressed his ideals of free and joyous living and ridiculed the strict principles of living taught by the church. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**RAC:** Royal Automobile Club (of Great Britain). ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**Race Hate Society:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**race riots:\*\*\*** outbreaks of violence arising from racial antagonism. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —NED Approved Glossary

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**paces, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**races, off to the:** an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**races, off to the:** a phrase used to indicate something has started; action has begun (as of a course or cycle of action). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**races, off to the same:** an expression used to indicate the re-starting of something; a course of action beginning again. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**racetracks:\*\*\*** prepared courses (tracks) for horse or vehicle racing. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Rachmaninoff's prelude:** a well-known prelude (short, romantic piece of music), one of the notable compositions of Russian composer, pianist and conductor Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873 - 1943). —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**Racine:** the third largest city in the state of Wisconsin and an important industrial center of more than 170 industries. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Racine:** the third largest city in the state of Wisconsin and an important industrial center of more than 170 industries. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**rack:** a coined word for a needle movement on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**rack:** a frame with bars, shelves or pegs to hold, arrange or keep things on. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**rack:** a narrow path or track. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rack:** an instrument of torture having a frame on which the victim is bound and stretched until his limbs are pulled out of place. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**rack:\*\*\*** an instrument of torture having a frame on which the victim is bound and stretched until his limbs are pulled out of place. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rack and ruin, go to:** decay, decline or become destroyed. —HEV Approved Glossary

**racked around:** strained at beyond what is normal or usual. So I racked around, «What the hell is this low TA?» —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**racket:** an easy or profitable source of livelihood. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**racket:** an easy or profitable source of livelihood. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**racket:\*\*\*** a noisy confusion; loud and confused talk or activity; uproar. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**racket:** ramble or travel in a casual, reckless way, as in search of excitement. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**racket:\*\*\*** ramble or travel in a casual, reckless way, as in search of excitement. Used figuratively. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**racket:** (slang) an activity, a way of life; a business. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**racket:** (slang) a trick, dodge, scheme, line of action, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**racket:** (**slang**) a trick, dodge, scheme, line of action, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**racketed:** struck with or as if with a racket; bandied. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**rackety:** noisy. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**racking:** driving or moving. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**racking:** driving or moving. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**racking around:** straining, tasking severely or putting pressure upon (the mind, brain, etc.). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**racking around:** straining; tasking severely; putting pressure upon (the mind, brain, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**racking around:** straining; tasking severely; putting pressure upon (the mind, brain, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**racking his wits:** trying his best to think; making a great mental effort; especially, trying to remember something. Variation of racking his brain. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**racking (it) up: (slang)** injuring, wrecking or destroying (it). —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**racking up:** (informal) tallying, accumulating or amassing something. —Academy Level II Glossary

**racking up:** (US informal) accumulating; amassing. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**rack it up:** register or post it; accumulate it. From the game of pool, in which the phrase rack up means to arrange the balls in a triangular frame (or rack) before starting the game. —Class VIII #17, Approved November 1990

**racks:** former instruments of torture consisting of a framework on which a victim was tied, often spread-eagled, by the wrists and ankles, to be slowly stretched by spreading the parts of the framework. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**racks up:** (informal) accumulates; amasses. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**racks up:** (informal) tallies, accumulates or amasses something. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**rack up:** (informal) accumulate; amass. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**rack up:** (informal) accumulate; amass. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**rack up:** (informal) accumulate; amass. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**rack up:** (informal) accumulate; amass. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**rack up:** (informal) tally, accumulate or amass. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**rack up:** (pool) put the balls in a rack. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rack-up:** the achievement, scoring or amassing. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**rack up:** (US informal) accumulate; amass. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**radar:** abbreviation for radio direction and range, a system for detecting the presence, position or movement, etc., of objects by sending out radio waves that they reflect. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**radar:** abbreviation for radio direction and range, a system for detecting the presence, position or movement, etc., of objects by sending out radio waves that they reflect. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**radarscope:** the viewing screen of radar equipment. See also **radar** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**radar screen:** the screen like a television or computer screen, on which the reflected images of the radar are seen. It works by sending out super-high frequency radio waves which then bounce off objects, such as other ships or land masses, etc., within the range of the radar. These reflections are then reproduced as tiny electronic images. In this way other ships and objects can be observed and avoided. It is also used for navigation. The term is derived from ra(dio) d(irection) a(nd) r(ange). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**radar screen:** the screen like a television or computer screen, on which the reflected images of the radar are seen. It works by sending out super-high frequency radio waves which then bounce off objects, such as other ships or land masses, etc., within the range of the radar. These reflections are then reproduced as tiny electronic images. In this way other ships and objects can be observed and avoided. It is also used for navigation. The term is derived from radio direction and range. —Academy Level II Glossary

**radial engine:** an internal combustion engine with cylinders arranged radially like the spokes in a wheel, and a rotating crankshaft which turns the propeller. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**radial prop:** a propeller connected to a radial engine, an internal combustion engine with cylinders arranged radially like the spokes in a wheel, and a rotating crankshaft which turns the propeller. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**radiant streets:** streets which go directly out from a central point, like the spokes of a wheel. ÑEditor. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**radiation sickness:** sickness caused by irradiation with X-rays or other nuclear radiation as a result of therapeutic treatment, accidental exposure, or a nuclear bomb explosion and characterized by nausea, vomiting, headache, cramps, diarrhea, loss of hair and teeth, destruction of white blood cells, and prolonged hemorrhage. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**radiator:** a device for heating a room, consisting of pipes through which steam or hot water passes. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**radical:** a fundamental thing or principle. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**radical:** a variableÑhaving no fixed value and subject to change. ÑEditor. (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**radioaction:** a condition of spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei usually with emission of penetrating radiation or particles. See also **radioactive** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- radioactive:** giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei: said of certain elements, as plutonium, uranium, etc., and their products. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- radioactive:** giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei: said of certain elements, as plutonium, uranium, etc., and their products. —Academy Level III Glossary
- radioactive:** giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei: said of certain elements, as plutonium, uranium, etc., and their products. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- radioactive:** giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei: said of certain elements, as plutonium, uranium, etc., and their products. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- radiologists:** those who deal with X-rays or nuclear radiation, especially for medical uses. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Radio Luxembourg:** the name of one of the most powerful and modern radio stations in the world, covering all of Europe. In contrast to most European stations, it is a commercial station, depending on sponsored programs for most of its income. See also Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- radioman:** a person who operates a radio. See also radio transmitter in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- radios:** transmits a message by radio (the way of sending and receiving words, music and other sounds by electric waves, without wires). Used figuratively in this film. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary
- radio shack: (informal)** a room or structure, as on a ship, for housing radio equipment. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- radiotherapy:** treatment of diseases by means of X-rays or of radioactive substances. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- radio transmitter:** a radio set that can send messages, i.e., a radiotelephone. There is a certain radio frequency (channel) which can only be used for emergencies and not for any other purpose. The radioman would turn on the transmitter to the distress frequency in preparation for sending an emergency message. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- radium:** a radioactive metallic chemical element, found in uranium minerals. Discovered in 1898 by French physicists Pierre and Marie Curie, it was so named as it emits rays. Radium is used in the treatment of cancer and other diseases. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- radium:** a radioactive metallic chemical element, found in uranium minerals. Discovered in 1898 by French physicists Pierre and Marie Curie, it was so named as it emits rays. Radium is used in the treatment of cancer and other diseases. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- RAF:** abbreviation for Royal Air Force, the British air force. In the Royal Air Force, the titles of the rank of commissioned officers, from the top

- down, are: Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Air Chief Marshal, Air Marshal, Air Vice-Marshal, Air Commodore, Group Captain, Wing Commander, Squadron Leader, Flight Lieutenant, Flying Officer, Pilot Officer. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- raffle:** a sale in which people each pay a small sum for a chance of getting an article. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- raffle:** a sale in which people each pay a small sum for a chance of getting an article.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- rafters, up to the:** (informal) having a great deal (of something) to do or having more (of something) than one can handle. A variation of up to one's elbows. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- ragbag:** a bag for rags. Used figuratively in this lecture. Wound the pc right up in the ragbag. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- rag doll:** a limp doll made of rags or scraps of cloth. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- rag doll:** a limp doll made of rags or scraps of cloth. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- rag doll:** a stuffed doll, especially of cloth. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- Raggedy Ann doll:** a rag doll introduced in the US in 1918 with red-and-white striped legs, red yarn hair and shoe button eyes. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- raggedy-baggedy:** a coined term from raggedy, meaning somewhat ragged or tattered. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- raggedy-baggedy: (slang)** uneven; rough; jagged. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- raggle-tagged:** a coined word from rag-tag, raggedy, unkempt, disorderly, etc. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- rag it up:** (slang) display noisy, disorderly conduct in defiance of authority or discipline. —Academy Level III Glossary
- rah-rah:** (informal) a person or thing marked by or expressive of ardently enthusiastic spirit. From a shout of support or encouragement such as exhibited at a college football game. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- rail:** narrow wooden piece at the top of a ship's bulwarks (the extension of the ship's side above the deck). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- railing:** speaking bitterly or reproachfully; complaining violently. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- railing:** speaking bitterly or reproachfully; complaining violently. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- raillery:** the practice, act or occupation of speaking bitterly or reproachfully; complaining violently. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- railroad locomotive engineer:** a person who operates or is in charge of a locomotive engine (i.e., an engine that is self-propelled by steam, electricity, etc., for pulling trains). Ñcompiled from Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- railroad spike:** a heavy naillike fastener, 3 to 12 inches long and proportionately thicker than a common nail, used for fastening

together railroad track. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**rails, off the: (especially British)** out of the proper or normal condition; out of control; haywire —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** in a disorganized or confused state. —Academy Level II Glossary

**rails, off the:** in a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**rails, off the:** in a disorganized or confused state. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**rails, off the:** in a disorganized or confused state. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**rails, off the:** in a disorganized or confused state. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**rails, off the:** into a disorganized or confused state. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**rails, on the: (informal)** properly organized; working or acting correctly. A reference to the rails that a train runs on. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Rain:** a play adapted from W. Somerset Maugham's short story («Miss Thompson») about a missionary's attempts at converting a prostitute to religion during the rainy season on a South Sea island. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**rainbarrel:** a barrel used to collect rain water for drinking or washing. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**rain, out in the:** a variation of out in the cold, neglected; ignored; forgotten. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**rain, right as:** (informal) quite all right, especially when compared with what might be expected or an earlier condition. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**raised corn:** (slang) something created or done that is inane, fatuous or sappy. A humorous pun on the dual meaning of «corn,» which can denote either something foolish or silly, or the plant itself. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary



**raised hell: (slang)** created a disturbance; caused trouble. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**raise hell: (slang)** create an uproar; object violently. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**raise hell: (slang)** create an uproar; object violently. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**raise (so much) Cain: (slang)** become angry or violent; make an angry fuss or noisy disturbance. An allusion to Cain's (first son of Adam and Eve) violent anger which drove him to kill his brother, Abel. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**raises the devil: (slang)** creates a disturbance; causes trouble. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**raises the devil: (slang)** creates a disturbance; causes trouble. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**raise the devil:** create a disturbance, cause trouble. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**raise the devil with: (slang)** damage or destroy. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**raise the devil with: (slang)** damage or destroy. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**raising hell: (slang)** creating an uproar; objecting violently. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**rake-off: (slang)** commission, rebate or a share, especially when received in an illegitimate transaction. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**rake-offs: (slang)** commissions, rebates or shares, especially when received in an illegitimate transaction. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**rally:** concentrate or revive, as one's strength, spirits, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**«rally round the flag, boys»:** a line from the song «The Battle Cry of Freedom» by George Frederick Root (1820 - 1895), an American composer who is best remembered for his patriotic songs. It was sung to build enthusiasm for the North (the northern area of the United States, which fought to preserve the Union) during the American Civil War (1861 - 1865) and contains the following lines: / «Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, / we'll rally once again, / Shouting the battle cry of Freedom, / We will rally from the hillside, we'll / gather from the plain, / Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.»  
**See also «Dixie»** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Rameses II:** (? - 1234 b.c.) one of the most famous of the Egyptian Pharaohs (kings). He reigned longer than any other Egyptian ruler and is known for the building of many temples and the construction of other public works. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**ramifications:** related or derived subjects, problems, etc.; outgrowths; consequences. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ramifications:** related or derived subjects, problems, etc.; outgrowths; consequences. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**rampant:** in full sway; prevailing or unchecked. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**rampant:\*\*\*** passing beyond restraint or usual limits; unchecked. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**rampant:** violent and uncontrollable in action, manner, speech, etc.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**ramparts, roll in the:** (colloquial) a variation of roll in the aisles: laugh uncontrollably. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ramping:** standing upright on the hind legs. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**ramroad:** a sloping, sometimes curved, road joining different levels. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Ramseys and Company:** a made-up company name. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Ramseys and Company:** a made-up company name. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ramshackle:** loose and rickety; likely to fall to pieces. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ranchero:** (American Spanish) a person who owns or works on a ranch in the southwestern United States and Mexico. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**rancid:** having a rank, unpleasant, stale smell or taste, as through decomposition, especially of fats or oils. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**rancor:** a continuing and bitter hate or ill will; deep spite or malice. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**rancor:** bitter feeling or ill will. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Rand:** of The Rand, short for Witwatersrand, a rocky ridge in South Africa near Johannesburg which is a major gold-mining area. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Rand:** of The Rand, short for Witwatersrand, a rocky ridge in South Africa near Johannesburg which is a major gold-mining area. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**rand:** the basic monetary unit of South Africa. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**rand:** the basic monetary unit of South Africa. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**randomities:** things one picks out and agrees not to predict. Randomity is a consideration of motion. A person can have too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What is enough motion is measured by the consideration of the individual. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. A person can have too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What is enough motion is measured by the consideration of the individual. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. A person can have too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What is enough motion is measured by the consideration of the individual. Randomities are things one picks out and agrees not to predict. The term randomity is also sometimes used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. There is plus randomity and minus randomity. There can be, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. «Enough motion» is measured by the consideration of the individual. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. There is plus randomity and minus randomity. There can be, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. «Enough motion» is measured by the consideration of the individual. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomity and we have minus randomity. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomity and we have minus randomity. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomity and we have minus randomity. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomity and we have minus randomity. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomity and we have minus randomity. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomity and we have minus randomity. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomity and we have minus randomity. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the

individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**randomity:\*\*\*** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**randomity:** a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomity is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**randomity:** the amount of predicted and unpredicted motion a person has, in ratio. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**randomity:** the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**randomity:** the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion. Something one picks out and agrees not to predict. At very low case levels it appears that everything is randomness, but as the case level rises it can actually reach a point where the preclear fears that he is approaching too little randomness to find life still interesting. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**randomness:** condition of being without definite aim, purpose or method, or adherence to a prior arrangement; existing in a haphazard way. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**randomness:\*\*\*** condition of being without definite aim, purpose or method, or adherence to a prior arrangement; existing in a haphazard way. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**ranger:** a person who has charge of patrolling and guarding a forest. Ñ American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**rank:** a social or official position or standing, as in the armed forces. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**rank:** a social or official position or standing, as in the armed forces. Ñ Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**rank:** utter; absolute. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ranks:** all those in an organization, as the army, who are not officers or leaders. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**ranks: (military)** rows of soldiers, vehicles, etc., placed side by side or abreast of one another. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**ranks, lift (oneself) up:** a variation of bring (oneself) up through the ranks: obtain (for oneself) a high position in an organization, especially in

an army, after long experience in lower positions rather than through special favor. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**ran out:** caused (through auditing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also **auditing** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**rant:**\*\*\* violent, loud or extravagant speech. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**rap:** (slang) a try. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**rap:** (slang) blame or punishment, especially for a crime. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)

**rap:** (slang) talk, chat. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**rapacious:** grasping; greedy. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**rapacity:** a rapacious (grasping, greedy) spirit, action or practice; greed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**raped:**\*\*\* abused or improperly treated; violated. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Raphael's little doll:** reference to a fresco painted by Raphael Sanzio (1483 - 1520) in Rome, Italy. Raphael was one of the greatest painters and architects of the Italian Renaissance and was often called the «Divine Raphael» and the «Prince of Italian Painting.» In Rome, he worked on papal commissions and also for the cardinals, the princes and merchants; the most important of these private patrons was a banker for whom Raphael painted 12 paintings decorating wall and ceiling of the villa now known as the Farnesina. This included the Legend of Cupid and Psyche (1517 - 1518, unfinished) executed mainly by his pupils under his guidance. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**rapide:** (French) rapid, fast, swift. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**rapier:** a small sword with a narrow blade, especially from the 18th century. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**rapier:** a thin light double-edged sword, used for thrusting. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**rapping (something) on the knuckles:** (informal) criticizing or chastising (something). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rapport:** relation; connection; especially harmonious or sympathetic relation. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rapport:** relation; connection; especially harmonious or sympathetic relation. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**raps:** blows or strokes. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**raptly:** in a deeply engrossed or absorbed manner. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**rapwuf:** a made-up name for an animal. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**rarefaction: (physics)** the action of making rare or thin, especially by expansion; the lessening of the density or solidity of a substance. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**rarefaction - condensation:** the phenomenon in which waves are formed consisting of both densely vibrating air particles (condensation) and less compressed vibrating air particles (rarefaction) located in other places. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**rarefaction - condensation wave:** a wave which has densely vibrating air particles (condensation) as well as vibrating air particles in other places that are spread farther apart and are less compressed (rarefaction). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rarefaction - condensation wave:** a wave which has densely vibrating air particles (condensation) as well as vibrating air particles in other places that are spread farther apart and are less compressed (rarefaction). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**rarefaction:** the state of becoming rare or rarer, less dense or thinned. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rash:** too hasty, taking too much risk. —Thorndike & Barnhart Advanced Junior Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Rasputin:** Grigori Efimovich Rasputin (1871 - 1916), Russian monk in the household of Czar Nicholas II. Despite his notoriously bad reputation, Rasputin wielded power at the court through his influence over the Czarina. The statesmen and ministers who tried to oppose him were removed from their posts; those who remained were his tools. Rasputin was assassinated by a group of Russian nobles in December 1916. His constitution was tough: a generous dose of poison failed to produce any visible effect, and the terrified conspirators riddled him with bullets and drowned him in the frozen Neva River for good measure. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**rat:** (slang) a sneaky, contemptible person. —Academy Level II Glossary

**rat-a-tat:** the sound of knocking or rapping. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**ratchet:** operate or move by means of a ratchet, a wheel or bar with teeth that come against a catch so that motion is permitted in one direction but not in the other. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**rate, at a mad:** at a wildly fast, frenzied, frantic pace. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**rate, at a mad:** in a wildly excited or fast way or manner. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**rate operator:** the person at a telephone exchange (the central telephone office of a district where connections are made between lines concerned in calls) who can tell someone the amount of charge or payment due for a telephone call. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ratifier:** one who approves or confirms or gives official sanction to. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ratio:** a fixed relation in degree, number, etc., between two similar things; proportion. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**rationale:** the fundamental reasons for something; a logical basis. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**rationale:** the fundamental reasons for something; a logical basis. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**rationality:** the quality or condition of being rational; reasonableness or the possession or use of reason. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**rationality:** the quality or condition of being rational; reasonableness or the possession or use of reason. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**rationality:** the quality or condition of being rational; reasonableness or the possession or use of reason. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**rationalization:** justified thought—the excuses one makes to explain his irrational behavior. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**rationalizations:** instances of devising self-satisfying but incorrect reasons for (one's behavior). —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**rationalize:** justify; make excuses to explain irrational behavior. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**rationalized:** treated or explained by inventing plausible explanations for acts, opinions, etc., that are actually based on other causes. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**rationalized:** treated or explained by inventing plausible explanations for acts, opinions, etc., that are actually based on other causes. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**ration board:** reference to a government agency responsible for rationing of scarce resources and consumer goods, usually active only during times of war, famine or other national emergency. During World War II local offices, entitled War Price and Rationing Boards were set up to execute the rationing program in the United States. Other similar organizations were set up in other countries for the same purpose. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**ration book:** a book entitling its holder to a ration (an allowance, share, portion of provisions or other supplies); especially an officially limited allowance for civilians in time of war or shortage. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; a tiring but inescapable routine. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; a tiring but inescapable routine. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**rat race:\*\*\*** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary



**rat race:** (informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**rat race: (informal)** an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**rat race: (informal)** an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**rat race: (informal)** an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**rat race: (informal)** an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**rat race: (informal)** an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**rat race: (informal)** an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**rat race: (informal)** an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**rats:** (slang) an exclamation of disappointment, disgust or disbelief. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**rats:** (slang) treacherous and disgusting persons. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**rat, smell a:** (colloquial) suspect that something is wrong, that someone is trying to deceive one, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**rat's nest:** an extremely confused, entangled or disordered place, situation, etc. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**rattle:** disconcert or confuse (a person). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**rattle:** talk in a rapid, thoughtless way; chatter. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**rattle a few more sabers:** reference to saber-rattling: a show or threat of military power, especially as used by a nation to impose its policies on other countries. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**rattledy-bang:** a coined word from **rattled:** agitated, confused, frightened; the suffix -y: a condition or quality, and bang: a sudden movement or loud noise. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**rattle off:** say or utter in a rapid or lively manner. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**rattletraps:** rattling, rickety wagons or other vehicles. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**rattlety-bang:** a coined word for the rustling of a sheet of paper. Rattle means the rustling quality of a sheet of finished paper when handled, indicative of its hardness and density. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**rattling:** driving a vehicle, riding or running briskly. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**rattling:** (informal) confusing; upsetting. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**raucously:** harshly; stridently; gratingly. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**ravages:** devastating or destructive actions. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ravaging:** causing havoc or ruinous damage. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**rave:** (colloquial) a highly or overly enthusiastic recommendation: often used before a noun [a rave review]. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**rave:** extravagantly flattering or enthusiastic. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**ravening:** greedily searching for prey. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**raves:**\*\*\* highly enthusiastic or laudatory (expressing praise) reviews or notices of a book, play, film, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**raving:** talking wildly; delirious; frenzied. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**raving:** that talk wildly or senselessly, as from rage, delirium or insanity. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**ravish:** to rape. Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**raw:** being in a natural condition; not processed or refined. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**raw:** (slang) inexperienced or untrained. The term raw is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**raw, in the:** in the natural state; without cultivation, refinement, etc. —OE - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**raw-meat:**\*\*\* a slang term meaning of or concerning someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**raw meat:** a slang term meaning someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**raw meat:** a slang term meaning someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan.—Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**raw meat:** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat) and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

- raw meat:** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- raw meat:** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- raw meat:** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- raw meat:** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat) and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. See also processing and thetan in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- raw meat:** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat) and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- raw meat:\*\*\*** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- raw meat:\*\*\*** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training, and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat), and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- raw meat:** (slang) someone inexperienced or untrained. The expression is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had Scientology processing or training and as such might think he is a brain or a body (hence the word meat) and not know that he is really a spiritual being, a thetan. See also processing and thetan in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- ray:** a line or stream of heat, electricity or energy. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- Ray:** a staff member at HASI London at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**ray gun:** a gun or other instrument that is supposed to shoot radioactive rays. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ray gun:** a gun or other instrument that is supposed to shoot radioactive rays. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**ray gun:** a gun or other instrument that is supposed to shoot radioactive rays. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**rayon:** any of various synthetic textile fibers produced by pressing a cellulose (main substance in the woody part of plants and trees) solution through very small holes and solidifying it in the form of filaments (very slender threads, fibers or wires). —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**Ray Street:** a made-up name for a street. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**razed:** cut or shaved off. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**razorbacks:** also called razor clams; any of several rapidly burrowing clams of sandy beaches, having elongated, narrow shells somewhat resembling a straight razor. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**razor edge:** (informal) a very uncertain state or risky condition. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**razor's edge, on the:** in a difficult or precarious position. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**razzle-dazzle:** bewildering; showy. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**razzle-dazzle:** (slang) excitement; gaudiness; spectacular show. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**razzle-dazzled:** (slang) confused, bewildered or deceived by a flashy display. —Academy Level II Glossary

**razzle-dazzled:** (slang) confused, bewildered or deceived by a flashy display. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**RC:** an abbreviation for Roman Catholic. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**RCA:** abbreviation for Radio Corporation of America, an American corporation established in 1919 which was engaged in the manufacture and sale of apparatus for radio purposes and for recording and reproducing sound, the operation of international, marine and domestic radio communication services, the operation of radio broadcasting stations and the supplying of programs for radio broadcasting. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**reach:**\*\*\* range; scope; extent of application, effect, influence, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Reach and Withdraw:** a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touching or taking hold of; getting to, coming to and/or arriving at. Withdraw means move back from, let go. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Reach and Withdraw:** a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touch or take hold of; get to, come to and/or arrive at.

Withdraw means move back from; let go. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**Reach and Withdraw:** a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touch or take hold of; get to, come to and/or arrive at. Withdraw means move back from, let go. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Reach and Withdraw:** a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touch or take hold of; get to, come to and/or arrive at. Withdraw means move back from, let go. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Reach and Withdraw:** a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touch or take hold of; get to, come to and/or arrive at. Withdraw means move back from, let go. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Reach and Withdraw:** a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touch or take hold of; get to, come to and/or arrive at. Withdraw means move back from, let go. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**Reach and Withdraw:** a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touch or take hold of; get to, come to and/or arrive at. Withdraw means move back from; let go. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Reach and Withdraw:** reach means touching or taking hold of; getting to, coming to and/or arriving at. Withdraw means move back from, let go. Reach and Withdraw is a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them.—Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**reaching:** trying too hard to make a point, joke, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**reaction engine:** an engine which expels a stream of matter at high velocity, the reaction from which creates a forward accelerating force; a jet engine. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**reaction motor:** an engine which expels a stream of matter at high velocity, the reaction from which creates a forward accelerating force; a jet engine. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reactive:** irrational; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**reactive:** irrational, reacting instead of acting. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**reactive:** irrational, reacting instead of acting. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**reactive:\*\*\*** irrational, reacting instead of acting. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**reactive:** irrational, reacting instead of acting; thinkingness or behavior dictated by the reactive mind rather than the individual's own present time determinism. See also **reactive mind**. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**reactive bank:** (also called the reactive mind) that portion of the mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. See also **bank** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind: that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also **engram** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** and **bank** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** and **bank** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**reactive bank:\*\*\*** same as reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** and **bank** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See **bank** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See **reactive mind** and **bank** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See **reactive mind** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**reactive bank:** same as reactive mind. See **reactive mind** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**reactive bank:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive bank is where engrams are stored. Also called the reactive mind. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**reactive bank:** that portion of the mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and

- which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. Also called the reactive mind.—Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- reactive bank:** That portion of the mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. Also called the reactive mind. See also **bank** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- reactive bank:** that portion of the mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. Also called the reactive mind. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- reactive bank:** that portion of the mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. Also called the reactive mind. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- reactively:** irrationally; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- reactively:** irrationally; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- reactively:** irrationally; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting. —Academy Level II Glossary
- reactively:** irrationally; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- reactively:** irrationally; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- reactive memory banks:** that portion of the mind which files and retains physical pain and painful emotion and seeks to direct the organism solely on a stimulus-response basis. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- reactive mind:** a portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control, and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. Stored in the reactive mind are engrams, and here we find the single source of aberrations and psychosomatic ills. Also called bank. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. [Definition of case] —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness,

purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. Also called the **bank**. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —Academy Level II Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —Academy Level III Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness,



purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —How to Manage a Course  
Approved 6.3.91

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also **engram** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also **engram** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and

which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. Also called the bank. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where

engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —HEV Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**reactive mind:\*\*\*** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**reactive mind:\*\*\*** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**reactive mind:\*\*\*** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and

which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**reactive mind:**\*\*\* that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**reactive mind:**\*\*\* that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. For full data on the reactive mind, read Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**reactive mind:** that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. The reactive mind is where engrams are stored. See also engram in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**reactive mind:** that portion of the mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**reactive mind:** the ridge automatic response system. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**reactive thought:** identity thought. The reactive mind is distinguished by the fact that although it thinks, it thinks wholly in identities. For instance, to the reactive mind under certain conditions there would be no difference between a microphone and a table. An example of reactive thought is A=A=A=A: anything equals anything equals anything. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**reactive thought:** identity thought. The reactive mind is distinguished by the fact that although it thinks, it thinks wholly in identities. For instance, to the reactive mind under certain conditions, there would be no difference between a microphone and a table. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**reactor:** an apparatus in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**reactor:** an apparatus in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**reactor:** **See nuclear reactor** in this glossary. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**read:** caused the needle on an E-Meter to react. **See also meter** in this glossary. —**How to Manage a Course** Approved 6.3.91

**read:\*\*\*** cause the needle on an E-Meter to react. **See also E-Meter** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**read:** gave a positive reaction on the E-Meter. **See also E-Meter** in this glossary. I'm sorry. The withhold read even after false was checked. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Reader's Digest:** a pocket-sized US magazine (1922 - ) that reprints in condensed form articles from other periodicals. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Reader's Digest:** a pocket-sized US magazine (1922 - ) that reprints in condensed form articles from other periodicals. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Reader's Digest:** pocket-sized US magazine (1922 - ) that reprints in condensed form articles from other periodicals. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**read high:** register high on the E-Meter tone arm. **See also E-Meter** and **tone arm** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Read, Mary:** (flourished 1710 - 1720) a woman who became a pirate and joined up with Anne Bonny and her husband. She was captured in 1720 but escaped the death penalty because of her sex. **See also Bonny, Anne** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**reads:** positive reactions on the E-Meter. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**ready:** immediately available for use. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**ready box:** (Navy) a receptacle for ammunition that is readily available for use in the immediate vicinity. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**realism:** (philosophy) the doctrine that material objects exist in themselves, apart from the mind's consciousness of them. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**reality:** 1. the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. 2. that agreement upon illusion which became the mest universe. —LRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**reality:** agreement upon perceptions and data in the physical universe. All that we can be sure is real is that on which we have agreed is real. Agreement is the essence of reality. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**reality:** agreement upon perceptions and data in the physical universe. All that we can be sure is real is that on which we have agreed is real. Agreement is the essence of reality. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**reality:** the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reality:** the degree of agreement reached by two people. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**reality:** the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**reality:** the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**reality:** the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**reality:\*\*\*** the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**reality:\*\*\*** the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. See also **ARC triangle** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**reality scale:** a scale which begins at the bottom with solid communication lines, moves up through masses, agreements and considerations to postulates at the top. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**real property:** real estate: the land together with the buildings, fences, trees, water and minerals that belong with it. Real means of or having to do with immovable property. Called real property to distinguish it from personal property (property that can be moved). Ñ Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**reamed out:** (slang) rebuked harshly. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**reappraisal:** a new and fresh evaluation; reconsideration. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**reappraisal:** a new and fresh evaluation; reconsideration. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**reap the whirlwind:** short for sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to engage in and suffer the consequences of evil or folly. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**rear:** (slang) the buttocks. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rear admiral:** a commissioned officer in the US Navy ranking above a captain. See also **admiral** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rear admiral:** a naval rank. Admiral is the title of the commander of a fleet or of a subdivision of it. The four active ranks which are found in most navies are: admiral of the fleet, admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral, in descending order. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**rear admiral of the second upper echelon:** a joking reference to an indefinite, high naval rank. A rear admiral is a commissioned officer ranking next below a vice-admiral. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**rear, bring up the:** put something at the end. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**rear guard:** a part of an army or military force detached from the main body to bring up and guard the rear from surprise attack, especially in a retreat. Used figuratively. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**rearing:** helping grow up; bringing up. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**reason:** effort plus intention or thought plus effort. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**reasonable:** unable to recognize illogical data for what it is. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**reason why, (one) will know the:** (one) will suffer, be punished, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Rebellion:** reference to the Civil War, the war fought in the United States between the northern and southern states from 1861 to 1865, in which the Confederacy (southern states) sought to establish itself as a separate nation. See also Civil War in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Rebellion:** reference to the Civil War, the war fought in the United States between the northern and southern states from 1861 to 1865, in which the southern states (Confederacy) sought to establish itself as a separate nation. See also Civil War in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**rebuff:\*\*\*** repel; refuse; drive away. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**rebuffed:** bluntly or abruptly rejected, as of a person's advances. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**rebuffed:** checked; repelled; refused; driven away. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**rebuffed:** refused bluntly; snubbed. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**recalcitrant:** hard to handle or deal with. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**recalcitrant:** «kicking» against constraint or restriction; obstinately disobedient or rebellious; unmanageable. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**recalcitrant:** refusing to follow direction, etc.; stubborn and defiant. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**recalcitrant:** resisting authority or control; disobedient. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**recalcitrant:** stubbornly defiant. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**recalcitrant:** stubbornly defiant. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**recall:** the ability to remember something that happened in the past. It is not reexperiencing, reliving or rerunning it. Recall does not mean going back to when it happened. It simply means that you are in present time, thinking of, remembering, putting your attention on something that happened in the past--all done from present time. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**recalls:** remembers something that happened in the past. It is not re-experiencing, re-living or re-running it. Recall does not mean going back to when it happened. It simply means that you are in present time, thinking of, remembering, putting your attention on something that happened in the pastÑall done from present time. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**recants:** withdraws or renounces (beliefs, statements, etc., formerly held), especially in a formal or public manner. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**recapitulation:** (biology) the theory that the stages an organism passes through during its embryonic development repeat the evolutionary stages of structural change in its ancestral lineage.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**recasts:** makes over; remodels. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89



**receipt-point:\*\*\*** that which receives a communication; effect. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**receipt-point:** that which receives a communication; effect. See also communication and **source-point** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**receipt-point:\*\*\*** that which receives a communication; effect. See also communication, effect and **source-point** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**receipt-point:** that which receives a communication; effect. The person making a statement is causing a communication; the one receiving the statement is the effect or receipt-point of the communication. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**receipt-point:** that which receives a communication. See also communication and **source-point** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**receipt-point:** that which receives a communication. See also communication and **source-point** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**receipt-point:\*\*\*** that which receives a communication. See also communication and **source-point** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**receipt-point:** that which receives a communication. See also source-point in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**receiving ward:** room or division of a hospital set apart to grant admittance. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Reception Center:** (also called Reception) a room in the org where public and staff are received and properly directed to their correct destination. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Receptionist:** the person who is responsible for seeing to it that public and staff received in Reception are rapidly and correctly directed to their proper destination. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**recession:** a condition wherein, without much lifting in the Tone Scale, an incident, by repetition, goes out of sight; in a few days that incident will be back in force again, almost as strong as ever. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**recession:** a condition wherein, without much lifting in the Tone Scale, an incident, by repetition, goes out of sight; in a few days that incident will be back in force again, almost as strong as ever. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**recital:\*\*\*** a performance of music or dance, especially by a solo performer. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**recluse:** a person who lives in seclusion or apart from society, often for religious meditation. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Recognitions Chief:** on the Sea Org org board at the time of the lecture this was the head of Department One, responsible for recruitment of personnel, routing, post assignments, watch assignments, boards, transfers, hats and appearances. The head of Department One is

now called the Director of Routing and Personnel. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**recompense:** payment in return for something given or done, as services. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**recompensed:** rewarded; paid.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**reconcile:** settle or resolve, as a dispute. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**reconscious:** made-up term for an imaginary aspect of the mind; extension of the terms «conscious,» «subconscious,» «unconscious,» etc. Used as a humorous reference to the complex and meaningless terminology of psychiatry. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Recorder of Wills and Testaments:** the public officer who keeps the records and disposes (arranges matters and settles affairs) of deceased persons' real estate and personal property. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**recount:** tell in detail; give the facts or particulars of. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**recourse:** access or resort to a person or thing for help or protection. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**recourse:** applying or going to for help, advice or information. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**recourse:** a turning or applying to a person or thing for aid or security. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**recourse:** a turning or seeking for aid, safety, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**recriminations:** counteraccusations; accusations brought in turn by the accused against the accuser. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**recriminative:** accusing in return. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**rectabulous skootum:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**rectahedron:** a coined term for a geometrical figure. —HEV Approved Glossary

**rectahedron:** a coined term for a geometrical figure. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**rectify:** put or set right; correct. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**recurring:** happening, coming up or showing up again or repeatedly. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**RED 352:** abbreviation for LRH Executive Directive 352 Int, Today and Tomorrow. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**red:** having to do with the Soviet Union or any communist country. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**red:** politically radical or revolutionary; especially, communist. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Red Badge of Courage:** a novel from the late nineteenth century by the American author Stephen Crane (1871 - 1900), about a young man whose romantic notions of heroism in combat are shattered when he fights in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**red carpet:** a carpet laid down for royalty or other notable persons to walk on when being received formally or given preferential treatment. Used figuratively in the lecture. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**red carpet:\*\*\*** a carpet laid down for royalty or other notable persons to walk on when being received formally or given preferential treatment. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Red China:** the People's Republic of China; communist China. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Red China:** the People's Republic of China; communist China. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**redcoat:** a British soldier in a uniform with a red coat, as during the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**redcoats:** British soldiers in uniforms with red coats, as during the American Revolution (the war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783). —NED Approved Glossary

**redcoats:** British soldiers in uniforms with red coats, as during the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783). —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**redcoats:** British soldiers in uniforms with red coats, as during the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**redcoats:** British soldiers in uniforms with red coats, as during the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783). —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**red death:** a coined name for the measles, a disease which causes small red spots on the skin, a high fever and is highly contagious. In isolated communities that have long been free from epidemics of measles, introduction of infection can be followed by a devastating epidemic which can result in death. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Reddy Kilowatt:** the name of a former symbol to personify the gas and electric industry in the United States. Reddy Kilowatt was designed in 1926 as a friendly character with a lightning bolt body, a light bulb for his nose and outlets for ears. He was used in a promotional campaign for the use of electricity with such slogans as «live electrically and enjoy the difference.» —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**red-faced:** (slang) embarrassed. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**red-faced:** (slang) embarrassed. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**red flag:** (colloquial) something serving as a warning of trouble or danger ahead. —Academy Level II Glossary

**red flag:** (colloquial) something serving as a warning of trouble or danger ahead; a sign of danger. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**red flag:** (colloquial) something serving as a warning of trouble or danger ahead; a sign of danger. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**red flag: (colloquial)** something serving as a warning of trouble or danger ahead. —HEV Approved Glossary

**red flag, flying the:** supporting communism, from the red flag which was a symbol of Soviet Russian communism. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**red flags:** symbols of Soviet Russian communism. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**red hands and black heads:** a coined expression for having done evil. Red hands comes from red-handed, so called from the idea of a murderer caught with the blood of his victim on his hands. Black heads implies the black hoods traditionally worn by executors to hide their identity. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**red hands and black heads:** coined expression for having done evil. Red hands comes from red-handed, so called from the idea of a murderer caught with the blood of his victim on his hands. Black heads implies the black hoods traditionally worn by executors to hide their identity. —Academy Level II Glossary

**redheaded:** hot-tempered (having a quick or violent temper). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has

been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to

anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —Academy Level II Glossary

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been

following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**red herring:\*\*\*** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**red herring:** something intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; a misleading clue. Red herring is herring that has been cured by smoke, a process that changes the color of the flesh to a reddish hue. Its persistent odor is very useful, if trailed over the ground, for training a dog to follow a scent. But a dog which gets a good whiff of red herring will lose any other scent that it has been following. Criminals who have been chased by bloodhounds have used this knowledge to advantage. Thus the expression to drag a red herring over the trail and similar expressions are used to refer to anything which misleads one or causes one to lose the trail. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**red herrings:** things intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; misleading clues. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**red-hot:** a person who has great fervor or intensity, as for a goal or cause. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**red-hot:** sensational, lively, exciting, intense. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**red-hot:\*\*\*** violent, furious or intense. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**red-hots:** (figurative) persons who are highly inflamed or excited; fiery; violently enthusiastic. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**red, in the:** (informal) in debt; having taken out more money than one has in the bank. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**red-letter day:** a day on which something good or special happens or is supposed to happen. From the fact that important days are often shown in red instead of black on calendars, etc. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**red-light district:** an area or district in a city in which many houses of prostitution are located. Allegedly so called because brothels displayed red lights. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**red-light district:\*\*\*** an area or district in a city in which many houses of prostitution are located. Allegedly so called because brothels displayed red lights. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Red Orchestra, The:** a book (1969) written by Gilles Perrault (1931 - ), about Russian agents in Berlin during World War II. A code radio message which contained their names and addresses was broken and they were then rounded up and executed on meat hooks by the Germans. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**red raw:** very outspoken, undisguised or blunt. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**redress:** a setting right; reparation; relief. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Red Ryder:** the name of the featured character in the Western style comic strip entitled «Red Ryder» produced in 1938 by Fred Harman (1902 - 1982) American artist, cowboy and rancher. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Red Sea:** a sea between northeastern Africa and western Arabia. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**red side of the ledger:** reference to the page or section of an accounting ledger which shows loss of money or debts, from the practice of entering negative amounts in account books with red ink. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Red Square:** a large plaza in Moscow in which great demonstrations, and sport and military parades are held. Bordering on Red Square is the Kremlin, a large fortress which is the seat of the government of the Soviet Union. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Red Square:** a large plaza in Moscow in which great demonstrations, sport and military parades are held. Bordering on Red Square is the Kremlin, a large fortress which is the seat of the government of the Soviet Union. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**red star:** refers to the symbol used to represent communist China. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**red tab:** a large red card placed on the outside front cover of a preclear folder which indicates that a repair session must be done within



- twenty-four hours. Also called red tag. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- red-tab:** (British slang) high-ranking. From the red tabs on British officers' collars. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- red-tab:** (British slang) high-ranking. From the red tabs on British officers' collars. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- red tabbed:** in need of a repair after a flubbed session. Such a session calls for a large red tab to be placed on the outside front cover of the preclear's folder to indicate that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- red tabbed:** noted as having received a flubbed session which called for a large red card to be placed on the outside front cover of the preclear's folder. A red tab indicates that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- red tag:** a large red card placed on the outside front cover of a pc folder which indicates that a repair session must be done within 24 hours. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- red tags:** large red cards place on the outside front cover of preclear folders which indicate that repair sessions must be done within twenty-four hours. See also **Examiner's 24-hour rule**. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- red tape:** too much attention to details and forms; bureaucratic routine. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- reduce:** put into a simpler form. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- reduce:** reach a point where all the charge or pain is gone from an incident. It is done by having the preclear recount the incident from beginning to end over and over again, picking up all the somatics and perceptions present as though the incident were happening at that moment. To reduce means, technically, to render free of aberrative material as far as possible to make the case progress. See also **aberration** and **preclear** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- reduce:** take all the charge or pain out of an incident. This means to have the preclear recount the incident from beginning to end (while returned to it in reverie) over and over again, picking up all the somatics and perceptions present just as though the incident were happening at that moment. To reduce means, technically, to render free of aberrative material as far as possible to make the case progress. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- reduce:** take all the charge or pain out of an incident. This means to have the preclear recount the incident from beginning to end (while returned to it in reverie) over and over again, picking up all the somatics and perceptions present just as though the incident were happening at that moment. To reduce means, technically, to render free of aberrative material as far as possible to make the case progress. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- reduce:** to bring into a certain order; systematize. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**reductio:** (Latin) reduction. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It means proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It means proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —LCDH Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —Academy Level II Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**reductio ad absurdum:**\*\*\* (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity.

Literally means «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally means «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**reductio ad absurdum:** (Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally means «reduction to absurdity.» It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example: «The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.» —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**reductio ad gastronomy:** a play on the phrase reductio ad absurdum. Gastronomy means «the art or science of good eating.» See **reductio ad absurdum** in this glossary. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**reduction:** the act of taking all the charge or pain out of an incident.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**reductio to total suppression:** a reduction to utter suppression, from a variation of the Latin phrase reductio ad absurdum: proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, «reduction to absurdity.» —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**redwood:** an evergreen tree of the California and southern Oregon coasts. It is amongst the world's largest trees, reaching a height of over 300 feet and an age of several thousand years. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**reed:** a thin strip of some flexible substance placed within the opening of the mouthpiece of certain wind instruments, as the clarinet: when vibrated by the breath, it produces a musical tone. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**reed:\*\*\*** a thin strip of some flexible substance placed within the opening of the mouthpiece of certain wind instruments, as the clarinet: when vibrated by the breath, it produces a musical tone. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**reeds:\*\*\*** (music) small, flexible pieces of cane, plastic or metal that, attached to the mouth of any of various wind instruments, are set into vibration by a stream of air and, in turn, set into vibration the air column enclosed in the tube of the instrument. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**reek:\*\*\*** are filled with something unpleasant or offensive. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**reelingness:** state, quality or instance of feeling dizzy; having a sensation of spinning or whirling. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**reelingness:** state, quality or instance of having a whirling feeling in one's head; being or becoming confused. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**reelingness:\*\*\*** state, quality or instance of having a whirling feeling in one's head; being or becoming confused. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**refer:** to send or direct (to someone or something) for aid, information, consideration or decision. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**referendum:** the submission of a law, proposed or already in effect, to a direct vote of the people. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**refit:** (noun) an act or instance of refitting, which is to make or be made ready or fit for use again, as by repairing, reequipping or resupplying. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**reflexive effect-point:** a causative action calculated to result in an effect upon the cause-point. Reflexive is from the Latin reflexivus meaning «turned back, reflected.» —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**reform school:** an institution for reforming young offenders against the laws; prison for young criminals. Also called a reformatory. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**refuge:** shelter or protection from danger, difficulty, etc. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**refund:** a return of money after service. Anyone demanding a refund from a Scientology organization is thereafter refused further and all future training or processing as the condition of refund. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**refund:** a return of money after service. Anyone demanding a refund from a Scientology organization is thereafter refused further and all future training or processing as the condition of refund. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Reg:** a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Reg:\*\*\*** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Reg:** a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of this lecture. —NED Approved Glossary

**Reg:** short for Registrar, the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Reg:\*\*** short for Registrar, the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**regard:** respect and liking; esteem (good opinion). —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**regime:** a manner, method or system of rule or government; a system or institution having widespread influence or prevalence. Now frequently applied disparagingly to a particular government or administration. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**regime:** a mode or system of rule or government. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**regimen:** a certain settled schedule of things. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**regimen:** a regulated course, as of diet, exercise or manner of living, intended to preserve or restore health or to attain some result. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**regimen:** the systematic procedure of a natural phenomena or process. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**regimen:** the workhorse combination of processes that boosts the case to Clear after it has been started. See also **process, case** and **clear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**regiment:** a military unit of ground forces organized into two or more battalions. See also **battalion commander** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**regiment:** a military unit of ground forces organized into two or more battalions. Usually commanded by a colonel. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**regiment:** an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**regiment:** an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**regiment:** an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**regiment:** an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**regiment:** an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Reginald:** a made-up name for a person. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**register:** a device or contrivance by which data of some kind are automatically recorded; indicator. ÑOxford English Dictionary (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**registered:** short for registered mail or registered post, prepaid first-class mail that has been recorded at a post office prior to delivery for safeguarding against loss, theft or damage during transmission. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**registered post:** prepaid first-class mail that has been recorded at a post office prior to delivery for safeguarding against loss, theft or damage during transmission. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for all student and pc procurement and keeping the org full. Registrars sign up people for Scientology services. In a Scientology org, there are different types of Registrars to handle different types of registration traffic: Body Registrar, Advance Scheduling Registrar, Letter Registrar and Public Registrar. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Registrar:** the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Registrar:** the person who signs up people for Scientology courses and other services. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Registrars:** people directly responsible for all student and preclear procurement and keeping the org full. Registrars sign up people for Scientology services. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Registrars:** persons who sign up people for Scientology courses and other services. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Registrars:** persons who sign up people for Scientology courses and other services. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**registration:** the act of setting down (facts, names, etc.) formally in writing. In a Scientology org, registration includes being directly responsible for all student and preclear procurement and keeping the org full by signing people up for Scientology services. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**registration:** the act of setting down (facts, names, etc.) formally in writing. In a Scientology org, registration includes being directly responsible for all student and preclear procurement and keeping the org full by signing people up for Scientology services. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**registry:** the act or condition of recording. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**regressed:** gone back; returned; moved backward. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**regression:** a technique by which part of the individual's self remained in the present and part went back to the past. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Regular Army:** the part of the army of the United States that is made up of professionals and provides a permanent standing army. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Regulus the Third:** a made-up name for a king. Regulus means a petty king or ruler. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**regurgitate:** give back or repeat, especially something not fully understood or assimilated. Used humorously in this lecture with no particular meaning. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**regurgitating:** giving back or repeating, especially something not fully understood or assimilated. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**rehabilitated:** restored to some former ability or state of being or some more optimum condition. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**rehabilitating:** restoring to some former ability or state of being or some more optimum condition. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**reich:** see German Reich in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Reich, Wilhelm:** (1897 - 1957) Austrian psychiatrist and social critic. Even before his graduation from the University of Vienna he began practice as a psychoanalyst and became influential in this movement. His practice expanded from Austria into Germany where, as a member of the Communist Party, he attempted to integrate his work as a sex counselor into the broader revolutionary movement. Reich's activities were suspect by the leaders of the Communist Party and, at the time of Hitler's assumption to power in Germany in 1933, he was forced to flee to Denmark. Later that year he was ousted from the Communist Party as a result of a work he published against official communistic doctrine. After attacks by other psychiatrists and the press he left Denmark for Sweden and a short while later went on to Norway. In 1937 his detractors reached him in Norway and he moved to the US and practiced there for many years. In the last years of his life, Reich showed little interest in psychiatry, devoting



- his efforts to discoveries in the field of physics. In 1956 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for disobeying a government injunction which the Food and Drug Administration had obtained against him, ordering destruction of all orgone boxes, his journals and books. He died while in prison a year later. See also orazone, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Reigate:** a residential suburb of London. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- reign:** have control, rule or influence of any kind. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- reign:** the period of power of a ruler. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Reilly, the life of:** a life of luxury. From a comic song, «Is That Mr. Reilly,» popular in the USA in the 1880s. The song described what the hero would do if he «struck it rich.» —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- reincarnated:** reborn in another body. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- reincarnated:** reborn in another body. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- reincarnation:** the doctrine that the soul reappears after death in another and different bodily form. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- reincarnation:** the occupation by the soul of a new body after the death of the former body. The word comes from Latin, meaning literally «taking on flesh again.» This definition has been distorted and complicated over time, but the original and correct meaning of the word is simply «to take on a new body.» —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- reiterated:** repeated (something done or said); said or done again or repeatedly. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- Rejection Level:** Rejection Level Processing: that processing which discovers the condition in which a person or object must be in order that the preclear be able to reject it freely. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- rejection level:** the condition in which a person or object must be in order that the preclear be able to reject it freely. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- relapse:** the act or instance of slipping or falling back into a former condition, especially after improvement. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- relating:** telling about; giving an account of. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- relative:** as compared with something else; comparative. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- relative:** existing or having its specific nature only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- relative course:** angle between the course of one's own ship and that of another adjacent ship. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

- relatively:** in relation to or compared with something else; not absolutely.  
—Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Release:** an individual from whom have been released the current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion.  
—Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- Release:** an individual from whom have been released the current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- Release:** an individual from whom have been released the current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Release:** an individual from whom have been released the current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Release:** an individual who has been released of current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Release:** an individual who has been released of current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Release:** a person who has been separated (released) from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release and these are called grades. See also grades and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- release:** a state in which an individual has been released of current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Release:** a state which is achieved in auditing when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Release:** a state which is achieved in auditing when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Release:** a state which is achieved in auditing when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Release:** a state which is achieved in auditing when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- Release:** a state which is achieved in auditing when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative

- permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Release:\*\*\*** a state which is achieved in auditing when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- release:** separate (a person) from his reactive mind or some part of it. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- release:** take the perceptions or effort or effectiveness out of a heavy facsimile, or take away the preclear's hold on the facsimile. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Release:** the term for what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release and these are called grades. See also grades; Expanded Lower Grades in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Release:\*\*\*** the term for what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release and these are called grades. See also grades and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- release:** (verb) the act of taking the perceptions or effort or effectiveness out of a heavy facsimile or taking away the preclear's hold on the facsimile. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Releases:** people who have reached a certain stage of Release, a term for what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- Releases:** people who have reached a certain stage of Release, a term for what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Releases:** the term for what occurs when people separate from their reactive minds or some part of it. The degree and relative permanence of being pulled out of the reactive mind determines the state of Release. There are a number of states or stages of Release and these are called grades. See also grades and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- releasing:\*\*\*** being caused to lose a fixation or an aberration of one kind or another through the use of Scientology techniques. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- relentless:** persistent; not stopping, relaxing or slackening; incessant. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**relic:** a surviving trace of something. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**religion:** any specific system of belief, worship, etc., often involving a code of ethics. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Religious Technology Center (RTC):** the organization which owns all the trademarks of Dianetics and Scientology and controls their licensing and use. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Religious Technology Center (RTC):** the organization which owns all the trademarks of Dianetics and Scientology and controls their licensing and use. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Religious Technology Center (RTC):\*\*\*** the organization which owns all the trademarks of Dianetics and Scientology and controls their licensing and use. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**relish:** pleasure; enjoyment. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**relishes:** takes pleasure in; likes; enjoys. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633), Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. See also **Flemish school** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633) Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633) Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633) Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633), Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter

Lastman (1583 - 1633), Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633), Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633), Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Rembrandt:** Harmensz van Rijn Rembrandt (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter and etcher; considered one of the greatest painters in history. He received his most valuable training in the Amsterdam studio of Pieter Lastman (1583 - 1633), Dutch painter and engraver, who influenced Rembrandt's sense of composition and frequent choice of religious and historical themes. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Rembrandt:** Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter. Considered one of the greatest painters in history. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Rembrandt:** Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn (1606 - 1669), Dutch painter. Considered one of the greatest painters in history. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Rembrandt Profile:** the name of a profile portraiture technique using Rembrandt lighting: one plane of the side of the face is fully illuminated and another plane of the same side is in shadow, creating a mysterious and dramatic effect. This style of lighting is called «Rembrandt» because he used it in many of his paintings. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Remedying Havingness:** a Scientology auditing process that has a preclear mock up a mass in front of him and shove it into his body, and mock up another mass in front of him and throw it away, over and over. When the process has been done thoroughly and completely, the preclear should be able to reject or accept, at his own discretion, anything in his environment as well as anything in his engram bank. Also called Remedy of Havingness. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Remedy of Havingness:** a Scientology auditing process that has a preclear mock up a mass in front of him and shove it into his body, and mock up another mass in front of him and throw it away, over and over. When the process has been done thoroughly and completely, the preclear should be able to reject or accept, at his own discretion, anything in his environment as well as anything in his engram bank. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Remedy of Havingness:** a Scientology auditing process that has a preclear mock up a mass in front of him and shove it into his body, and mock up another mass in front of him and throw it away, over and over. When the process has been done thoroughly and completely, the preclear should be able to reject or accept, at his own discretion, anything in his environment as well as anything in his engram bank.  
—Academy Level III Glossary

**Remedy of Havingness:** a Scientology auditing process that has a preclear mock up a mass in front of him and shove it into his body, and mock up another mass in front of him and throw it away, over and over. When the process has been done thoroughly and completely, the preclear should be able to reject or accept, at his own discretion, anything in his environment as well as anything in his engram bank.  
—9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Remedy of Havingness:** Scientology auditing that has a preclear mock up a mass in front of him and shove it into his body, and mock up another mass in front of him and throw it away, over and over. When the process has been done thoroughly and completely, the preclear should be able to reject or accept, at his own discretion, anything in his environment as well as anything in his engram bank. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**remimeo:** a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins and policy letters meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff.  
—Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**remimeo:** a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins (HCOBs) and policy letters (HCO PLs) meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**remimeo:** a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins and policy letters meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff.  
—FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**remimeo:** a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins and policy letters meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff.  
—OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Remimeo:** a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins and policy letters meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**remimeo:\*\*\*** a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins and policy letters meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff.  
—Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Remington:** a firearms manufacturer in the US established by Eliphalet Remington (1793 - 1861), American inventor and gunsmith. Trained in blacksmithing, he forged a rifle barrel for himself out of scrap iron; this led to his making guns for others and eventually to establishing a firearms factory and supplying firearms on government contracts.  
—SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Remington:** the brand name for a common American electric razor, first manufactured in 1937. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**remission:** a relatively prolonged lessening or disappearance of the symptoms of a disease. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**remonstrance:** a speech or gesture of protest, opposition or reproof.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**remonstrate:** to present and urge reasons in opposition or complaint, protest. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**remonstrated:** presented and urged reasons in opposition or complaint; protested. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**remorse:** a deep feeling of sorrow or guilt over a wrong one has done. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**remorse:** deep regret for one's wrongdoing. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**remote viewpoint:** a viewpoint without the consideration by the thetan that he is located at that point. The thetan may have any number of remote viewpoints. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**remote viewpoints:** those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**remote viewpoints:** those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**remote viewpoints:** viewpoints without the consideration by the thetan that he is located at those points. The thetan may have any number of remote viewpoints. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**remunerative:\*\*\*** rewarding; profitable; well paid. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**remunerative:** rewarding, profitable, well paid. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Renaissance:** the great revival of art, literature and learning in Europe in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, based on classical (Greek and Roman) sources. It began in Italy and spread gradually to other countries and marked the transition from the medieval world (from about a.d. 500 to 1450) to the modern. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Renaissance:** the great revival of art, literature and learning in Europe in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, based on classical (Greek and Roman) sources. It began in Italy and spread gradually to other countries and marked the transition from the medieval world (from about a.d. 500 to 1450) to the modern. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Renaissance:** the great revival of art, literature and learning in Europe in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, based on classical (Greek and Roman) sources. It began in Italy and spread gradually to other countries and marked the transition from the medieval world (from about a.d. 500 to 1450) to the modern. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Renault tank:** a tank manufactured by the French company, Renault. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**render:** cause to be or become; make. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**rendition:** representation, depiction. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Reno:** the largest city in the state of Nevada; famed as a tourist attraction and playground center. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Reno:** the largest city in the state of Nevada; famed as a tourist attraction and playground center with numerous gambling casinos. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Repair Program:** a program by a C/S for a pc that eradicates case mishandling by current life or auditing errors. It takes the case from where it has falsely gotten to on the Grade Chart and gets off the overwhelm with light processes. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**repayment:** a return of money without the service being taken. Anyone demanding a repayment from a Scientology organization is thereafter refused further and all future training or processing as the condition of repayment. See also refund in this glossary. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**repeater technique:** a Dianetics auditing technique given in the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health in which the auditor would have the preclear repeat over and over certain phrases found in engrams being run. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**repeater technique:** a Dianetics auditing technique given in the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health in which the auditor would have the preclear repeat over and over certain phrases found in engrams being run. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**repeater technique:** the repetition of a word or phrase in order to produce movement on the time track into areas of auditor has placed the patient in reverie, if he discovers the disturbed thought containing that word or phrase. After the patient, for instance, insists he «can't go anyplace,» the auditor makes him repeat the phrase. Repetition of such a phrase, over and over, sucks the patient back down the track and into contact with an engram which contains it. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**repeater technique:** the repetition of a word or phrase in order to produce movement on the time track into areas of disturbed thought containing that word or phrase. After the auditor has placed the preclear in reverie, if he discovers the preclear, for instance, insists he «can't go anyplace,» the auditor makes him repeat the phrase. Repetition of such a phrase, over and over, sucks the preclear back down the track and into contact with an engram which contains it. See also auditor, engram and reverie in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**repeat information folder:** one of three information packets; packages made up and mailed by the Letter Registrar for newly interested people whose names have been received. Three different information packets are made available for mailing to names on mailing lists as whereas the first may not cause the person to reach further, the second or third may. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91



- repercussions:** far-reaching, often indirect effects of or reactions to some event or action. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- repercussions:** far-reaching, often indirect effects of or reactions to some event or action. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- repercussive:** causing repercussion, a far-reaching, often indirect effect of or reaction to some event or action. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- repertoire:** the stock of special skills, devices, techniques, etc., of a particular person or a particular field of endeavor. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- repertoire:** the stock of special skills, devices, techniques, etc., of a particular person or a particular field of endeavor. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- repetitive auditing command:** an auditing command which is given over and over again to the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The command is given until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- repetitive Prepchecking:** a procedure of prepchecking developed in 1962, where (1) the auditor asks the question repetitively until the preclear says there are no more answers. (2) The auditor then checks it on the meter and watches for the instant read. If it reads, the auditor gets an answer to his question. The cycle is repeated over and over until the meter is clean of any instant read. See also Prepcheck and repetitive process in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- repetitive process:** an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- repetitive process:** an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. —Academy Level II Glossary
- repetitive process:** an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- repetitive process:** an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. See also process in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- repetitive process:\*\*\*** an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- repetitive process:** an auditing process which is run over and over with the same question asked of, or command given to, the preclear. The

preclear answers the question or command and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**repetitive process:** a process that is run over and over with the same question, the pc answering the question and the auditor acknowledging (and handling origins with TR-4 as needed), until that question is flat. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Repetitive Question:** training drill Training 1, also called Duplicative Question. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for full data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**repetitive rudiments:** a procedure of running rudiments developed in 1962, where the auditor at first does not consult the meter, but asks the rudiments question of the pc until the pc says there is no further answer. At this point the auditor says, «I will check that on the meter.» And asks the question again. If it reads, the auditor uses the meter to steer the pc to the answer, and when the pc finds the answer, the auditor again lays the meter aside and asks the question of the pc as above until the pc has no answer. The auditor again says, «I will check that on the meter» and does so. The cycle is repeated over and over until the meter is clean of any instant read. See also **rudiments** and **repetitive process** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Repetitive Straightwire:** attention called to an incident over and over amongst other incidents until it is desensitized (made less sensitive; made less affected or likely to be affected by a specified stimulus). Used on conclusions or incidents which do not easily surrender. See also **Straightwire** in this glossary.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Repetitive Straightwire:** Straightwire to one incident done over and over until the incident is desensitized. See also **Straightwire** in this glossary. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**replica:** a close or exact copy or reproduction. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**replica:** a reproduction or copy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**report station:** a place where a being «reports in» for a between-lives implant. See **implant station** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**repository:** a place where things are stored. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**reprehensible:** deserving of blame. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**reprehensibly:** in a manner deserving of blame. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**reprehensibly:** in a manner deserving of blame. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**repress:** hold back; restrain. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**repress:** hold back; restrain. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**repress:** keep under control, check or suppress (desires, feelings, actions, tears, etc.). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**repressed:** prevented from acting; checked. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**repressed:** prevented from acting; checked. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**repressions:** commands that the organism must not do something. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**reproached:** accused of and blamed for a fault so as to make feel ashamed. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**reproving:** expressing disapproval of (something done or said). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**republic:** a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**republic:** a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Republic:** a written work authored by Plato in which the ingredients of an ideal state are discussed from both a political and spiritual point of view. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Republic:** a written work authored by Plato in which the ingredients of an ideal state are discussed from both a political and spiritual point of view. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Republic:** the Weimar Republic, the existing government of Germany prior to Hitler's rise to power in the early 30s. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Republican:** a member of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. See also **Democrat** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Republican:** a member of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. See also **Democrat** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Republican:** a member of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US; organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. See also **Democrat** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Republican:** a member of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Republican:** a member of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Republican:** a member of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Republican:** having to do with the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Republican:** having to do with the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Republican:** having to do with the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Republican:** in a manner supporting the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US; originated 1854 - 56. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Republican:\*\*\*** the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**republicanism:** republican principles or adherence to them. See also republicans in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**republicanism:** the form of government of a republic, a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**republicanism:** the form of government of a republic, a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**Republicanitis:** a humorously coined word from Republican: having to do with the Republican Party: one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government, and -itis: a suffix denoting abnormal states or conditions, excesses, tendencies, obsessions, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Republican Party:** one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Republican Party:** one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Republicans:** members of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US; originated 1854 - 56. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Republicans:** members of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Republicans:** members of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**republicans:** persons who favor a republican form of government, where the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Republicans:** the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**repugnance:**\*\*\* extreme dislike or distaste. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**requisite:** something required; a necessary quality, thing, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**requisitioned:** demanded or taken by authority, as for military use. Ñ Random House College Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**reservation:** a limiting qualification, condition or exception. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**reserves:** the part of a country's fighting force not in active service. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**reserves officer:** a noncareer commissioned officer in a military reserve unit who has served on active duty and who may be recalled to active service during an emergency. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**residual:** remaining; left over. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**residual:**\*\*\* remaining; still left. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**resilience:** ability to recover readily from illness, depression, adversity or the like. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**resilient:** able to return to its original form or position after being bent, compressed or stretched. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**resilient:** recovering readily from illness, depression, adversity or the like; buoyant.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**resistance:** the property of a conductor that opposes the passage of an electric current and changes electric energy into heat. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**Resistive V:** severely occluded case. A person who is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore, he only sees blackness in front of him. This is a «Step V» in SOP 8. See also SOP 8 in the Appendix, page \_\_\_\_\_. —Editor from Technical Dictionary, COHA and Ability Major 4, 5th ACC Glossary Part 1 (Final approval 2.12.89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**Resistive XIX:** a coined name for an extremely bad off case, after the example of Resistive V. See also **Resistive V** in this glossary—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor.

**resistor:** (electricity) a device, as a coil or length of wire, used in a circuit primarily to provide resistance. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**resistors:** (electricity) devices, as coils or lengths of wire, used in a circuit primarily to provide resistance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**resolve:** 1) break up into separate, constituent elements or parts; analyze. 2) determine or decide upon (a course of action, etc.). —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**resonant:** producing resonance (reinforcement and prolongation of a sound or musical tone by reflection or by sympathetic vibration of other bodies). —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**respo:** a contraction of the word respond. —NED Approved Glossary

**respo:** a contraction of the word respond. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Responsibility:** a Scientology process which, when run after overts and withholds have been gotten off, has the command: «What responsibility have you taken for \_\_\_\_\_?» See also **process; overts** and **withholds** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**responsibility:** the concept of being able to care for, to reach or to be; the ability and willingness to be cause. ((Glossary only; not in footnote)) To accept responsibility for something is to accept that one operated as cause in the matter. It should be clearly distinguished from such lower-level considerations as blame or praise, which include the further evaluation of the goodness or badness of the thing caused. To accept responsibility for something is to accept that one operated as cause in the matter. Responsibility refers solely to cause and not to other considerations such as goodness or badness of the thing caused. It should be clearly distinguished from such lower-level considerations as blame, praise, etc., which include further evaluation. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Responsibility Process:** a Scientology process with the goal of rehabilitating a preclear's willingness to do and his ability to withhold on his own determinism. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Responsibility Process:** a Scientology process with the goal of rehabilitating a preclear's willingness to do and his ability to withhold on his own determinism. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**restim:** short for **restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**restim:** short for **restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**restim:** short for **restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**restim:** short for restimulation: reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**restim:** short for restimulation. See **restimulation** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**restimulate:** cause restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**restimulate:** cause restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Academy Level II Glossary

**restimulate:** cause restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**restimulate:\*\*\*** cause restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**restimulated:** caused restimulation of. See also **restimulation** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**restimulated:** having a past memory reactivated due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**restimulated:** in a state or condition of restimulation, a reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**restimulated:** put into a state or condition of restimulation, a reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**restimulated:** put into a state or condition of restimulation, a reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**restimulated:** put into a state or condition of restimulation, a reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**restimulated:** reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**restimulated:** reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past). —Academy Level III Glossary

**restimulated:** reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past). —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**restimulated:** reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**restimulated:\*\*\*** reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**restimulated:** subjected to restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating

circumstances of the past. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**restimulates:** experiences restimulation, reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**restimulates:** experiences restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Scn 0-8 glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**restimulation:** a reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. For example, if a person had a memory, or mental image picture, of a drug «trip» which included a hallucination of swirling colors, the entirety of that mental image picture could be reactivated and brought into play by the person seeing something in present time which approximated the swirling colors in his memory. With this mental image picture in restimulation, the person could experience the same sensations as he did when he originally took the drug. See also mental image pictures in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. See also mental image picture in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary



**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**restimulation:\*\*\*** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**restimulation:** reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**restimulation locks:** locks in which the chief noticeable factor is the approximation of engram perceptics in present time, rather than any particular break of ARC. These require a low level of analytical alertness, as in fatigue, to take place. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**restimulative:** tending to cause restimulation: reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**restimulative:** tending to cause restimulation: reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**restimulative:** tending to cause restimulation (reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.) —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**restimulative:** tending to cause restimulation. See **restimulation** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**restimulative:** tending to cause restimulation. See **restimulation** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress, Sept 90

**restimulative:** tending to reactivate past memories due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**restimulator:** something in the individual's surroundings which is sufficiently similar to something in his reactive mind that it causes part of his reactive mind to become restimulated (stirred up). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**restimulators:** approximations of the reactive mind's content or some part thereof continually perceived in the environment of the organism. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**restimulators:** things in the individual's surroundings which are sufficiently similar to something in his reactive mind that they cause part of his reactive mind to become restimulated (stirred up). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**restoration:** a bringing back to a former condition. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**restoration:\*\*\*** a bringing back to a former condition. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**restraint of princes:** an embargo, such as the restraint placed by a sovereign upon his own subjects by prohibiting them or their vessels from leaving the realm. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**resurgence:** a rising again. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**resurgences:** instances of rising again (in this sense, referring to original abilities and understanding). —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**resurrection:** arising again from death to life. Comes from Latin, meaning «rising again.» ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Review Chief:** the head of the department in the Qualifications Division at the time of the lecture which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. This is now called the Department of Correction. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**Revolutionary War:** the American Revolution, a war between Great Britain and its American colonies, 1775 - 1783, in which the colonies won their independence. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**résumé:** a summing up; summary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**résumé:** a summing up; summary. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**résumé:** a summing up; summary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**R2-46:** a Scientology process, called «Other People,» which is run in a heavily populated area where people are on the street, walking about, sitting down or otherwise directly visible to the preclear. It has been known to get rid of heavy chronic somatics in a few minutes. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **process** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**R2-47:** reference to R2-48, a Scientology process best run by having the preclear out in an open place inhabited by a great many people. The name of the process is «Separateness.» In this process, the auditor has the preclear find things from which he is separate. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **process** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**retard:** make slow; delay the development or progress of (an action, process, etc.); hinder or impede. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**retard:** slow the progress of; impede or delay. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**retention:** the act or power of remembering things; memory. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**reticent:** habitually silent or uncommunicative; reserved. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**retire:** (1) take (money) out of circulation. (2) take up or pay off (stocks, bonds, etc.). ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**retire:** return; come back. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**retractable:** able to be pulled back or in. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**retractor wave:** a wave which pulls back instead of pushes out. See also tractor beams in this glossary. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**retread:** locate an auditor's weak areas and handle these through the use of word clearing and restudying the materials of those areas. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**retreat:** a safe, quiet or secluded place. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**retribution:** punishment one deserves for a wrong that he has done. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**return:** cause a preclear to go into a past period. A person can «send» a portion of his mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and can reexperience incidents which have taken place in his past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**return:** go into a past period. A person can «send» a portion of his mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and can reexperience incidents which have taken place in his past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**return:** short for income tax return, a form on which taxable income is reported and tax computed. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**returned:** the person has «sent» a portion of his mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and can reexperience incidents which have taken place in his past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**returning:** «sending» a portion of one's mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and reexperiencing incidents which have taken place in one's past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**returning:** (verb) causing (the preclear) to go into a past period. A person can «send» a portion of his mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and can reexperience incidents which have taken place in his past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**returns:** instances of returning to past periods. A person can «send» a portion of his mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and can reexperience incidents which have taken place in his past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**revelation:** act of revealing, especially the disclosure of something not previously known or realized. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**revelation:** an act of revealing, especially a dramatic disclosure of something not previously known or realized. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**revelation:** the act of revealing or making known. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**revelations:** things revealed or made known, especially things which are surprising. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**reveled:** took great pleasure (in). —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**revenue:** the income of a government from taxes, licenses, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**reverable:** worthy of being regarded as sacred or exalted; held in deep and usually affectionate or religious respect. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**revered:** regarded with awe, great respect or devotion. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**reverence:** a feeling or attitude of deep respect tinged with awe. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Revere, Paul:** (1735 - 1818) American silversmith and patriot; rode from Boston to Lexington, Massachusetts on April 18, 1775 to warn colonists that British troops were coming. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**reverie:** a light state of «concentration» not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**reverie:** a light state of «concentration» not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**reverie:** a light state of «concentration» which the preclear is placed in, not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**reverie:** a name introduced as a label to make a person feel that his state has altered and that he has gone into a state where his memory is very good or where he can do something he couldn't ordinarily do before. The actuality is that he is able to do it all the time anyway. It is not a strange state. The person is wide awake, but merely by asking him to close his eyes he is technically in reverie. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**reverie:** the state of reverie is actually just a name. It is a label introduced to make the patient feel that his state has altered and that he has gone into a state where his memory is very good or where he can do something he couldn't ordinarily do before. The actuality is that he is able to do it all the time anyway. It is not a strange state. The person is wide awake, but merely by asking him to close his eyes he is technically in reverie. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**reverses:** changes from good fortune to bad; defeats. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Review:** a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron correct any nonoptimum result of the organization and also advising ways and means, based on actual experience in the department, to safeguard against any continued poor result from any technical personnel or the function of the organization. It is now called the Department of Correction. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Review:** a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron correct any nonoptimum result of the organization and also advising ways and means, based on actual experience in the department, to safeguard against any continued poor result from any technical personnel or the function of the organization. It is now called the Department of Correction. —NED Approved Glossary

**Review:** a section of a Scientology organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as for study difficulties. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Review:** a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**Review:** a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**Review:** a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**Review:** a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study or auditing difficulties. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Review:** a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study or auditing difficulties. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Review:** same as Department of Review. See **Department of Review** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Review:** the department in the Qualifications Division at the time of the lecture which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. This is now called the Department of Correction. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Review:** the department in the Qualifications Division at the time of the lecture which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. This is now called the Department of Correction. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Review Chief:** the head of the department in the Qualifications Division at the time of the lecture which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. This is now called the Department of Correction. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**reviled:** assailed with contemptuous language or language meant to disgrace; addressed or spoken of abusively. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**reviled:** criticized angrily in abusive language. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**reviled:** spoken abusively. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**reviling:** using abusive or contemptuous language in speaking to or about; call bad names.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**reviv:** short for revivification, the reliving of an incident or some portion of it as if it were happening now. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**revivification:** the reliving of an incident or some portion of it as if it were happening now. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**revivifies:** brings back to life an engram in which he is stuck. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**revivify:** relive an incident or some portion of it as if it were happening now. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**revolted:** turned away in mental rebellion, utter disgust or extreme aversion. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**revolute:** engage in revolution. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**revolutionary:** bringing about or constituting a great or radical change. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Revolutionary War:** the American Revolution, a war between Great Britain and its American colonies, 1775 - 1783, by which the colonies won their independence. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Revolutionary War:\*\*** the American Revolution, a war between Great Britain and its American colonies, 1775 - 1783, by which the colonies won their independence. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**revulse:** pull or tear back or away. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**revving:** (colloquial) increasing the revolutions per minute of (an engine, motor, etc.) usually done while idling to produce a quick start. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**rewound:** of an electric motor, to have wire newly wound around its armature (the revolving part of an electric motor). A properly wound armature is needed to make a motor run correctly. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**RF:** abbreviation for radio frequency: the frequency (the number of times a signal vibrates each second) used in radio and television transmission. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**R-factor:** reality factor. It is the action of the auditor telling the pc what the auditor is going to do at each new step. This gives the pc more reality on what is occurring in the auditing session. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**R-factor:** short for reality factor. It is the action of the auditor telling the pc what the auditor is going to do at each new step. This gives the pc more reality on what is occurring in the auditing session. —Academy Level III Glossary

**R-factor:\*\*** short for reality factor. It is the action of the auditor telling the pc what the auditor is going to do at each new step. This gives the pc more reality on what is occurring in the auditing session. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**(r four h) R4H:** short for Routine 4H: a process used to relieve ARC breaks. See also **ARC break** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**(r four n) R4N:** abbreviation for Routine 4N. See **R3N** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**(r four sc) R4SC:** short for Routine 4 Service Facsimile: a process used to locate and run out service facsimiles. See also **service fac** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

- rheostat:** a device for varying the resistance of an electric current without interrupting the circuit used, as for regulating the brightness of lights. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- rheostat:** an electrical instrument used to control current by varying resistance. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- rhetoric:** talk or writing that sounds grand or important but has little meaning. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- rheumatic fever:** a disease more common among children than adults, characterized by fever, pains in the joints and often damage to the heart. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- rheumatism:** a popular term for any of the various painful conditions of the joints and muscles, characterized by inflammation, stiffness, etc. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- rheumatism:** a popular term for any of the various painful conditions of the joints and muscles, characterized by inflammation, stiffness, etc. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- rheumatism:\*\*\*** a popular term for any of the various painful conditions of the joints and muscles, characterized by inflammation, stiffness, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- rheumatoid arthritis:** a chronic disease whose cause is unknown, characterized by inflammation, pain and swelling of the joints and accompanied by spasms in adjacent muscles and often leading to deformity of the joints. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Rhine:** Joseph Banks Rhine (1895 - 1980), American psychologist. As head of the laboratory of parapsychology at Duke University, North Carolina, he investigated extra-sensory perception and tried to find scientific explanations for «supernatural» occurrences, e.g., telepathy, etc. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Rhine:** Joseph Banks Rhine (1895 - 1980), American psychologist. As head of the laboratory of parapsychology at Duke University, in Durham, North Carolina, he investigated extrasensory perception and tried to find scientific explanations for «supernatural» occurrences, e.g., telepathy, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Rhodes, Cecil:** (1853 - 1902) British administrator and financier in South Africa. Established a scholarship to train potential leaders from the youth of the British Empire, US and Germany. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Rhodesia:** the former name of a region in southern Africa, now called Zimbabwe. Rhodesia was named for Cecil Rhodes (1853 - 1902), the English industrialist whose British South Africa Company colonized the region at the end of the nineteenth century. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Rhodesia:** the former name of a region in southern Africa, now called Zimbabwe. Rhodesia was named after Cecil Rhodes (1853 - 1902), the English industrialist whose British South Africa Company colonized the region at the end of the nineteenth century. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Rhodesia:** the former name of a region in southern Africa, now called Zimbabwe. Rhodesia was named after Cecil Rhodes (1853 - 1902), the English industrialist whose British South Africa Company colonized

- the region at the end of the nineteenth century. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Rhodesian Front committee:** the name of a white supremacist organization led by Ian Smith at the time of this lecture. See also **Smith** and **Rhodesia** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Rhodesians:** inhabitants of Rhodesia, a former region in south Africa including Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Rhodesians:** inhabitants of Rhodesia, a former region in south Africa including Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- Rhodes scholar:** a holder of a Rhodes scholarship: a scholarship for study at Oxford University in Oxford, England. Cecil Rhodes (1853 - 1902), an English financier, established these grants to train potential leaders. They are designed for students from Germany, from nations formerly part of the British Empire and the United States. Rhodes scholars are chosen for ability, moral character and success in sports. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Rhodes scholar:** a holder of a Rhodes scholarship: a scholarship for study at Oxford University in Oxford, England. Cecil Rhodes (1853 - 1902), an English financier, established these grants to train potential leaders. They are designed for students from Germany, from nations formerly part of the British Empire and the United States. Rhodes scholars are chosen for ability, moral character and success in sports. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- rhodies:** short for rhododendron, any of a group of trees and shrubs, mainly evergreen, with showy flowers of pink, white or purple. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- rhomboid tetrascrewdron:** a made-up name for a geometrical figure. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- rhombolis:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- rhombosis:** a made-up word for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- rhythm and blues:\*\*\*** a folk-based but urbanized form of Negro popular music characterized by strong, repetitious rhythms and simple melodies. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- RI:** abbreviation for reliable item: in GPM auditing procedures, a rock-slammng item obtained from a list, which could then be used to obtain further items. A reliable item is a black mass with a significance in it which is dominated by a goal and which is part of a GPM. Called a «reliable item» because it has been proven out as an actual GPM item. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- RI:** abbreviation for reliable item. In GPM auditing procedures, a reliable item is a black mass with a significance in it which is dominated by a goal and which is part of a GPM. It can be used to obtain further items. Called a «reliable item» because it has been proven out as an actual GPM item. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- RI:** abbreviation for reliable item. In GPM auditing procedures, a reliable item is a black mass with a significance in it which is dominated by a goal and which is part of a GPM. It can be used to obtain further



- items. Called a «reliable item» because it has been proven out as an actual GPM item. See also **GPM** and **goal** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary
- RI:** abbreviation for reliable item, in GPM auditing procedures, a rock-slammng item obtained from a list, which could then be used to obtain further items. A reliable item is a black mass with a significance in it which is dominated by a goal and which is part of a GPM. Called a «reliable item» because it has been proven out as an actual GPM item. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- RI:** abbreviation for reliable item, in GPM auditing procedures, a rock-slammng item obtained from a list, which could then be used to obtain further items. A reliable item is a black mass with a significance in it which is dominated by a goal and which is part of a GPM. Called a «reliable item» because it has been proven out as an actual GPM item. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- ribbon, cut to:** insulted or disparaged thoroughly. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- ribbon, cut to:** insulted or disparaged thoroughly. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- ribbons, chop (one) to:** insult or disparage (one) thoroughly. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- ribbons, chop (someone) to:** insult or disparage (someone) thoroughly. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- ribbons, chop to:** insult or disparage thoroughly. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- ribbons, cut (everything) to:** destroy or defeat (everything) completely. A variation of the phrase cut to pieces. —Clearing Congress No. 5Ñ Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- ribbons, cut (someone or something) to:** a variation of cut (someone or something) to pieces. See **pieces, cuts (something) to** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- ribbons, cut (someone) to:** destroy or defeat (someone) completely. A variation of the phrase cut (someone) to pieces. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)
- ribbons, cut them to:** examine (someone or something) very closely and criticize severely. A variation of tear to pieces. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- ribbons, cutting to:** destroying or defeating completely. A variation of cutting to pieces. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- ribbons, cut to:** (1) destroyed or defeated completely. A variation of the phrase cut to pieces. (2) examined (someone or something) very closely and criticized severely. A variation of tear to pieces. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- ribbons, cut to:** destroyed or defeated completely. A variation of the phrase cut to pieces. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- ribbons, cut to:** destroyed or defeated completely. A variation of the phrase cut to pieces. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- rib, giving the:** teasing (a person); making fun of or ridiculing. Ñcompiled from Dictionary of American Slang (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Rice Institute:** a coeducational, privately controlled university occupying 300 acres in Houston, Texas that was founded in 1891. The divisions of the institute include sciences, science-engineering and architecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**rich:** (colloquial) very amusing. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**Richard:** a student on the London Doctorate Course at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Richard:** the name of an auditor at the time of this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Richard the Lionhearted:** Richard I (1157 - 1199), king of England from 1189 to 1199. Shortly after he became king he left to fight in the Crusades. He earned his nickname for his bravery and was generous and chivalrous. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rickety:** weak in the joints; tottering. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**rickety-rackety:** unsteady, shaky. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**rickle-rackle:** a coined term from rickle, a heap or pile, especially one loosely built up; a collection of odds and ends heaped up together; and rackle, meaning rattle, clatter, clank. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**rickracked:** afflicted with torture, pain or anguish. —Academy Level II Glossary

**rico:** (Spanish) rich, wealthy. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**rico:** (Spanish) rich, wealthy. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**rico: (Spanish)** the rich, the wealthy. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**ridden roughshod into:** treated harshly or domineeringly; overridden or crushed. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**riddled:** affected in every part; having (something) spread throughout. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**riddle-raddle:** a coined expression meaning a puzzle in the form of a question or statement with a tricky meaning or answer that is hard to guess. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**ride:\*\*\*** continue undisturbed, with no action taken. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**ride:** (informal) continue without interruption or interference. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ride:** to continue undisturbed, with no action taken. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**ride, let (something):** leave (something) undisturbed or inactive. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**ride out:\*\*\*** withstand or endure successfully. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**ridge:** a long, narrow upper section or crest. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**ridge:** a long, narrow upper section or crest. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Academy Level II Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one

- another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- ridge:\*\*\*** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- ridge:** a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- ridge:** solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. It is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- ridges:** «solid» accumulations of energy which are suspended in space and time. Ridges can be handled variously. They can also explode. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- ridges:** solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Academy Level III Glossary
- ridges:** solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- ridges:** solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- ridges:** solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. They are generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continue to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Ridgway, Derricke:** a squirrel in Great Britain in the early 1950s. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**Ridgway, Derricke:** a squirrel in Great Britain in the early 1950s. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**Ridgway, Derricke:** publisher of Self Analysis in Dianetics in London, England at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Ridgway, Derricke:** publisher of Self Analysis in Dianetics in London, England at the time of this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**riding: (informal)** continuing without interruption or interference. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**riding habits:** dresses or suits worn by horseback riders. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**riding high:** enjoying success; doing very well. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**rife:** abundant, plentiful or numerous. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rife:** of common or frequent occurrence; prevalent; in widespread existence, activity or use. Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**rifraff:** regarded as worthless, low, coarse, etc. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**rift:** an open break in a previously friendly relationship. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**rifts:** open breaks in a previously friendly relationship. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**rig:** adjust or fix; set in proper order for working. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rig:** a fraudulent scheme; swindle. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**rig:** an apparatus designed for some purpose. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**rig:\*\*\*** the arrangement of sails, masts, etc., on a vessel. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rigged:** arranged in a dishonest way for selfish advantage; manipulated in a deceitful manner; fixed. Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**rigged:** put in proper order for working or use. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**rigged:\*\*\*** put in proper order for working or use. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rigged:** put in proper order for working or use. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**rigged up:** equipped or set up for use. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**rigged up:** equipped or set up for use. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**rigged up:** put together, prepared for use or arranged, especially in a makeshift or hurried fashion. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**rigged up:** put together, prepared for use or arranged, especially in a makeshift or hurried fashion. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**rigging:**\*\*\* having to do with the chains, ropes, etc., used for supporting and working the rig. See also rig in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Right:** (politics) a descriptive term for conservative or reactionary (extremely conservative; not only resisting change but seeking to return to the «good old days» of an earlier social order) political views. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**right and left:** in or from every direction; all around; on all sides. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**right angle:** an angle of 90 degrees; angle made by the meeting of two straight lines perpendicular to each other. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**right-arm rate:** an earned rating which indicates that the person is qualified to command a ship at sea. Insignia indicating this was originally worn on the right shoulder. Currently a right-arm rating is indicated by a star with the rank insignia (strips or chevrons). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**right as rain:** one of various colloquial phrases that start with «right as» and denote that one is quite well, comfortable or secure, or that a thing, job, prospect, etc., is dependable or quite safe. Right as anything and right as a fiddle are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**right as rain:** quite all right, especially when compared with what might be expected or an earlier condition. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**right bower of the vortical curve put on by God:** a humorous and significant-sounding made-up phrase. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**right field:** (figurative) a remote location. The term comes from the sport of baseball, where right field is the right-hand part of the playing field most distant from home base. See also home base in this glossary. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**right field:** (figurative) a remote location. The term comes from the sport of baseball, where right field is the right-hand part of the playing field most distant from home base. See also home base in this glossary. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**right field:** used humorously in this lecture as an exaggeration of left field, meaning completely mistaken; wrong. See left field in this glossary. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**right field:** used humorously in this lecture as an exaggeration of left field, meaning completely mistaken; wrong. See left field in this glossary. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**right-hand drive:** a steering system in a motor vehicle in which the steering wheel and other controls are fitted on the right side instead of on the left. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**right, in the:** on the side supported by truth, justice, etc. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Rightist:** of the Right. See Right in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**righto:** (informal) all right; okay. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**righto: (informal)** all right; okay. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**right off your bat: (informal)** a variation of right off the bat, immediately; as the next thing in order; without delay. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**right of way:** a strip of land on which a public highway, railroad, etc., is built. In this lecture it is used figuratively to mean the route or «the way» itself, as though it were a highway with advertising signs on the sides of the road to catch the attention of the travelers. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**right on the bat: (slang)** a variation of right on the money: absolutely perfect; precisely as desired; done with great accuracy or expertise. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**right shoulder arms: (military)** the command to assume a position of resting a rifle against the right shoulder and supporting the butt with the hand on the same side. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**rights, put (it) to:** place (it) in or into good or proper condition or order. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**rights, put (it) to:** place (it) in or into good or proper condition or order. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**rights, put to:** put into good or proper condition or order. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**rights, to: (colloquial)** in or into good or proper condition or order. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**right-wrong:** a process developed by L. Ron Hubbard in 1963 used in the handling of service facsimiles and addressing how a service facsimile would (1) make one right and (2) make others wrong. See also **service facsimile** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**rig (it) out:** adjust or fix (it); set (it) in proper order for working. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**rigorous:** rigidly precise; thoroughly accurate or exact. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**rigors:** severity of weather or climate or an instance of this. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**rig up:** put together, prepare for use or arrange. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Rig-Veda:** the oldest and most important of the four Vedas. The Rig-Veda is a collection of about one thousand priestly hymns addressed to the gods during sacrifice. See also **Veda** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**rile:** (informal) annoy; irritate. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ring: (chemistry)** a number of atoms united in such a way that they can be represented as a ring. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**ring:** reference to the path that an electron travels around the nucleus (the central part) of an atom. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**ring-around-the-rosy:** a children's game in which the singing players skip around in a circle and drop to the floor on the song's last line. Also known as «Ring-a-Ring o' Roses» from the following rhyme: / «Ring-a-ring o' roses, / A pocket full of posies, / Ashes! Ashes! / We all fall down.» —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**ring-around-the-rosy:** a children's game in which the singing players skip around in a circle and drop to the floor on the song's last line. Also known as «Ring-a-Ring o' Roses» from the following rhyme: / «Ring-a-ring o' roses, / A pocket full of posies, / Ashes! Ashes! / We all fall down.» —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ring in:**\*\*\* bring into operation, activity, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**ring in:** bring into operation, activity, etc. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**ring, number four:** (archery) a reference to a target which consists of concentric rings circling the bull's eye (the center). The fourth ring is the one closest to the center, the first ring being the outermost one. The object is to hit the bull's eye and thereby make the highest points possible. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**ring-tailed snorter:** a coined word from ring-tailed, having a coiled tail and snorter, a pig. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**ring up on the bells:** the action of operating a telegraph. See engine room telegraphs in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Rio:** short for Rio de Janeiro, a seaport in southeastern Brazil. In addition to being a major transportation and manufacturing center, it is one of the leading tourist and resort centers of South America. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Rio:** short for Rio de Janeiro, a seaport in southeastern Brazil. In addition to being a major transportation and manufacturing center, it is one of the leading tourist and resort centers of South America.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**RI oppose list:** in GPM auditing procedures, a list to find the item which opposed a reliable item (RI). Given the reliable item «catfish,» the listing question would be «Who or what would a catfish oppose?» or «Who or what would oppose catfish?» This list would result in another reliable item. See also **RI** and **source list** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**riot gun:** a small firearm, especially a shotgun, used to disperse rioters rather than inflict serious injury. —HEV Approved Glossary

**rip:**\*\*\* (colloquial) rush along. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rip off:** (colloquial) move with speed or violence. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**rip off:** (colloquial) move with speed or violence. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**rip up:** (colloquial) move with speed or violence. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**rip up:** cut or tear apart roughly or vigorously. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Rip van Winkle:** a character in a tale (1819) by Washington Irving, American essayist, biographer and historian (1783 - 1859). Rip wanders through the mountains with his dog when he meets some dwarfs and drinks from their keg. He falls asleep and wakes twenty years later, an old man. He returns to his town and finds his termagant wife dead, his daughter married, etc. —NVRD Approved Glossary



- RI:**\*\*\* abbreviation for reliable items, in GPM auditing procedures, rock-slammng items obtained from a list, which could then be used to obtain further items. A reliable item is a black mass with a significance in it which is dominated by a goal and which is part of a GPM. Called a «reliable item» because it has been proven out as an actual GPM item. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- rise:** a move to the left on the E-Meter dial. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- rises:** moves to the left on the E-Meter dial. See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- rising needle:** a needle phenomenon where the needle moves to the auditor's left (auditor facing the meter). It means the preclear has struck an area or something he isn't confronting. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Rising Scale:** processing in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the «buttons» (attitudes towards life) on the Chart of Attitudes. See also **Chart of Attitudes** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- rising scale:** reference to rising needle: a needle phenomenon where the needle moves to the auditor's left (auditor facing the meter). It means the preclear has struck an area or something he isn't confronting. See also **auditor**, **preclear** and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Rising Scale:** short for Rising Scale Processing, a process in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes (the chart which shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears) which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the «buttons» (attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes. See also **postulate** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Rising Scale Process:** a process in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes (the chart which shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears) which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the «buttons» (attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Rising Scale Processing:** processing in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes (the chart which shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for

- Preclears) which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the «buttons» (attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes. —Academy Level II Glossary
- rites:** prescribed forms or particular systems of ceremonial procedures, religious or otherwise; rituals. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- ritual:** of, like or done as a rite: a formal act or ceremony carried out according to fixed rules. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- Ritz Biltmore:** a made-up name for a hotel. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Ritz Building:** a made-up name for a building. Ritz is the name of luxurious, plush hotels in London, Paris and New York founded by César Ritz (1850 - 1918), Swiss hotel owner. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- River Jordan:** a river in northern Israel, flowing south through the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea. It has been the site of much conflict over territorial boundaries and religious beliefs from biblical times to the present. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- river, sell down the:** let down; betray. From the early American practice of selling unruly (or otherwise undesirable) slaves at a reduced rate to traders who took them down the Mississippi River to sell as field hands on Delta plantations, the work there being hard, the living conditions unhealthy and the hope of escape or betterment reduced to near zero. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990
- river, sell down the:** let down; betray. From the early American practice of selling unruly (or otherwise undesirable) slaves at a reduced rate to traders who took them down the Mississippi River to sell as field hands on Delta plantations, the work there being hard, the living conditions unhealthy and the hope of escape or betterment reduced to near zero. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990
- Riverside:** a city in southwest California, a state in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Riverside:** a city in southwest California, a state in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- Riverside Drive:** a thoroughfare in New York City which runs along the west side of the city next to the Hudson River. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Riverside Drive:** a thoroughfare in New York City which runs along the west side of the city next to the Hudson River. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- river, sold down the:** (US informal) handed over to an enemy; abandoned in a cruel manner; betrayed. Formerly, to punish (a slave) by selling him to a plantation owner on the lower Mississippi River where conditions for slaves were severe. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- river, sold (one) down the:** (US informal) handed (one) over to an enemy; abandoned (one) in a cruel manner; betrayed (one). Formerly, to punish (a slave) by selling him to a plantation owner on the lower

- Mississippi River where conditions for slaves were severe. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- river, up the:** (slang) a variation of up the creek without a paddle, in serious difficulty; very unfortunate; ruined. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- RJ 36:** short for Ron's Journal 36 Your New Year, issued as LRH Executive Directive 347 Int, 31 December 1982. The specific issues were: HCO PL THE REASON FOR ORGS, HCO PL THE BUSINESS OF ORGS, HCOB OT AND TRAINING, RJ 36 and RJ 37 and these have been remailed out from the majority of orgs and the rest are being 8Ced to finish this remaining. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- RJ 37:** short for Ron's Journal 37, issued as LRH Executive Directive 348 Int Ron's Journal 37, 13 March 1983. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- RNA:** abbreviation for ribonucleic acid; one of the compounds found in all living cells; the substance that carries out DNA's instructions for protein production. See also **DNA** in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- roadbed:** the foundation on which a road or railroad is built. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- roadbeds:** the foundation and surface of a road or highway. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- roadblock:** an action, condition, etc., that obstructs progress toward an objective. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- road, get in the:** get in the way, as an obstruction. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- road, getting in (one's):** blocking the line along which someone wishes to move or see. A variation of in (one's) way. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- road, had the show on the:** had (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- road, in his:** blocking the line along which someone wishes to move or see. A variation of in his way. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- road, in (one's):** blocking the line along which someone wishes to move or see. A variation of in (one's) way. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- road, in the:** (colloquial) in the path as a hindrance; placed so as to block the way. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- road, on the:** a variation of on the rails, in the proper or normal condition. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- road, on the:** following a course of action that will lead to a changed situation, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- road, out of the:** out of the way. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- road, out of the:** out of the way. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**road, out of the:** out of the way; in or to a place that does not block someone's path or view. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**road, out of the:** out of the way; in or to a place that does not block someone's path or view. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**road, out of the:** out of the way; in or to a place that does not block someone's path or view. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**road, out of the:** out of the way; in or to a place that does not block someone's path or view. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**road, out of the:** out of the way; in or to a place that does not block someone's path or view. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**roadshow:** any traveling exhibit, as one promoting a company's products. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**roar: (informal)** a laugh; something amusing, improbable or ridiculous; joke. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**roaring: (colloquial)** full of enthusiasm. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**roaring:** completely; utterly; out-and-out. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**roaring:** complete; utter; out-and-out. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**roaring:** complete; utter; out-and-out. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**roaring it up: (colloquial)** being very busy, very successful or very brisk. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**roaring it up: (colloquial)** being very busy, very successful or very brisk. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**roaring it up: (colloquial)** making it very active or successful. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**roaring to:\*\*\* (colloquial)** being extremely eager or fully ready to (do something). Variation of raring to. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**roast: (colloquial)** a severe criticism or ridicule. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**roasting: (colloquial)** criticizing severely or ridiculing without mercy. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Robert's Rules of Order:** a book written by General Henry Martyn Robert, US Army. It establishes the rules of parliamentary procedure and is the accepted standard manual for such in the United States. These rules allow for the orderly and just procedure at conferences and meetings. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Robeson, Paul:** (1898 - 1976) an American actor and bass-baritone singer of the twentieth century. His rich, deep voice was as melodious in speech as in song. He is best known for his roles in the opera Porgy and Bess and the motion picture Show Boat. Robeson used his talents not only to entertain, but also to promote equality of opportunity for Blacks in the United States. In 1950 he was denied a passport by the US Department of State for refusing to sign an affidavit stating whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

- Robespierres:** persons similar to Maximilien Robespierre (1758 - 94), one of the leaders of the French Revolution whose name is closely associated with the 2,500 people who were guillotined during the Revolution. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Robin Hood:** a legendary English outlaw of the twelfth century, hero of many ballads, who robbed the rich to give to the poor. Robin Hood is a popular model of courage, generosity and justice, as well as of skill in archery. He lived and presided over his band of followers chiefly in Sherwood Forest (an ancient royal forest in central England). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Robin Hood's barn, go around:** arrive at a conclusion by very roundabout methods. From the fact that Robin Hood had no barn, his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Robin Hood's barn, go around:** arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. From the fact that Robin Hood had no barn, his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Robin Hood's barn, go around:** arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. From the fact that Robin Hood had no barn, his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Robin Hood's barn, go around:** arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. From the fact that Robin Hood had no barn, his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Robin Hood's barn, go around:** arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. From the fact that Robin Hood had no barn, his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Robin Hood's barn, ride over:** a variation of go around Robin Hood's barn, arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. From the fact that Robin Hood had no barn, his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Robin Hood's barn, ride over:** a variation of go around Robin Hood's barn, arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. From the fact that Robin Hood had no barn, his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Robin Hood's left field:** a coined phrase from the expression go around Robin Hood's barn and left field, a position or circumstance that is remote from an ordinary or general trend. See also **Robin Hood's barn, go around** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Robinson:** Kenneth Robinson; Minister of Health (head of the government department responsible for the health of its citizens) in Great Britain in 1968. Robinson was the ex-vice president of the National Mental Health Association, a private group in the UK specializing in the «treatment» of families of aristocrats. There has never been any «national» aspect to this group. The group obtained very unusual favors by means of their «treatment» of the families of these aristocrats. He was one of the key figures behind the 1968 British attack on Scientology and was subsequently removed as Minister of Health for this unpopular campaign. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**Robinson:** Kenneth Robinson; Minister of Health (head of the government department responsible for the health of its citizens) in Great Britain in 1968. Robinson was the ex-vice president of the National Mental Health Association, a private group in the UK specializing in the «treatment» of families of aristocrats. There has never been any «national» aspect to this group. The group obtained very unusual favors by means of their «treatment» of the families of these aristocrats. He was one of the key figures behind the 1968 British attack on Scientology and was subsequently removed as Minister of Health for this unpopular campaign. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**Robinson, Ed:** Edward G. Robinson (1893 - 1973), American star actor of Rumanian origin. On stage from 1913; later settled in Hollywood. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Robinson, Keith:** Right Honorable Kenneth Robinson (1911 - ), former British parliament member from 1949 - 1970. Robinson held various governmental positions such as Minister of Health, Land, Finance and Housing. He was involved in an attack against Scientology in the UK and banned foreign students from entry into England. He was later dropped from Prime Minister Wilson's cabinet. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**robotically:** in the manner of a robot, a person who acts or works mechanically and without original thinking. —TRs and Obj's Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**robotically:** in the manner of a robot, a person who acts or works mechanically and without original thinking. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**robotness:\*\*\*** state, quality or instance of being a robot, a person who acts or works in an automatic or mechanical way. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Robotypes:** an automatic typewriter introduced in 1935 under the brand name Robotyper which operated on a system where what was typed would be transferred to a perforated tape. The tape, which could be used many times, was then run back through the machine to reproduce what was typed. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Rock:** a reach and withdraw mechanism which a person has used to reach people or things with. The cycle of the Rock is: A person 1) failed to communicate himself; 2) started using something to communicate with; 3) put the last item on automatic and it created for him; 4) it failed. It is the first shift of valence, the loss of identity of self and

- the assumption of identity of something else. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- rock:**\*\*\* a reach and withdraw mechanism which a person has used to reach people or things with. The cycle of the rock is: A person 1) failed to communicate himself; 2) started using something to communicate with; 3) put the last item on automatic and it created for him; 4) it failed. It is the first shift of valence, the loss of identity of self and the assumption of identity of something else. See also chain in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Rock:** a reach and withdraw mechanism which a person has used to reach people or things with. The cycle of the Rock is: A person 1) failed to communicate himself; 2) started using something to communicate with; 3) put the last item on automatic and it created for him; 4) it failed. It is the first shift of valence, the loss of identity of self and the assumption of identity of something else. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Rock:** a reach and withdraw mechanism which a person has used to reach people or things with. The cycle of the Rock is: A person 1) failed to communicate himself; 2) started using something to communicate with; 3) put the last item on automatic and it created for him; 4) it failed. It is the first shift of valence, the loss of identity of self and the assumption of identity of something else. See also valence in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- rock-bottom:**\*\*\* of the lowest level or point; very bottom. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- rock-bottom:** of the lowest level or point; very bottom. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- rock bottom:** the lowest level or point; very bottom. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Rock Creek Park:** the largest park in Washington, DC. It runs along Rock Creek and contains natural woodlands. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Rock-e-feller:** a humorous pronunciation of Rockefeller, in reference to Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller (1908 - 1979). He was the grandson of John D. Rockefeller (1839 - 1937), American industrialist and founder of the Standard Oil Company. As such, Nelson was heir to a fortune of legendary proportions. His activity in New York state politics led to his election as governor in 1958 and to re-election in 1962, 1966 and 1970. He failed, however, in his attempts to win the Republican Party's presidential nomination in 1960, 1964 and later in 1968. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Rockefeller:** John Davison Rockefeller (1839 - 1937), American oil magnate; at one time was the world's richest man. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Rockefeller:** of or having to do with the Rockefeller family or its international financial interests. The Rockefeller conglomerate was originally founded in the oil business by John D. Rockefeller (1839 - 1937), and his heirs have continued to expand its influence in many areas internationally. [This defn was modified from the one in this book by Camille 23.8.92 and the ref is in the orig ref files] —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**«Rock-e-feller» Center:** a humorous pronunciation of Rockefeller Center, a group of fourteen massive buildings on three square city blocks (twelve acres) in the heart of New York City. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Rock-e-feller Foundation:** humorous pronunciation of Rockefeller Foundation, an organization established in 1913 by John D. Rockefeller (1839 - 1937), American oil magnate. The foundation grants funds to universities, research institutes, etc., to use in research in biological and medical sciences, social sciences, the humanities and agriculture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Rock-e-feller Plaza:** a humorous pronunciation of Rockefeller Plaza: the sunken plaza, used for outdoor dining in summer and ice skating in winter, located in the middle of Rockefeller Center, a group of fourteen massive buildings situated on three square city blocks (twelve acres) in the heart of New York City. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Rockefeller Plaza:** reference to the sunken plaza, used for outdoor dining in summer and ice skating in winter, located in the middle of Rockefeller Center: a group of fourteen massive buildings situated on three square city blocks (twelve acres) in the heart of New York City. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**rocker, off of its:** (slang) into a state of insanity or confusion. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Rockers:** (British slang) a group of teenagers wearing leather jackets and jeans and traveling in gangs on motorcycles. One of two rival factions of teenagers in Britain in the 1960s, the Mods being the other side. See also **Mods** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**rocket:** a fireworks-type device used at sea mainly as a distress signal, as by a ship which is sinking or in some other trouble. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**rocket jockey: (slang)** an astronaut. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**rocket jockey:** (slang) an astronaut. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**rocket jockeys:** (slang) astronauts. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**rocket jockeys:** (slang) astronauts. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**rocket jockeys: (slang)** astronauts. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**rocking:** shaking or disturbing violently. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**rocking chair:** a chair mounted on rockers or springs, so as to allow a rocking movement. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Rockmount Foundation:** a made-up name for a foundation. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary



**Rock of Gibraltar:** a huge limestone mass at the southern tip of Spain, extending into the Mediterranean. Its seeming impregnability (not capable of being captured or entered by force) as a fortress during several wars led to the saying: «solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.» —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Rock of Gibraltar:** a huge limestone mass at the southern tip of Spain, extending into the Mediterranean. Its seeming impregnability (not capable of being captured or entered by force) as a fortress during several wars led to the saying: «solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.» —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Rock of Gibraltar:** a huge limestone mass at the southern tip of Spain, extending into the Mediterranean. Its seeming impregnability (not capable of being captured or entered by force) as a fortress during several wars led to the saying: «solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.» Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Rock of Gibraltar:** a huge limestone mass at the southern tip of Spain, extending into the Mediterranean. Its seeming impregnability (not capable of being captured or entered by force) as a fortress during several wars led to the saying: «solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.» —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Rock of Gibraltar:** a huge limestone mass at the southern tip of Spain, extending into the Mediterranean. Its seeming impregnability (not capable of being captured or entered by force) as a fortress during several wars led to the saying: «solid as the Rock of Gibraltar.» —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**rocks:** (slang) precious stones; diamonds or other gems. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rocks in his head, have: (informal)** be stupid; not have good judgment. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**rocks in (one's) head:** (slang) stupidity or foolishness. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**rocks in (one's) head:** (slang) stupidity or foolishness. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**rocks in (one's) head, has got: (informal)** is stupid; does not have good judgment. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**rock slam:** a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**rock slam:** a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**rock slam:\*\*\*** a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

- rock slam:** the crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. The width of a rock slam depends largely on sensitivity setting. It goes from one-fourth inch to the whole dial. But it slams back and forth. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- rock slams:** registers rock slams on an E-Meter. A rock slam is a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- rock slams:** the needle on the E-Meter dial performing a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. See also meter in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- rock slams:** (verb) registers rock slams on an E-Meter. A rock slam is a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- rocks, on the:\*\*\*** (colloquial) in or into a condition of ruin or catastrophe. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- rocks, on the:** (colloquial) in or into a condition of ruin or catastrophe. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- rocks, on the:** in a condition of ruin or failure. From seafaring, where a ship that is on the rocks will very quickly go to pieces unless she can be floated off. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- rocks, on the:** in or into a condition of ruin or failure; wrecked; ruined. From seafaring, where a ship that is on the rocks will very quickly go to pieces unless she can be floated off. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- rocks, on the:** in or into a condition of ruin or failure; wrecked; ruined. It is a phrase from seafaring: a ship that is on the rocks will very quickly go to pieces unless she can be floated off. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- rocks, on the:** into a condition of ruin or failure; wreck; ruin. From seafaring, where a ship that is on the rocks will very quickly go to pieces unless she can be floated off. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Rocky:** reference to Nelson A. Rockefeller (1908 - 1979), Vice-President of the United States from 1974 to 1977. He filled the post when it became vacant due to the earlier incumbent (Gerald Ford) succeeding to the presidency. See also Ford in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Rocky Mountains:** a mountain system in western North America which extends from central New Mexico to northern Alaska and is over

- 3,000 miles long. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary
- Rocky Mountains:** a mountain system in western North America which extends from central New Mexico to northern Alaska and is over 3,000 miles long. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Rodale's Synonym Finder:** a book by J.I. Rodale arranged in alphabetical format containing over one million synonyms. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- Rodale's Synonym Finder:** a book by J.I. Rodale arranged in alphabetical format containing over one million synonyms. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- rodeo:** an exhibition of cowboys' skill in handling animals. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Rodgers and Hammerstein:** prolific producers of immensely popular American musicals. Richard Rodgers (1909 - 1979), composer and Oscar Hammerstein II (1895 - 1960), lyricist and producer, scored many well-known musical comedies in the twentieth century, the most famous of which were Oklahoma!, South Pacific, The King and I and The Sound of Music. See also **Oklahoma!** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Rodin:** Auguste Rodin (1840 - 1917), French sculptor. The Thinker is his best known work. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)
- Rodin:** Auguste Rodin (1840 - 1917). He was considered the greatest French sculptor of his time. As a realist he believed that the artist should be inspired by nature. One of his most famous sculptures was «The Thinker.» Rodin's later works included portraits and monumental representations of famous figures. See also **«Thinker»** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Rodin:** Auguste Rodin (1840 - 1917). He was considered the greatest French sculptor of his time. As a realist he believed that the artist should be inspired by nature. One of his most famous sculptures was «The Thinker.» Rodin's later works included portraits and monumental representations of famous figures. See also **«Thinker»** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- roentgen:** (physics) the unit of exposure to X-rays or gamma rays. Whereas a curie measures the amount of activity in radioactive material itself, a roentgen is a measure of the radiation generated by that material. Named after German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (1845 - 1923) who discovered X-rays in 1895. Abbreviation r. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- Rogers, Buck:** reference to the science fiction serial which featured the star, Buck Rogers, in adventures of interplanetary travel and battles against evil in the year 2430. Buck Rogers first appeared in comic strips, then in radio shows and later in a television program (1950 - 1951) entitled «Buck Rogers in the 25th Century.» —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Rogers, Buck:** the main character in a science fiction serial about adventures of interplanetary travel and battles against evil in the year 2430. Buck Rogers first appeared in comic strips, then in radio shows and later in a television program (1950 - 1951) entitled «Buck

Rogers in the 25th Century.» —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Rogers, Buck:** the star of a science fiction adventure of interplanetary travel and battles against evil. Buck first appeared in comic strips and radio shows. Later a television program aired from 1950 - 1951 entitled «Buck Rogers in the 25th Century.» Per the story, Buck was rendered unconscious by a peculiar gas which placed him in a state of suspended animation. When he awakened it was the year 2430. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Rogers, Buck:** the star of a science fiction adventure of interplanetary travel and battles against evil. Buck first appeared in comic strips and radio shows. Later a television program aired from 1950 - 1951 entitled «Buck Rogers in the 25th Century.» Per the story, Buck was rendered unconscious by a peculiar gas which placed him in a state of suspended animation. When he awakened it was the year 2430. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Rogers, Don:** a staff member who worked at the Dianetics organization in Elizabeth, New Jersey in the early 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Rogers, Donald H.:**\*\*\* a staff member who worked at the Dianetics organization in Elizabeth, New Jersey in the early 1950s. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**roger, wilco, over, under and out:** humorous reference to words used in two-way radio communication to signify certain things. Roger is used as a response in radio communication to indicate that a message has been received and understood; wilco is short for will comply and means «I will comply with your request; over is used to signify that the sender is awaiting a reply to or acknowledgment of a transmission and out is used to end a communication and means that the message is completed. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Rohmer, Sax:** pseudonym of Arthur Sarsfield Ward: (1883 - 1959) English author of Dr. Fu Manchu. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome which was established by Augustus in 27 b.c. Around a.d. 64 the Christian religion appeared in Rome and expanded steadily for the next few centuries, despite strong persecution from more than ten Roman emperors throughout this time period. By the time that the Roman Empire fell in a.d. 395, Christianity had become the state religion. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Rosicrucianism:** the doctrine, school or theory of the Rosicrucians, members of an international society professing esoteric religious principles and emphasizing occult knowledge and powers. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Route 1:** a series of advanced processes, run only after a person has been exteriorized. It is designed to reacquaint the thetan with the physical universe and improve his perceptions and abilities. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **process**, **thetan** and **exteriorized** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**R1:** short for Route 1, a series of advanced processes, run only after the person has been exteriorized, that are designed to reacquaint the

thetan with the physical universe and improve his perceptions and abilities. See also **process**, **thetan** and **exteriorize** in this glossary. For more information see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**R1C:\*\*\*** short for Routine 1C: a Scientology process where an auditor, using a list of questions, got the preclear to talk to get in the itsa line (the pc's communication line to the auditor). It was done without the use of an E-Meter. See also **itsa** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**R1CM:\*\*\*** short for Routine 1CM: a Scientology process where the auditor takes up things with the pc that got tone arm motion on the E-Meter while the pc was itsaing. It is similar to R1C, but uses an E-Meter. See also **R1C** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**R2-10**: short for Routine 2-10, a process used in finding goals. Its target was a fast result in the pc and greater reality for the auditor. See also **goal** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R2-12**: short for Routine 2-12, a method of discharging the influence of a rock slamming item, which had twelve steps. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R2 - 16**: the number of the process Opening Procedure of 8-C. See **Opening Procedure of 8-C** in this glossary. See also the section on **R2 - 16** in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**R2**: short for Route 2, a series of Scientology processes given to a person who has not been exteriorized to get the person to the point where he can exteriorize. See also **exteriorize** in this glossary. For more information see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**R2**: short for Routine 2, a procedure consisting of the assessing and running of the Prehav Scale, Joburg Security Check and the Havingness and Confront Processes, all run in Model Session. For more information, see HCOB 5 June 1961, PROCESSES ALLOWED, in Technical Bulletins Volume VI. See also **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R2H**: Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**R2H**: short for Routine 2H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2H can be found in HCOB 25 June 1963, ROUTINE 2H, ARC BREAKS BY ASSESSMENT, of Technical Bulletins Volume VII. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R2H:\*\*\*** short for Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**R2H:\*\*\*** short for Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of

Dianetics and Scientology. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**R3R:** an abbreviation for Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains, a process developed by LRH in 1963 for the running of engrams. With the introduction of New Era Dianetics in 1978 the R3R procedure was further refined and became R3RA. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**R3R:\*\*** short for Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains, a process developed by LRH in 1963 for the running of engrams. With the introduction of New Era Dianetics in 1978 the R3R procedure was further refined and became R3RA. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**R3RA:** Routine 3RA: modern engram running; the method used for running engrams on a pc. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**R3RA:** short for Routine 3RA: modern engram running; the method used for running engrams on a preclear. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**R4:** short for Routine 4, an auditing procedure used in the handling of GPMs. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R4H:** short for Routine 4H, a process used to relieve ARC breaks. The process designation was later changed to R3H. For more information see HCOB 6 Aug. 1968 II, R3H, in Technical Bulletins Volume VIII. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R6:** Routine 6, a clearing process addressing GPMs which was taught at Level VI on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**R6:** Routine 6, a clearing process taught at Level VI at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**R6:** short for Routine 6, a clearing process addressing GPMs. See also **clearing** and **GPM** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**R6:** short for Routine 6, a clearing process addressing GPMs. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R6:\*\*** short for Routine 6, a clearing process addressing GPMs which was taught at Level VI on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. See also **GPM** and **Special Briefing Course** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**R6 bank:** the reactive mind. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**R6 bank:** the reactive mind. See also **R6** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**R6EW:** an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing process dealing with end words. See also **end word** and **clearing** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**R6EW:** an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing process dealing with end words. See also **end word** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**roll:** (informal) begin to move or operate; start; commence. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Rollei:** short for Rolleiflex: the name of a high quality twin-lens reflex camera. First marketed by a German firm of Franke and Heidecke in

1928. The lower lens focuses an image on the film and the upper lens is part of the viewfinder. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Rollei:** the brand name of high-quality photographic equipment produced since the early 1900s by a German firm named Franke and Heidecke. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Rollei:** the brand name of high-quality photographic equipment produced since the early 1900s by a German firm named Franke and Heidecke. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Rolleiflex:** the name of a high quality twin-lens reflex camera. First marketed by a German firm of Franke and Heidecke in 1928. The lower lens focuses an image on the film and the upper lens is part of the viewfinder. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- roll 'em:** (cinematography) a command to start filming; run or start a movie camera. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- roller bearings:** a system used in a machine in which a shaft turns with rollers, generally of steel, arranged in a ringlike track; used to reduce friction. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- roller coasters:** feels good after auditing and then feels bad; slumps after a gain. It's a case that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. See also **potential trouble source** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- rolling:** the action of a vessel moving from side to side. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- rolling stone never has to work, a:** a humorous variation of a rolling stone gathers no moss, a proverb now having two meanings: people pay a price for being always on the move: they have no roots in a specific place (the original meaning); or people who keep moving avoid picking up responsibilities and cares. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- rolling with the punches:** behaving so as to defend oneself against damage and surprise; absorbing punishment and surviving. From the evasive action of a boxer who does not avoid a punch but reduces its effect by moving in the direction of the blow. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- roll it:** have a preclear recount an incident. From a movie studio term meaning to run or start a movie camera. See also **preclear** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Rollo:** a masculine proper name, a form of Rolf. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Rollo:** a masculine proper name; used in this lecture in reference to a made-up person. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- roll out:** get out of bed. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**roll (something) up:** work out and complete the details of (something). A variation of wrap (something) up. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:\*\*\*** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Rolls-Royce:** a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**roll (them) off:\*\*\*** flow (words) in a continuous stream. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**roll up:** increase. Used humorously in this lecture. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**roll up (one's) sleeves:** get ready for a hard job; prepare to work hard or seriously. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** a coined term meaning a person who feels good after auditing and then feels bad; a slump after a gain. It's a case that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. See also **potential trouble source** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**rolly coaster:** a coined term meaning a person who feels good after auditing and then feels bad; a slump after a gain. It's a case that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. The term is also used in reference to an organization's doing well and worsening in a similar fashion. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** a coined term meaning getting better and then getting worse; something that betters and worsens. From roller coaster, a



railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** a coined term meaning to feel good after auditing and then feel bad; have a slump after a gain. A «rolly coaster» case is one that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**rolly coaster:** a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** like a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** like a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** like a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** same as roller coaster: a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** same as roller coaster: a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** same as roller coaster: a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** same as roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** same as roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. For more information see HCOB 8 Nov. 1965, SUPPRESSIVES AND HIDDEN STANDARDS, in Technical Bulletins Volume VII. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**rolly coaster:** same as roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. For more information see HCOB 8 Nov. 1965, SUPPRESSIVES AND HIDDEN STANDARDS, in Technical Bulletins Volume VII. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**rolly coaster case:** a coined term meaning a person who feels good after auditing and then feels bad; a slump after a gain. It's a case that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. See also **cases** and **potential trouble sources** in this glossary. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**rolly coasters:** a coined term meaning gets better and then gets worse; acts in a manner like a roller coaster: a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**rolly coasters:** acts in a manner like a roller coaster: a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**romaji:** a system of writing Japanese using the letters of the Latin alphabet. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Roman:** a native of the Roman Empire, the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Roman:** of or pertaining to the Roman Empire: the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Roman:** pertaining to the Roman Empire: the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Roman:** pertaining to the Roman Empire: the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**Roman:** pertaining to the Roman Empire: the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**Roman arena:** the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, wherein slave, captive or paid fighters (called gladiators) fought each other and also wild beasts. Part of the Roman persecution of Christians was the practice of throwing the Christians to the lions in an arena. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Roman candle:** a firework consisting of a tube that sends out a shower of sparks and a succession of balls of fire. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Roman candle:** a firework consisting of a tube that sends out a shower of sparks and a succession of balls of fire—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition.

**Roman Catholic:** a member of the Roman Catholic church, that branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Roman Catholic:** of the Roman Catholic Church, that branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Roman Catholic Church:** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Roman Catholic Church:** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Roman Catholic Church:** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Roman Catholic Church:** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Roman Catholic church:** the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Roman Catholic church:** the Christian church of which the pope, or Bishop of Rome, is the supreme head. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Roman Catholicism:** the doctrines, practices and organization of the Roman Catholic Church (also called the Catholic Church). —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**Roman Catholicism:** the doctrines, practices and organization of the Roman Catholic Church (also called the Catholic Church). —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**romance:** the character or quality of events or conditions that are full of excitement or noble deeds. World Book Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Roman Circus:** an entertainment given in an arena in ancient Rome, as a chariot race or a public game. The arena, called a circus, was a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless enclosure, surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another. Gladiatorial contests (in which men, singly or in troops, often fought to the death to provide spectacles for the populace) and beast hunts were also regularly given in circuses in Rome. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Roman Circus:** entertainments given in an arena in ancient Rome, as chariot races, various contests (often involving wild beasts) and gladiatorial combats. The arena, called a circus, was a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless enclosure, surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above the other for spectators. The chariot races of the Roman Circus were often scenes of riot and bloodshed between factions of charioteers, and the games were brutal and bloody. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Roman-circus:** of or pertaining to entertainment given in an arena in ancient Rome, as a chariot race or a public game. The arena, called a circus, was a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless enclosure, surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another. Gladiatorial contests (in which men, singly or in troops, often fought to the death to provide spectacles for the populace) and beast hunts were also regularly given in circuses in Rome. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Roman-circus:\*\*** of or pertaining to entertainment given in an arena in ancient Rome, as a chariot race or a public game. The arena, called a circus, was a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless enclosure, surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another. Gladiatorial contests (in which men, singly or in troops, often fought to the death to provide spectacles for the populace) and beast hunts were also regularly given in circuses in Rome. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Roman Constitution:** the constitution of ancient Rome. At first, the constitution was aristocratic in nature with the rights of citizenship depending upon family and wealth. The citizens were divided into two classes with the higher class enjoying full rights of citizenship and the lower class having only limited citizenship. The lower class organized and insisted on political equality which they won after many years. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome centered at the city of Rome, in what is now Italy. According to legend, Rome was founded in 753 b.c., and the Roman Empire lasted up to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into

the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —NED Approved Glossary

**Roman Empire:\*\*\*** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided

into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.  
—Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. During the time of the Roman Empire there were many civil wars, and Roman rulers often ordered purges where those opposed to them were put to death. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. During the time of the Roman Empire there were many civil wars, and Roman rulers often ordered purges where those opposed to them were put to death. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Roman Empire:** the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Roman Empire:** the empire of the ancient Romans, established 27 b.c. by Augustus and continuing until a.d. 395, when it became divided into the Western Roman Empire, with the capital at Rome, and the Eastern Roman Empire, with the capital at Constantinople. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**Roman Empire:** the empire of the ancient Romans, established 27 b.c. by Augustus and continuing until a.d. 395, when it became divided into the Western Roman Empire, with the capital at Rome, and the Eastern Roman Empire, with the capital at Constantinople. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**Roman legionnaires:** (Roman history) members of a Roman military division varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. See also Rome in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Roman legionnaires:** (Roman history) members of a Roman military division varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. See also Rome in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Roman legionnaires:** (Roman history) members of the Roman legions, Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Roman legionnaires:** (Roman history) members of the Roman legions, Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Roman legions:** (Roman history) Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. See also Roman in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Roman legions:** (Roman history) Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

- Roman legions:** (Roman history) Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Roman legions:** (Roman history) the Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Roman postulate:** a reference to the idea among the ancient Romans that no matter what happened to the world, no matter how many other empires might rise and fall, Rome would go on forever, that Rome was an empire without end, an eternal city. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Roman purges:** the Roman persecutions of the Christians where the Christians were thrown to the lions in the Colosseum (a great arena of ancient Rome which seated 50,000) for the entertainment of the Romans, and to remove them as political opponents. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Romans:** natives of the Roman Empire: the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Romanticism:** a style in literature, music, art, etc., of the eighteenth and nineteenth century which stressed free expression of the artist's feelings, ideas, etc., and began to deal with the common man, primitive nature, etc. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Roman year:** a reference to the ancient calendar devised and used by the Romans. Very early in their history, the Romans began basing their calendar on the idea that 12 lunar months make a year. Each lunar month (from new moon to new moon) is about 29 1/2 days, so the Roman year came to 354 days. But the true solar year (the time it takes the Earth to circle the sun) is just under 365 1/4 days. The Romans made up for the difference by adding an extra month every few years. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Rome:** the capital of Italy and seat of the Roman Catholic Church. Somebody tried to change a few doctrines down in Rome and some scientist and they burned him. The Dynamics of Existence (13 Aug. 51) —HEV Approved Glossary
- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire (the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire. Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire (the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire). —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire (the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire). —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire (the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Rome:\*\*\*** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Rome:** the capital of Italy; it was also the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire. A secret of Rome's early success was the generous treatment given to areas that it conquered, allowing many areas to remain self-governing. However, the Romans felt that the early Christians were not respectful toward Roman ancestral pagan customs and their preaching sometimes sounded like it was advocating revolution. Professing to be a Christian came to be defined as a capital crime in Rome. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Rome:** the capital of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman Empire; the capital of Italy. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Rome:** the capital of the ancient Roman Republic and of the Roman Empire; the capital of Italy. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Rome:** the capital of the ancient Roman Republic and of the Roman Empire (the empire that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire); the capital of Italy. During the time of the Roman Empire, the whole Western world became subject to Rome and was at peace for roughly the first four centuries a.d. The Empire was known for its strongly centralized government and for massive public works, such as roads and aqueducts, which helped maintain its power and efficiency. There are many great monuments of Rome's past still standing today. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Rome, all roads lead to:** all ways or methods of fulfilling a specific intention end in the same result (often used to defend one's personal way of doing something or to suggest that no one method is better than another). During the period of the Roman Empire a system of roads was built across Europe. It was said that whichever road one started a journey on one would, if one kept on traveling, finally reach the city of Rome. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Rome, all roads lead to:** all ways or methods of fulfilling a specific intention end in the same result (often used to defend one's personal way of



doing something or to suggest that no one method is better than another). During the period of the Roman Empire a system of roads was built across Europe. It was said that whichever road one started a journey on one would, if one kept on traveling, finally reach the city of Rome. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Rome, all roads lead to:** all ways or methods of fulfilling a specific intention end in the same result (often used to defend one's personal way of doing something or to suggest that no one method is better than another). During the period of the Roman Empire a system of roads was built across Europe. It was said that whichever road one started a journey on one would, if one kept on traveling, finally reach the city of Rome. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Rommel:** Erwin Rommel (1891 - 1944), a German military commander of the twentieth century. A master of the blitzkrieg, he saw much action in World War II, leading campaigns in France, Italy and north Africa where he became known as the «Desert Fox.» He attained the rank of field marshal but was implicated in a plot to assassinate the German leader, Adolf Hitler. On Hitler's orders, he killed himself. See also blitzkrieg in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Rommel:** Erwin Rommel (1891 - 1944), a German military commander of the twentieth century. A master of the blitzkrieg, he saw much action in World War II, leading campaigns in France, Italy and north Africa where he became known as the «Desert Fox.» Rommel had attained the rank of field marshal but was defeated by the British at Tobruk (city in northern Libya) in 1942. In July 1944, he was implicated in a plot to assassinate the German leader, Adolf Hitler. On Hitler's orders, he killed himself. See also Tobruk in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**rompers:** a loose, one-piece garment combining a shirt or blouse and short, bloomerlike pants, worn by young children.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**romping:** playing in a rough and noisy or unrestrained manner. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Ron:** L. Ron Hubbard, founder of Dianetics and Scientology. See also Dianetics and Scientology in this glossary. Before you ruin your lives totally, Ron has recommended that you be given a Comm Course. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**(r one cm) R1CM:** short for Routine 1CM: a Scientology process where the auditor takes up things with the pc that moved the tone arm while the pc was itsa-ing. It is similar to R1C, but uses an E-Meter. See also itsa-ing, R1C and TA in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**(r one c) R1C:** short for Routine 1C: a Scientology process where an auditor, using a list of questions, got the preclear to talk to get in the itsa line (the pc's communication line to the auditor). It was done without the use of an E-Meter. See also itsa in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**(r one c) R1C:** short for Routine 1C: a Scientology process where an auditor, using a list of questions, got the preclear to talk to get in the itsa line (the pc's communication line to the auditor). It was done without

- the use of an E-Meter. See also itsa in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- (r one) R1:** abbreviation for Route 1: a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who can comply with the auditing command «Be three feet back of your head,» with no noticeable communication lag. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- «Ron's Journal 67»:** a lecture by LRH in 1967, right after he became the first person ever to come safely through the Wall of Fire (an area of charge cunningly rigged to kill anyone who tried to discover its secrets). This tape marks a turning point on the whole track that all Scientologists need to know about. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- Ron's Journal:** a medium of communication from L. Ron Hubbard. At the time of this lecture, Ron's Journals were designed for org staffs as an intimate chat with staff members to let them in on what was going on and what was being planned so they could be informative to the Scientology public. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Ronson:** (trademark) the brand name of a cigarette lighter. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- roodlepufts:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- roodle-rattled:** a made-up term with no particular meaning. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- roodles, round of:** a version of poker (a card game where players bet on the value of the cards in their hands, forming a pool to be taken by the winner). In a round of roodles every player must ante (put one's stake into the pool before receiving cards) and the limit is usually doubled making very high stakes for the winner. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- roof falls in, the:** (colloquial) something disastrous occurs; everything goes wrong. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- roof falls in, the:** (colloquial) something disastrous occurs; everything goes wrong. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- roof, goes out through the:** (informal) becomes very angry. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- roof, goes out through the:** (informal) becomes very angry. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- roof, going out through the:** (informal) becoming very angry. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- roof, going straight through the:** (informal) becoming very angry. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- roof, go through the:** (informal) become very angry. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- roof, go up through the:** increase beyond all expectations. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary
- roof, go up through the:** (informal) rise up to or beyond acceptable limits. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- roof's the limit, the:** (informal) a variation of the expression the sky's the limit: there are no limits. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- rook:** one of the two chess pieces shaped like a castle tower which can move parallel to the sides of the board across any number of empty

squares. The rook closest to the king at the start of the game is called the king's rook. A rook is also called a castle. —Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)

**Roosevelt:** Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. The early part of his presidency is remembered for a group of government programs designed to reverse the effects of the economic depression. He used the radio to build public support for his policies; however, his programs resulted in inflation and less production. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Roosevelt:** Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945); thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. In 1939 he declared the United States to be neutral in international affairs while numerous countries (including the USSR, Japan, Germany and Italy) were breaking treaties and invading their neighboring areas. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Roosevelt:\*\*\*** Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano:** (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). The early part of his presidency is remembered for a group of government programs designed to reverse the effects of the economic depression. He used the radio to build public support for his policies; however, his programs resulted in inflation and less production. In the later years of his presidency, he attempted to support the Allies in World War II without bringing the United States into the war. At this time, he made his speech announcing the «four freedoms (freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear).» After the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States entered the war. Roosevelt began the Manhattan Project which produced the atomic bomb, a weapon that after his death brought a quick but highly controversial end to the war. See also Frankie the Limper in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano:** (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). The early part of his presidency is remembered for a group of government programs designed to reverse the effects of the economic depression. He used the radio to build public support for his policies; however, his programs resulted in inflation and less production. In the later years of his presidency, he attempted to support the Allies in World War II without bringing the United States into the war. At this time, he made his speech announcing the «four freedoms (freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear).» After the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States entered the war. Roosevelt began the Manhattan Project which produced the atomic bomb, a weapon that after his death brought a quick but highly controversial end to the war. See also Frankie the Limper in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano:** (1882 - 1945) thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano:** (1882 - 1945) thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano:** (1882 - 1945) thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano:** (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Rooseveltism:** the doctrine or policy of Roosevelt: Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). The early part of his presidency is remembered for a group of government programs designed to reverse the effects of the economic depression. He used the radio to build public support for his policies; however, his programs resulted in inflation and less production. He also began the Manhattan Project which produced the atomic bomb. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Roosevelt plowed under pigs:** a reference to the actions of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945), who in his early legislation, approved the establishment of a new government agency called the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA). The purpose of this agency was the «effective control of crop surpluses.» As a result restraints were placed on agricultural production to drive up the low farm prices at that time; growing crops of corn, cotton and other agricultural products were plowed under as well, 6,000,000 pigs were killed. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**rootle pods:** a made-up term. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**root words:** the words which are the regard or action one is supposed to have for an end word. Each end word has many root words. For example, in the goal «to catch catfish,» «catch» is the root word. See also end word in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**root words:\*\*\*** the words which are the regard or action one is supposed to have for an end word. Each end word has many root words. For example, in the goal «to catch catfish,» «catch» is the root word. See also end word and **GPM** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Rootybile:** a humorously made-up name for an automobile. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**rope chair:** a chair in a procedure for hanging a person on which the sentenced person would stand in order to reach the hangman's rope. When the chair was pulled out from under the person, he would drop

down causing the rope to draw tight around the neck thus bringing about his death. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**rope check:** something that acts as a stop or restraint on tightening the rope around one's neck. —Academy Level II Glossary

**roped in:** (slang) enticed or tricked into doing something. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ropes, been through the: (informal)** experienced and been through all the details, rules and organization of a business, method, etc. A variation of learn the ropes, which comes from sailing and means to be familiar with the ropes that control the sails of a ship. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**ropes, hang on the:** be undecided or unsettled. A variation of hang in the air. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ropes, know all the:** (colloquial) be fully acquainted with the details or procedures of something. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ropes, learn the:** know or learn all the details, rules and organization of a business, method, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**ropes, learn the:** know or learn all the details, rules and organization of a business, method, etc. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**ropes, learn the:** know or learn all the details, rules and organization of a business, method, etc. —OEK - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**ropes, left (one) hanging on the:** left (one) undecided or unsettled. A variation of leave hanging in the air. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**ropes, left (one) hanging on the:** left (one) undecided or unsettled. A variation of leave hanging in the air. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ropes, put (one) through all of the:** (informal) a variation of show (one) the ropes, teach (one) the workings of a business, method, organization, etc. The expression comes from sailing and means to make one familiar with the ropes that control the sails of a ship. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Rop-Rop Avenue:** a made-up name for an avenue. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Rorschach:** a psychological test for revealing the underlying personality structure of an individual by the use of a standard series of 10 inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. --Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**Rorschach:** a psychological test for revealing the underlying personality structure of an individual by the use of a series of 10 inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Rorschach:** (psychology) a psychological test which uses a standard series of ten inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Rorschach:** (psychology) a psychological test which uses a standard series of ten inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what

- image or emotion each design evokes. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Rorschach:** (psychology) a psychological test which uses a standard series of ten inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Rorschach:** (psychology) a test which uses a standard series of ten inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. Named after Hermann Rorschach (1884-1922), Swiss psychiatrist, who devised it. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Rorschach institute:** reference to an institute, originally called «Rorschach Research Exchange,» in St. Petersburg, Florida, founded in 1938. It promotes the study, research, development and application of personality assessment. See also Rorschach in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Roscoe:** a masculine proper name; used in this lecture in reference to a made-up person. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Rose Bowl:** a large stadium in Pasadena, California, which seats 89,093 people. The oldest and most famous of the bowl games (any of various football games played annually after the regular season between teams selected for their superior records) is played in this stadium on New Year's Day. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- rose, come out at the other end smiling and smelling like a:** (slang) a variation of the expression come out smelling like a rose: to have extraordinarily good luck; emerge from peril with profit. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Rosicrucian:** a person in the 17th and 18th centuries who belonged to a secret society laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. Rosicrucian societies still exist. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Rosicrucianism:** the practices or principles of Rosicrucians: persons in the 17th and 18th centuries that belonged to a secret society laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. Rosicrucian societies still exist. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Rosicrucianist:** a person who practices Rosicrucianism: the practices or principles of persons in the 17th and 18th centuries that belonged to a secret society laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. Rosicrucian societies still exist. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Rosicrucians:** a secret society of the 17th and 18th centuries, laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Rosicrucians:** persons in the 17th and 18th centuries who belonged to a secret society laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. Rosicrucian societies still exist. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Ross:** a Scientologist at the time of this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Ross, Ronald:** (1857 - 1932) British physician. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**rostrum:** any platform, stage, etc., for public speaking. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**rostrum:** any platform, stage, etc., for public speaking. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**rotary:** turning around a central point or axis, as a wheel; rotating. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**rote:\*\*\*** in a mechanical manner; by routine. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**rote:** of or pertaining to a fixed, mechanical way of doing something; routine. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rote, by:** by memory alone, without understanding or thought. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Rotgut University:** a made-up name for a university. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rotogravure:** process of printing from an engraved copper cylinder on which the pictures, letters, etc., have been engraved instead of raised; most often used for jobs such as magazines, packaging and Sunday supplements of newspapers. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Rotten Row:** a horse-riding track in the fashionable section of Hyde Park in London, England. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Rotten Row:** a horse-riding track in the fashionable section of Hyde Park in London, England. See also Hyde Park in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**rough:** (golf) any part of a golf course where grass, weeds, etc., are allowed to grow, uncut, forming a hazard or obstacle. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**rough:\*\*\*** (golf) any part of a golf course where grass, weeds, etc., are allowed to grow, uncut, forming a hazard or obstacle. See also golf in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**rough draft:** a draft or copy drawn up in preliminary form, which may be afterwards perfected. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**roughie:** (slang) a rough man. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**roughshod:** (of horses) shod with horseshoes that have metal points to prevent slipping. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**rounced: (dialect)** agitated, stirred; flounced about. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**rounded (them) up: (informal)** gathered, collected or assembled (them). —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Roundheads:** a term applied to the English Puritans who were adherents of the Parliamentary Party during the English Civil War (1642 - 1651) and after. They fought to overthrow the King of England, his supporters (the Royalists) and the Roman Catholic Church, which the Puritans were attempting to «purify.» They were called Roundheads because they wore their hair cut short, while that of their opposition (the Royalists) was worn long, covering their shoulders. See also Puritan in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**round hole or square peg:** make oneself fit a job, position or environment where he doesn't belong. Referring to the expression square peg in a round hole, which means «a person who does not fit into a job or

- position; someone who does not belong where he is.» —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- round of roodles:** a version of poker (a card game where players bet on the value of the cards in their hands, forming a pool to be taken by the winner). In a round of roodles every player must ante (put one's stake into the pool before receiving cards) and the limit is usually doubled making very high stakes for the winner. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- round (something) off:** complete or perfect; finish. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- round (something) off:** complete or perfect (something); finish (something). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- round the bend:** insane; crazy. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- round up:** drive together, collect or gather. From the act of driving cattle, etc., together on the range (large, open area of land for grazing livestock) and collecting them in a herd, as for branding, inspection or shipping. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Rousseau, Jean Jacques:** (1712 - 78) Swiss-born French philosopher, author, political theorist and composer, who argued that nature is good and civilization bad. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Route 1-4:** one of the Scientology processes of Route 1 employed on a preclear using the command «Be three feet back of your head.» For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Route 1:** a series of advanced processes, run only after the person has been exteriorized and designed to reacquaint the thetan with the physical universe and improve his perceptions and abilities. See also process, thetan and exteriorization in this glossary. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Route 1:** a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who can comply with the auditing command «Be three feet back of your head,» with no noticeable communication lag. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. See also communication lag in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Route 1:\*\*\*** a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who can comply with the auditing command «Be three feet back of your head,» with no noticeable communication lag. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Route 2:** a series of Scientology processes given to a person who has not been exteriorized to get the person to the point where he can exteriorize. See also Route 1 in this glossary. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- route march:** (military) a march in which a unit retains its column formation but individuals are allowed to break step and without requiring keeping silence. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Routine 1:** a routine developed in 1961, consisting of CCHs and a Joburg Security Check. For further data on this routine, see HCOB 5 June



1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Routine 1:**\*\*\* a routine developed in 1961, consisting of CCHs and a Joburg Security Check. For further data on this routine, see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also **Joburg** and **CCH** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Routine 1:** a routine developed in 1961, consisting of CCHs and Joburg Security Checks. For further data on this routine, see HCOB 5 June 61 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Routine 1C:**\*\*\* a Scientology process where an auditor, using a list of questions, got the preclear to talk to get in the itsa line (the pc's communication line to the auditor). It was done without the use of an E-Meter. See also **itsa** in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Routine 2:** a procedure consisting of the assessing and running of the Prehav Scale, Joburg Security Check and the Havingness and Confront Processes, all run in Model Session. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Routine 2:**\*\*\* a procedure consisting of the assessing and running of the Prehav Scale, Joburg Security Check and the Havingness and Confront Processes, all run in Model Session. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also **Prehav Scale, Havingness and Confront Process** and **Joburg** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Routine 3:** (1961) a procedure consisting of assessment and running on SOP Goals, giving a Joburg Security Check and use of the pc's Havingness and Confront processes. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also **SOP Goals** in this glossary. —FPRD Glossary (approved 30-8-90)

**Routine 3:**\*\*\* a procedure consisting of assessment and running on SOP Goals, giving a Joburg Security Check and use of the pc's Havingness and Confront Processes. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also **SOP Goals, Havingness and Confront Process** and **Joburg** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Routine 3:** a procedure consisting of assessment and running on SOP Goals (short for Standard Operating Procedure Goals, a procedure developed by L. Ron Hubbard in early 1961 for processing goals using the Prehavingness Scale), giving a Joburg Security Check (a Confessional list in Scientology called the «Joburg» because it was developed in Johannesburg, South Africa) and use of the pc's Havingness and Confront Processes (processes which utilize a Havingness command and a Confront command). For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Routine 3:** a procedure consisting of assessment and running on SOP Goals, (short for Standard Operating Procedure Goals, a procedure for processing goals using the Prehavingness Scale) giving a Joburg Security Check and use of the pc's Havingness and Confront Processes. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Routine 3:** a procedure consisting of assessment and running on SOP Goals (Standard Operating Procedure Goals, a procedure developed by L. Ron Hubbard in early 1961 for processing goals using the Prehavingness Scale), giving a Joburg Security Check and use of the pc's Havingness and Confront Processes. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Routine 3GA:** one of a series of processes to audit GPMs. (Called Routine 3GA as that was the research number LRH assigned to it when he was researching it out.) —Academy Level III Glossary

**Routine 3N:** one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Routine 3 process:** one of various processes developed by L. Ron Hubbard as part of his research into Clearing. They were designed to locate and handle aberrated goals of the preclear. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Rover:** a familiar name for a dog. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**Rover:** a familiar name for a dog. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**Rover:** a familiar name for a dog. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Rover:** a familiar name for a dog. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**row:** a noisy quarrel, dispute or disturbance; squabble, brawl or commotion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Rowan:** Lieutenant Andrew Summers Rowan (1857 - 1943), about whom a tale (A Message to Garcia) was written by Elbert Hubbard in 1899. See also **Elbert, Uncle** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**rowing:** heaving, surging, swelling, flowing strongly and steadily onwards. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**row-rows:** (slang) makes or takes part in a noisy quarrel or disturbance. —Academy Level III Glossary

**rows:** noisy quarrels, disputes or disturbances; squabbles, brawls or commotions. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**row to hoe, tough:** (informal) a difficult time, job or situation. A variation of hard row to hoe. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Royal Air Force:** the British air force. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Royal Automobile Club:** an organization located in London, England, first formed in the early 1900s in the interest of bicyclists and later, automobile owners. It sponsors motor races and tours, operates services for motorists who need assistance and provides motoring information. It also deals with car designs and road regulations for the safety of drivers. Its membership is open to any car owner. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Royal Empire Society:** a London club, established in 1868, with the stated aims to promote, increase and spread knowledge of the peoples of the Commonwealth (a group of independent nations, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, India, etc., joined together under the British monarch). Its name was changed in 1958 to the Royal Commonwealth Society. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Royal Festival Hall:** a concert hall in London, England. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Royal Festival Hall:** a concert hall in London, England. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**royalists:** people who support a monarch or a monarchy; especially in times of revolution, civil war, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**royalists:** people who support a monarch or a monarchy; especially in times of revolution, civil war, etc. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**royally:** (informal) extremely or persistently; unmitigatedly. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Royal Medical College of Physicians:** Royal College of Physicians of London, a professional organization founded in 1518 and having continuous existence since that date. After examination, the college issues a diploma that, upon registration, allows a person to practice medicine in the United Kingdom. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Royal Navy:** the British Navy. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Royal Navy:** the British Navy. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Royal Navy:** the British navy. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Royal Navy:** the British navy. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Royal Navy:** the British navy. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Royal Navy:** the British navy. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Royal Northwest Mounted:** Royal Northwest Mounted Police, organized in 1873 to bring law and order to the Canadian far west and especially to prevent Indian disorders. It is now known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**Royal Northwest Mounted Police:** a constabulary (a police force organized like an army) organized in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Canadian Far West and especially to prevent Indian disorders. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and in 1920 to its present title, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Royal Northwest Mounted Police:** a police force organized in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Canadian Far West and especially to prevent Indian disorders. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and in 1920 to its present title, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Royal Northwest Mounted Police:** a police force organized in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Canadian Far West and especially to prevent Indian disorders. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and in 1920 to its present title, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are also known as Mounties. In the 1930s, the phrase «The Mounties always get their man,» originated through the cinema because of the excellent record that

- the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have in capturing criminals. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Royal Northwest Mounted Police:** a police force organized in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Canadian Far West and especially to prevent Indian disorders. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and in 1920 to its present title, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are also known as Mounties. In the 1930s, the phrase «The Mounties always get their man,» originated through the cinema because of the excellent record that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have in capturing criminals. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Royal Northwest Mounted Policeman:** a member of the police force organized in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Canadian far west and especially to prevent Indian disorders. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and in 1920 to its present title, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Royal Order of Coconut:** a made-up name for a group. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- royal road:** an easy way of reaching an objective. From a saying by Euclid (ca. 300 b.c., an ancient mathematician and founder of geometry), «There is no royal road to geometry.». —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Royal Scandinavian Brotherhood of the I-Will-Arise:** a made-up name for a society. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Roycroft:** reference to Roycroft Press, a shop founded (1895) by Elbert Hubbard. The shop was named after seventeenth-century English printer Thomas Roycroft (printer of Oriental languages). See also Elbert, Uncle in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- RPM:** abbreviation for revolutions per minute, referring to the speed of an engine. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- rpm:** an abbreviation for revolutions per minute. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- RR:** abbreviation for rocket read, an E-Meter read which takes off with a very fast spurt and does a rapid decay, like a bullet fired into water. See the book E-Meter Essentials for more information. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- R/S:** abbreviation for rock slam; the crazy, irregular, left - right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. It goes from one inch to whole dial, but it slams back and forth. It indicates an underlying evil purpose. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- (r six bank) R6 bank:** the reactive mind. R6 is short for Routine 6, a clearing process which was taught at Level VI on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- (r six bank) R6 bank:** the reactive mind. See also R6 and reactive mind in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- (r six ew) R6EW:** an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing process dealing with end words (words that come on the end

- of each of a series of goals. For example, in the goal «to catch catfish,» «catfish» is the end word). —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- (r six e w) R6EW:** short for Routine 6 End Words, a process at dealing with end words (words that come on the end of each of a series of goals. For example, in the goal «to catch catfish,» «catfish» is the end word). See also **R6** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- (r six ews) R6EW S:** an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words Sixes, the name of a clearing process. See also **R6EW** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- (r six) R6:** Routine 6, a clearing process taught at Level VI at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- (r six) R6:** short for R6 bank (the reactive mind). R6 (Routine 6), is a clearing process addressing GPMs which was taught at Level VI on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- (r six) R6:** short for Routine 6, a clearing process addressing GPMs which was taught at Level VI on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- (r six) R6:** short for Routine 6, a clearing process taught at at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- (r six) R6:** short for Routine 6, a clearing process taught at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. See also **clearing, process** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- (r six) R6:** short for Routine 6, a clearing process taught at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. See also **Saint Hill** and **process** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- (r six) R6 bank:** the reactive mind. R6 is short for Routine 6, a clearing process addressing GPMs which was taught at Level VI on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. See also **reactive mind** and **GPM** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- RSM:** abbreviation for **Royal Scotsman**, previous name of Apollo, flagship of the Sea Org. See also **Apollos** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- RSPA:** abbreviation for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, an organization founded in England in 1916 that promotes safety and education in accident prevention. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- R.S.V.P.:** **(French)** abbreviation for répondez s'il vous plaît: please reply. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- RT-3:** a mispronunciation of «OT-3.» See also **OT-3** in this glossary. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- (r three m) R3M:** short for Routine 3M, a procedure developed in 1963, for auditing the pc's own goals. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (r three m two) R3M2:** short for Routine 3M2, a Scientology clearing technique in which goals and reliable items (RIs) are found and GPMs are discharged. See also **goals, GPM** and **RI** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

- (r three n) **R3N:** short for Routine 3N, one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (r three n) **R3N:** short for Routine 3N, one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (r three r) **R3R:** short for Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains, a process developed by LRH in 1963 for the running of engrams. With the introduction of New Era Dianetics in 1978 the R3R procedure was further refined and became R3RA. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (r three r) **R3R:** short for Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains, a process developed by LRH in 1963 for the running of engrams. With the introduction of New Era Dianetics in 1978 the R3R procedure was further refined and became R3RA. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (r three r) **R3R:** short for Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains, a process developed by LRH in 1963 for the running of engrams. With the introduction of New Era Dianetics in 1978 the R3R procedure was further refined and became R3RA. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)
- (r three r) **R3R assessment** **preliminary step:** a preliminary step of R3R done to assure that the correct incident chain is run on the pc which will (a) improve the case, (b) hold the pc's interest, (c) be within the pc's current ability to handle. See also R3R in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (r three sc) **R3SC:** short for Routine 3, Service Facsimile Clear, a process for handling service facsimiles. See also service facsimile in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (r three t) **R3T:** short for Routine 3T, a process for handling hidden standards, where the auditor simply asks the pc for his chronic psychosomatic, dates it, and lets him get the itsa line in on it. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (r two c) **R2C:** short for Routine 2C: a Scientology process of discussion by lists. See also list in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- (r two c) **R2C:** short for Routine 2C, a process designed to strip away solutions, decisions and so-called stable data off the case. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (r two fifteen) **R2-15:** a reference to R1-15, the last process of Route 1. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- (r two forty) **R2-40:** short for Routine 2-40: Conceiving a Static, one of a number of processes of Route 2, in which the command «Conceive a thetan» is repeated over and over. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. See also R2 and **static** in this glossary. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- (r two h) **R2H:** short for Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (r two) **R2:** abbreviation for Route 2. See Route 2 in this glossary. It's one of the R2's in The Creation of Human Ability. NHavingness and Communication Formulas (23 Dec. 54) —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- (r two) R2:** short for Route 2, a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who demonstrated any noticeable comm lag with ARC Straightwire. See also **preclear, comm lag** and **ARC Straightwire** in this glossary. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- (r two) R2:** short for Routine 2, a procedure consisting of the assessing and running of the Prehav Scale, Joburg Security Check and the Havingness and Confront Processes, all run in Model Session. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also **Prehav Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (r two twelve) R2-12:** short for Routine 2-12, a method of discharging the influence of a rock slamming item. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Rover:** a familiar name for a dog. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- rubber:** a low overshoe (an article of footwear worn over shoes as protection from water, snow or cold) made of rubber. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- rubber:** (slang) automobile tires. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- rubber burning:\*\*\*** starting so fast that the tires of a car (made of rubber) leave a mark on the road. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- rubber burning, smell the:** a reference to the smell of smoke caused by abrupt and forceful application of the brakes (made of rubber) on the wheels of a fast-moving vehicle. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- rubber burning, smell the:** notice the evidence of rapidly starting up or bringing to a stop. From the phrase burn rubber, meaning starting up a car or motorcycle from a dead stop so fast that the tires (made of rubber) leave a mark on the road, and can give off a smell of burning rubber due to the heat generated). —Academy Level III Glossary
- rubber hoses:** hoses made of rubber, often used for beating people. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- rubber hoses:** hoses made of rubber, sometimes used for beating people. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- rubbers:** low overshoes made of rubber. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- rubbers:** low overshoes made of rubber. ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- rubber, smell the:** a reference to the smell of smoke caused by abrupt and forceful application of the brakes (made of rubber) on the wheels of a fast-moving vehicle. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- rubber smoking, smell the:** a reference to the smell of smoke caused by abrupt and forceful application of the brakes (made of rubber) on the wheels of a fast-moving vehicle. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**rubber-stamp:** (colloquial) of or pertaining to a person, bureau, legislature, etc., that approves or endorses something in a routine manner, without thought. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**rubbing alcohol:** a solution of denatured alcohol used in massaging or as an antiseptic. See also **alcohol** and **denatured** in this glossary. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**rubbing elbows:** associating or mingling with. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**rubbing elbows with:** associating or mingling with. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**rubbing it in:** emphasizing or reminding a person constantly of an unpleasant fact. —HEV Approved Glossary

**rubbing (something) in:** (slang) reminding a person again and again of an error or shortcoming; teasing; nagging. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Rube Goldbergian:** like the cartoon mechanical devices of absurdly unnecessary complexity drawn by Rube Goldberg (1883 - 1970), American cartoonist. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Rube Goldberg's machinery:** cartoon mechanical devices of absurdly unnecessary complexity drawn by Rube Goldberg (1883 - 1970), American cartoonist. How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Rubens:** Peter Paul Rubens (1577 - 1640), diplomat, scholar and the most famous Flemish painter of his time. He painted historical and religious scenes, landscapes and portraits of kings, statesmen, friends and family members. Rubens' pictures are full of action and crowded with figures. He is especially noted for his brilliant coloring. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Rubens:** Peter Paul Rubens (1577 - 1640), diplomat, scholar and the most famous Flemish painter of his time. He painted historical and religious scenes, landscapes and portraits of kings, statesmen, friends and family members. Rubens' pictures are full of action and crowded with figures. He is especially noted for his brilliant coloring. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Rubicon:** the name of an ancient river in central Italy. Used here as a made-up name for an artist. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**rubidus:** a made-up word. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**ruble:** monetary unit of the USSR. The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**rub (one) out:** (US slang) murder (one). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**rub (one) the wrong way:** (informal) make (one) a little angry; do something not liked by (one); annoy; bother. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ruckus:** (colloquial) a noisy confusion; uproar; row; disturbance. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**ruckus:** (colloquial) a noisy confusion; uproar; row; disturbance. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rudder:** a vertical blade at the stern of a vessel that can be turned horizontally to change the vessel's direction when in motion. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90



**rudder, right standard:** a command to direct the rudder to the right according to a pre-set standard as determined by the officer in command. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**rudder, right standard:** a command to direct the rudder to the right according to a preset standard as determined by the officer in command. In order for the officer of the deck to know that his order has been correctly received, the steersman must always repeat, word for word, any command received. See also **officer of the deck** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**ruddy:\*\*\*** (British slang) damned. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**ruddy:\*\*\*** (British slang) damned. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**ruddy: (British slang)** damned. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**ruddy: (British slang)** damned. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**ruddy: (British slang)** damned. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**ruddy: (British slang)** damned. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**ruddy: (British slang)** damned. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**ruddy: (British slang)** damned. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**ruddy: (British slang)** damned. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ruddy:** (British slang) damned. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**ruddy bar:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**ruddy-faced:** (British) blushed; red faced. —OE - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**ruddy-faced:** (British) blushing; red faced. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**ruddy rod:\*\*\*** a made-up term. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —NED Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rod:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rods:** a made-up term. —Academy Level III Glossary

**ruddy rods:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**ruddy rods:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**ruddy well:** (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**rudimagoojits:\*\*\*** a made-up word. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rudimagoojits:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**rudiments:\*\*\*** (1) those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be «in session» which means: [1] willing to talk to the auditor, [2] interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. (2) short for Org Rudiments or Rudiments of an org, the steps

or actions used to get the org in shape administratively and technically. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**rudiments:** the first principles, elements or fundamentals, as of a subject to be learned. In auditing, rudiments are those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be «in-session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be «in session» which means: [1] willing to talk to the auditor, [2] interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be «in-session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be «in-session» which means: [1] willing to talk to the auditor, [2] interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be «in session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be «in-session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Academy Level II Glossary

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be «in session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Academy Level III Glossary

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be «in-session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. See also case in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be «in session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**rudiments:\*\*\*** those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the

preclear must be «in session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rudiments:** those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be «in-session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**ruds:** rudiments, those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be «in session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**ruds:\*\*\*** short for rudiments. See **rudiments** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**ruds:** short for rudiments, those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be «in session» which means: (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Rue Morgue murders:** reference to The Murders of the Rue Morgue: the story written by Edgar Alan Poe in 1841 of a mother and daughter who are brutally murdered in a crime that baffles the police. Poe's amateur detective, C. Auguste Dupin, solves the mystery. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**ruff:** a ring of feathers or fur standing out about the neck of a bird or animal. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ruffles:** strips of lace or other fine material, gathered on one edge and used as an ornamental frill on a garment, especially at the wrist, breast or neck. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ruffles:** strips of lace or other fine material, gathered on one edge and used as an ornamental frill on a garment, especially at the wrist, breast or neck. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Ruggles of Red Gap:** a humorous novel written by Harry Leon Wilson and published in 1915. It is about a British butler who is exported to a western pioneer town. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**rug, gnaws the:** (slang) acts overemotionally in a situation where it is inappropriate. A variation of chew the scenery which originally referred to a person in show business who was overacting in a play, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**rug out from underneath, pulling the:** (informal) removing the support of (a theory, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**rug out from underneath, pull the: (informal)** remove the support of (a theory, etc.). Used figuratively. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**rug out from underneath them, pull somebody's:** (*informal*) remove the support of somebody's theory, idea, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**rug out, pulled the:** ceased to give important support or help (to someone or something), especially without giving any warning. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**rug out, pull the:** (*informal*) remove the support (of a theory, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**rug right out from underneath, cut the:** cease to give important support or help to (someone or something), especially without giving any warning. A variation of pull the rug out from under. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**ruled out:** excluded by decision. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**rule (it) out:\*\*\*** exclude (it) by decision. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**rule of thumb:** general or approximate principle, procedure or rule based on experience or practice as opposed to a specific, scientific calculation or estimate. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Second Edition Unabridged Dictionary.

**rule of thumb:** general or approximate principle, procedure or rule based on experience or practice as opposed to a specific, scientific calculation or estimate. —HEV Approved Glossary

**rule of thumb:** general or approximate principle, procedure or rule based on experience or practice as opposed to a specific, scientific calculation or estimate. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**rules of thumb:\*\*\*** general or approximate principles, procedures or rules based on experience or practice as opposed to specific, scientific calculations or estimates. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**ruleth:** a humorous variation of the word «rule,» adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**rum:** an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented sugar cane, molasses, etc., or an alcoholic liquor in general. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Rumfkusus, Professor:** a made-up name for a professor. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**rum nog:** an eggnog drink (a thick drink made of beaten eggs, milk, sugar and nutmeg) containing rum. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**rumormonger:** a person who spreads rumors, often maliciously. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**rumormonger:** a person who spreads rumors, often maliciously. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**rumrunners:\*\*\*** persons, ships, etc., engaged in smuggling alcoholic liquor. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**run:** (1) perform the steps of (a process). See also **process** in this glossary. (2) a performance of the steps of processing. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**run:** administer processing. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**run:** a performance of the steps of a process. —Academy Level II Glossary

**run:** a performance of the steps of processing. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**run:**(Ch. 7) an act or instance or period of moving rapidly. (Ch. 16) the typical, ordinary or average kind. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**run:** go, move, etc., easily and freely, without hindrance. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**run:** perform the steps of a process on. See also **process** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**run:** perform the steps of (a process). See also **process** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**run:** perform the steps of auditing on. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**run:** perform the steps of (processing). —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**run:** perform the steps of processing on. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**run:** perform the steps of processing on. See also **processing** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**run:** perform the steps of processing on. See also **processing** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**run:** perform the steps of (processing). —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**run:\*\*\*** perform the steps of (processing). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**run:** undergo processing on. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**run amok:** rush about in a frenzy; lose control of oneself and behave outrageously or violently. ÑWebster's New World 3rd Edition (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Runavedic:** a made-up word for a type of people. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**rundown:** a series of actions or steps designed to handle a specific aspect of a case and having a known end phenomena. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**rundown:** outline (of a series of actions). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**run down:** trace to its cause or beginning. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**run down:** trace to its cause or beginning. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**run down:** trace to its cause or beginning. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**rung:** a crosspiece set between the legs of a chair or as part of the back or arm of a chair. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**run, in the long:** finally; after everything has been considered. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**run, in the long:** finally; after everything has been considered. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**running:** administering or undergoing a process or auditing action. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**running:** administering processing. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**running:** performing the steps of (a process). See also **process** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**running:** performing the steps of auditing on. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**running:** performing the steps of (processing). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**running:** performing the steps of (processing). —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**running:** performing the steps of processing on. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**running:** performing the steps of processing on. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**running:** performing the steps of (processing). See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**running:** performing the steps of (processing). See also **process** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**running:** undergoing auditing on. See also **auditing** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**running:** undergoing processing on. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**running:** undergoing processing. See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**running fire:** a rapid succession, as of remarks, questions, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**running fire:** rapid succession, as of remarks, questions, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**running fire:** rapid, uninterrupted and continuous record. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**running out:** causing (through auditing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also **auditing** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**running out:** erasing by the use of processing. See also **erase** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**running out:** erasing. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**running out:** processing and causing (something in the reactive mind) to vanish entirely (at which time it is filed as memory and experience). See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**running out of (his) ears:** (informal) to an extreme amount; more than (he) was likely to have required. Variation (and more extreme version) of up to the ears. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**running out of (his) ears:** (informal) to an extreme amount; more than (he) was likely to have required. Variation (and more extreme version) of up to the ears. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**running, out of the: (informal)** out of the competition; having no chance to win. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**running (running guns):** smuggling. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**running (something) out:** erasing (something); causing (something) to disappear. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**running (them) down:** searching out the source of (them). —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**run-of-the-mill:** average or ordinary or taken as a matter of course. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**run-of-the-mill:** average or ordinary or taken as a matter of course. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**run-of-the-mill:** of a common kind; usual. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**run-of-the-mill:\*\*\*** of a common kind; usual. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**run-of-the-mill:** of a common kind; usual. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**run, on the:** going away from a fight; in retreat; retreating. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**run, on the:** in hiding, as a fugitive. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**run out:** cause (through processing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also **processing** and **reactive bank** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**run out:** cause (through processing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also **processing** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**run out:** erased. See also **erase** in this glossary. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**run-utable:** erasable; able to cause to disappear. See also **erase** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**runs:** undergoes a process or auditing action. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**run (someone) down:** speak of (someone) with disapproval. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**run (something) out:** process and cause (something in the reactive mind) to vanish entirely (at which time it is filed as memory and experience). See also **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**run (something) out:** process and cause (something in the reactive mind) to vanish entirely (at which time it is filed as memory and experience). See also **process** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**runs out:** erases; causes to disappear. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**runt:** a made-up word for a kind of money. Runt means anything undersized. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**run up:** amass; incur. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**run up:** let (bills, debts, etc.) accumulate. —Academy Level II Glossary

**run up against:** come in opposition to or be in competition with. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**run up against:** come in opposition to or be in competition with. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91



- Rupf:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Rusk:** David Dean Rusk (1909 - ) American statesman; president of the Rockefeller Foundation (1952 - 1960), US secretary of state (1961 - 1969) under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He took a leading role in negotiating for the nuclear test ban treaty (1963) but was a prominent advocate of the Vietnam war (1954 - 1975). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Ruskian:** belonging to (David) Dean Rusk (1909 - ), US statesman; US Secretary of States 1961 - 1969. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Ruskian:** belonging to David Dean Rusk. See also **Rusk** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Ruskovitches:** a humorous made-up word meaning «Russians.» —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Russell, Bertrand:** (1872 - 1970) English philosopher, mathematician and social reformer. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- Russell, Charles M.:** (1864 - 1926) one of the greatest and most popular painters of the American West. He earned his living as a trapper and cowboy, and later in life translated his passion for adventure and American wildlife onto canvas. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- Russell, Charlie:** Charles M. Russell (1864 - 1926), one of the greatest and most popular painters of the American West. He earned his living as a trapper and cowboy, and later in life translated his passion for adventure and American wildlife onto canvas. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Russell, Charlie:** Charles M. Russell (1864 - 1926), one of the greatest and most popular painters of the American West. He earned his living as a trapper and cowboy, and later in life translated his passion for adventure and American wildlife onto canvas. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Russian never went, like the:** an allusion to Russian cosmonaut Yury Gagarin who, on 12 April 1961 (several months before the lecture) became the first man to orbit the earth. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Russian never went, like the:** an allusion to Russian cosmonaut Yury Gagarin who, on 12 April 1961 (several months before the lecture) became the first man to orbit the earth. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- Russian never went, like the:\*\*\*** an allusion to Russian cosmonaut Yury Gagarin who, on 12 April 1961 (several months before the lecture) became the first man to orbit the earth. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Russian Pentagon Building:** a made-up name. In the United States, «the Pentagon» is the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Russian Revolution:** a revolution in Russia (1917 - 1918), also called the October Revolution, that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a communist party, to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in World War I. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Russian Revolution:** a revolution in Russia (1917 - 1918), also called the October Revolution, that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a Communist Party, to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in World War I. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Russians, map shot by the:** reference to the first successful photographs of the far side of the moon which were taken by a Russian satellite in October, 1959. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Russian year:** a reference to 1961 being the year when the Russians made major advances in science, technology and space travel. For example they were the first to launch a man into outerspace (ahead of the Americans). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Ruski:** (slang) Russian. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Ruski:** (slang) Russian. A reference to Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), Russian communist leader. He was an agitator for socialism. During World War I he urged socialists in all countries to rise against their own governments, and he assumed leadership of the Russian Revolution in 1917. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Ruski:** (slang) Russian. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**rust:** a fungus which causes any of several diseases of plants, characterized by reddish, brownish or black blisterlike swellings on the leaves, stems, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**rustler:** a person who steals livestock, especially cattle. —NED Approved Glossary

**rut:** a fixed or established mode of procedure or course of life, usually dull or unpromising. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**rut:** a fixed or established mode of procedure or course of life, usually dull or unpromising.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**Rutgers University:** the State University of New Jersey. The university also has a research foundation engaged in scientific investigation. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Ruth, Babe:** George Herman (Babe) Ruth (1895 - 1948), American professional baseball player known for hitting home runs. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**rut hole:** a deep track made by wheels in soft ground. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Oxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**rutnik:** a made-up word rhyming with sputnik. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**ruts:** fixed, routine procedures or courses of action, thought, etc., especially those regarded as dull and unrewarding. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**rye:** short for ryegrass: a type of grass grown for lawns or as forage (food for animals such as horses, cows, sheep, etc.) —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**rye:** whiskey made from rye, a hardy annual cereal grass grown in cold regions as a cover and forage crop and for its grain. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Rylah and Rylah:** a contrived name in derisive reference to a law firm of Melbourne solicitors used by the Church of Scientology at the time of this lecture. Neither of their names were Rylah. H.J. Rylah was

actually the name of the attorney general in Victoria who was involved in an attack against Scientology. —SHSBC Binder 21  
Approved Glossary

**sabbatical leave:** a leave of absence for a year or half year given to college and university teachers, commonly once in seven years, for study, travel or rest. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**saber-rattling:** a show or threat of military power, especially as used by a nation to impose its policies on other countries. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**saboteurs:** people who engage in deliberate obstruction of or damage to any cause, movement, activity, effort, etc. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**saccharin:** a white chemical about 500 times sweeter than sugar, used as a sugar substitute. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**saccharine:** exaggeratedly sweet or sentimental. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**saccharine:** too sweet or syrupy. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**sack:** (slang) dismiss or discharge, as from a job. Years ago, when a person was dismissed from a job, he literally got the sack. A workman owned his own tools of trade and carried them around in a sack. When he got a job, the employer would look after his tools, but when the worker was no longer needed or wanted, he would be given back his sack and told to look for work elsewhere. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**sackcloth and ashes, wear:** be in a state of great mourning or penitence. An allusion to the Hebrew custom of wearing sackcloth and ashes as suitably humble attire for religious ceremonies, mourning, penitence, etc. The sackcloth in question was a coarse dark haircloth from which sacks were made. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**sacked: (slang)** discharged; dismissed. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**sacked: (slang)** discharged; dismissed..—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**sacked: (slang)** discharged; dismissed.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**sacked: (slang)** discharged; dismissed. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**sacked: (slang)** discharged; dismissed. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**sacked: (slang)** discharged; dismissed. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**sacked: (slang)** discharged; dismissed. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**sacked: (slang)** dismissed from a job; fired. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**sacking: (slang)** discharging or dismissing from employment. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**sack race:** a race in which each contestant jumps ahead while his or her legs are confined in a sack. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Sacramento:** the capital city of the state of California, USA. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**sacred:** that must not be violated or disregarded.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**sacred cow:** an individual, organization, institution, etc., considered to be exempt from criticism or questioning. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sacred cow:** any person or thing regarded as above criticism or attack. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Sacred Heart: (Roman Catholic Church)** the physical heart of Jesus, to which special devotion is offered as a symbol of His love and redemptive sacrifice. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**sacredly:** in a manner that must not be violated or disregarded. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sacredly:** in a manner that must not be violated or disregarded. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**sacredness:** quality or condition of being secured against violation, infringement, etc., as by reverence or sense of right. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**sacrosanct:** above or beyond change, criticism or interference. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**sacrosanct:** very holy; most sacred. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**sad apple:** a gloomy person, frequently irritable, introverted, or pessimistic; usually a person unnoticed socially. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**sad apple:** (slang) a gloomy person, frequently irritable, introverted, or pessimistic; usually a person unnoticed socially. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Sad Bottom:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**saddled:** weighed down (with a debt, responsibility, duty, etc.). —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**saddled:** weighed down (with a debt, responsibility, duty, etc.). —Clearing Congress No. 1 —The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**saddle, in the:** (informal) in a position of power and control. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**sad effect:** a condition that occurs when an ARC break is permitted to continue over too long a period of time and remains in restimulation. When this occurs a person goes into a sad effect, which is to say they become sad and mournful, usually without knowing what is causing it. See also **ARC break** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**sadism:** extreme cruelty. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sadism:** extreme cruelty. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**sadism:** the getting of pleasure from inflicting physical or psychological pain on another or others. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sadism:** the getting of sexual pleasure from dominating, mistreating or hurting one's partner. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sadistic:** deriving pleasure from inflicting physical or psychological pain on another or others. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**sadistic:** extremely cruel. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**sadistic:** of or concerning the getting of pleasure from inflicting physical or psychological pain on another or others. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**sad sack:** (slang) a pathetically inept person, especially a soldier, who continually blunders in spite of good intentions (after the cartoon

character created in 1942 by US cartoonist George Baker). —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**sad sack:** (slang) a pathetically inept person, especially a soldier, who continually blunders in spite of good intentions (after Sad Sack, a cartoon character created in 1942 by US cartoonist George Baker). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**sad tomato: (slang)** a gloomy person, frequently irritable, introverted, or pessimistic; usually a person unnoticed socially. A variation of sad apple. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**safeties:** various devices designed to prevent accident; specifically, locks on firearms preventing accidental firing. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**safety pin:** a pin bent back on itself to form a spring, with a guard to cover the point. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**safety table:** a table or list of safe processes designed to resolve problems of a pc sometimes getting a solidified bank when running a terminal that was not his goals terminal. It includes such processes as Security Checking and ARC Straightwire. —Academy Level II Glossary

**safety-valved:\*\*\*** having a valve (as in a steam boiler or the like) that opens and lets steam or fluid escape when the pressure becomes too great. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Safeway:** a major American supermarket chain. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Safeway:** a major American supermarket chain. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**Safeway:** a major American supermarket chain. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Safeway:** a major American supermarket chain. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**Safeway:** a major American supermarket chain. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**Safeway:** a major American supermarket chain. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Safeway:** a major American supermarket chain. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**sag:** lose firmness, strength or intensity; weaken through weariness, age, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**sag:** loss of firmness, strength or intensity; weakening through weariness, age, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**sages:** very wise men, especially elderly men, widely respected for their wisdom, experience and judgment. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Sahara:** a very large desert region in North Africa. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Sahara Desert:** a vast desert region in North Africa. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Sahara Desert:** a very large desert region in North Africa. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Sahara desert:** vast desert region in North Africa. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Sahara Desert:** vast desert region in north Africa. —Academy Level II Glossary

**sail:** (colloquial) move quickly; move smoothly like a ship with sails. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**sailing:** (colloquial) moving quickly; moving smoothly like a ship with sails. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**sailing in:** (colloquial) beginning vigorously; throwing oneself into with energy. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**sailing out into the blue:** entering the unknown. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**sail into: (informal)** rush into; go into boldly or spiritedly. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Sail One:** a made-up designation for a terminal on the other end of a radio line. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**sail right into: (informal)** rush into; go into boldly or spiritedly. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Saint Elizabeth:** short for Saint Elizabeth's Hospital: a government-supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Saint Elizabeth:** short for Saint Elizabeth's Hospital: a government-supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Saint Elizabeth:** short for Saint Elizabeth's Hospital: a government-supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Saint Elizabeth:** short for Saint Elizabeth's Hospital: a government-supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Saint Elizabeth's:** reference to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, a government supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Saint Elizabeth's:** reference to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, a government supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Saint Elizabeth's:** Saint Elizabeth's hospital; a government psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Saint Elizabeth's Hospital:** a government psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Saint Elizabeth's Hospital:** a government supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Saint Elmo's fire:** a visible electric discharge from charged, especially pointed, objects, as the tips of masts, spires, trees, etc.: seen sometimes during electrical storms. After Saint Elmo, patron saint of sailors. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Saint Francis of Assisi:** (1182 - 1286 a.d.) Italian monk and teacher, born in Assisi, a town in central Italy. Saint Francis founded the Franciscan Order of monks, and traveled through Italy, southern France and Spain spreading Christianity. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

- Saint Francis of Assisi:** (1182 - 1286 a.d.) Italian monk and teacher, popularly associated with reverence for animals as part of God's creation. He is often depicted preaching to birds. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- Saint Francis of Assisi:** (1182 - 1286) Italian monk and teacher, popularly associated with reverence for animals as part of God's creation. He is often depicted preaching to birds. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, which was also used at the time of this lecture as the worldwide management control center and communication center of Scientology. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Saint Hill:** the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, which was also used at the time of this lecture by HCO Worldwide as the communication center of Scientology. See also East Grinstead and **HCO WW** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Saint Hill:** the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, which was also used at the time of this lecture by HCO Worldwide as the communication center of Scientology. See also HCO Worldwide in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, which was also used at the time of this lecture as the worldwide management control center and communication center of Scientology. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same



- advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It is comprised of a number of buildings including the Manor, the Castle and the old hall. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —NED Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:\*\*\*** the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Saint Hill:** the name of the advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England at the time of this lecture. (Today the term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England). —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- Saint Hill:** the name of the advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI Organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI (Saint Hill) organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term SH now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI (Saint Hill) organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term SH now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Saint Hill:** the name of the original Class VI (Saint Hill) organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term SH now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Saint Hill:\*\*\*** the name of the original Class VI (Saint Hill) organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term SH now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. See also **Special Briefing Course** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Saint Hill ACC:** short for 1st Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard at Saint Hill, England, 8 August - 16 September 1960.

See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Saint Hill ACC:** short for 1st Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard at Saint Hill, England 8 August - 16 September 1960. See also **ACC** and **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Saint Hill Special Briefing Course:** a course started at Saint Hill in England by LRH in 1961. From then until 1966, he lectured regularly to the students on this course and personally oversaw their training so as to make them true experts who could be counted on to carry out the latest technology and the highest standards of competence. Today, this is the auditor training course on which one studies the chronological track of the discoveries and development of Dianetics and Scientology, from 1948 up to present time. On this course one can see how the subject progressed and so is able to gain a full understanding of the technology, from the lowest to the highest levels, and becomes a truly top-grade, expert auditor. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

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highest levels, and become a truly top-grade, expert auditor. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

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**Saint Hill Special Briefing Course:** the name of an auditor training course in Scientology which was begun to do two things: 1) To study and resolve training and education, 2) To assist people who wanted to perfect their Scientology. This course consists of the full practical application of Scientology grades, repair, setups, assists and special cases technology up to Class VI. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Saint Jerome:** (ca. 340 - 420) Christian scholar, responsible for the Latin translation of the Scriptures. Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Saint Kitts:** an island in the West Indies, southeast of the Bahamas. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Saint-Nazaire:** a seaport in northwestern France. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**Saint Patrick's Day:** the holiday observed on March 17th by the Irish in honor of Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. The persons celebrating it often wear green bowlers (derby hats), carnations, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Saint Paul's:** Saint Paul's Cathedral, a cathedral in London, England, recognizable by its huge dome which is 364 feet high. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Saint Paul's:** Saint Paul's Cathedral, a cathedral in London, England, recognizable by its huge dome which is 364 feet high. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Saint Paul's Cathedral:** a cathedral in London, England, recognizable by its huge dome which is 364 feet high. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Saint Paul's Cathedral:** a world-famous cathedral in London, England, recognizable by its huge dome which is 364 feet high. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Saint Pete:** Saint Peter (? - a.d. 67), apostle of Jesus Christ and acknowledged leader of the earliest Christian community. Peter was a fisherman on the sea of Galilee and one of the first apostles, and was regarded by Jesus with special affection. He is often represented in art holding keys, as the gatekeeper of Heaven. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Saint Pete:** Saint Peter (? - a.d. 67), apostle of Jesus Christ and acknowledged leader of the earliest Christian community. Peter was a fisherman on the Sea of Galilee who became one of the first apostles, and was regarded by Jesus with special affection. He is

- often represented in art holding keys, as the gatekeeper of heaven.  
—NED Approved Glossary
- Saint Peter:** (? - a.d. 67), apostle of Jesus Christ and acknowledged leader of the earliest Christian community. Peter was a fisherman on the Sea of Galilee who became one of the first apostles, and was regarded by Jesus with special affection. He is often represented in art holding keys, as the gatekeeper of heaven. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- Saint Peter:** (? - a.d. 67), apostle of Jesus Christ. Peter, a fisherman on the sea of Galilee, lived with his wife at Capernaum. One of the first apostles, he was regarded by Jesus with special affection. He was the first to hail Jesus as Messiah, but just before the crucifixion, he denied three times that he had any connection with Jesus. He became the acknowledged leader of the earliest Christian community. Peter is often represented in art holding keys, as the gatekeeper of Heaven. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Saint-Pierre:** a famous city of Martinique, French West Indies, ruined by volcanic eruptions in the early 1900s and re-established in 1932.  
—9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- saints:** an oath or exclamation. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- «Saints Come Marching In»:** «When the Saints Go Marching In,» an American spiritual. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Saint-Simon, Comte de:** Comte de Claude Henri de Rouvroy Saint-Simon (1760 - 1825), French socialist. As the founder of French socialism, he desired an industrialist state directed by modern science in which society was organized for productive labor by the most capable men.  
—ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- Saints, The:** the name of a house which was located across the street from one of the entrances to Saint Hill. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Saint Vitus' dance:** a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles. This disorder is sometimes caused by such chemicals as mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in the making of felt hats. The name comes from the fact that in Germany in the seventeenth century it was believed that good health for the year could be secured by anyone who danced before a statue of Saint Vitus on his feast day; such dancing to excess is said to have become confused with this disorder. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Saint Vitus' dance:** a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles. This disorder is sometimes caused by such chemicals as mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in the making of felt hats. The name comes from the fact that in Germany in the seventeenth century it was believed that good health for the year could be secured by anyone who danced before a statue of Saint Vitus on his feast day with dancing to excess said to have become confused with this disorder.  
—3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- sakes:** remembrances. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Saki:** pen name for Hector Hugo Munro (1870 - 1916) English short story writer and novelist, known for his witty, often bizarre stories.  
—Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

- Salem:** a seaport in northeastern Massachusetts, founded in 1626, where a hysterical persecution of witches occurred in 1692. Hundreds of persons were accused of witchcraft and twenty were put to death. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition and Reader's Encyclopedia (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- sales talk:** an argument or other persuasion intended to induce a person to purchase a product or service, or accept an idea or suggestion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- sales tax:** of or having to do with a tax levied on the retail price and collected by the retailer. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Salicylic Silly Acid:** joking reference to salicylic acid which is used as a mild antiseptic, preservative and in making aspirin. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Salinas Valley:** a river valley, of west central California in the United States. The area was initially a cattle center when it was established in 1856. With the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1868, agricultural development (lettuce, artichokes, celery and sugar beets) was stimulated. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Salinas Valley:** a river valley, of west central California state, in the United States. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Salinas Valley:** valley in western California south of San Francisco. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- saline content:** a sense of the salt content (of the body). —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Salisbury:** the former name of Harare: the capital of Zimbabwe (earlier Southern Rhodesia); a commercial and industrial center including gold mines, steel mills and textile plants. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Salisbury:** the former name of Harare: the capital of Zimbabwe (earlier Southern Rhodesia); a commercial and industrial center including gold mines, steel mills and textile plants. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- salivatacate:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Salvation Army:** humorous reference to the Salvation Army: an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Salvation Army:** humorous reference to the Salvation Army: an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Salk vaccine:** the first vaccine developed for immunization against poliomyelitis (a serious infectious disease, especially of children, often resulting in muscular paralysis). The Salk vaccine is named for Jonas Salk, the twentieth-century American scientist who developed it. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- salon:** a large reception hall or social room, as in a hotel or on a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- salt:** add zest or liveliness to; season. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**salt:** **(informal)** a sailor, especially an old or experienced one. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**salt down:** add zest or liveliness to; season. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**salted:** added zest or liveliness to; seasoned. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**salted:** scattered or sprinkled (throughout). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**salted:** seasoned or given a tang to. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**salted down:** **(figurative)** scattered or sprinkled (through). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**salted down:** seasoned or given a tang to. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**salted (something) down:** scattered or sprinkled (something) throughout. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**salted (through): (figurative)** scattered or sprinkled (through). —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**salting (something) down:** seasoning (something) or giving a tang to (something). Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**salt mines, back to the: (informal)** back to the job; back to work; back to work that is as hard or as unpleasant as working in a salt mine would be. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**salt (something) down:** **(figurative)** scatter or sprinkle (something) through. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**salt (something) down: (figurative)** season or give a tang to (something). —Academy Level II Glossary

**Salvage:** (as a step from the Dissemination Drill) Definition of salvage: «to save from ruin.» Before you can save someone from ruin, you must find out what their own personal ruin is. This is basicallyÑWhat is ruining them? What is messing them up? It must be a condition that is real to the individual as an unwanted condition, or one that can be made real to him. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Salvation Army:** an international organization, organized on semi-military lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Salvation Army:** an international organization, organized on semi-military lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Salvation Army:** an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Salvation Army:** an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

- Salvation Army:** an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Salvation Army:** an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- salvo:** a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery or small arms, in regular succession or at the same time, either as a salute or, especially in naval battles, as a hostile broadside (the simultaneous firing of all the guns that can be fired from one side of a ship). —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- salvo:** the release of a load of bombs or the launching of several rockets at the same time, used figuratively. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- salvoed:** fired at with a number of guns or artillery pieces at one time. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Sama-Veda:** one of the books of the Veda containing a collection of mantras and tunes used in connection with the Rig-Veda. See also Veda; Rig-Veda in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Sambo:** the name of a cat which was a pet of the Hubbard family. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Same:** brand name of an air-cooled auxillary deisel engine. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Samoa:** a group of fourteen islands in the South Pacific Ocean. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- sanctions:** (law) penalties for disobedience or rewards for obedience. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- sanctity:** sacred or hallowed character. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- sanctum-sanctorum-sanctorum plus:** a coined word meaning the ultimate private or sacred place from sanctum sanctorum: a place of utmost privacy and inviolability (sacredness). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- (s and d) S&D:** abbreviation for Search and Discovery, a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- (s and d) S&D:** short for Search and Discovery, a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- San Diego:** a seaport in southwest California which also has a naval and marine base. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- San Diego:** a seaport in southwest California which also has a naval and marine base. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- San Diego:** a seaport in southwest California which also has a naval and marine base. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89



**San Diego:** a seaport in southwest California which also has a naval and marine base. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**San Diego:** a seaport in southwest California which also has a naval and marine base. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**sandwich:** insert between two other things. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California. —Academy Level II Glossary

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California, USA. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California, USA. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California, USA. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**San Francisco:** a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California with a population of over three quarters of a million people at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**San Francisco:** a seaport in western California, on San Francisco Bay. Tests on psychic abilities were conducted in the area beginning in the 1930s. Rhine, out at Durham, has awful arguments with fellows up here at San Francisco. ÑThe ARC Triangle (17 Aug. 51) —HEV Approved Glossary

**San Francisco Chronicle:** the name of one of the major daily newspapers in San Francisco, California. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Sang:** a cook at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**San Gorgonio:** the highest mountain peak in the San Bernadino Mountains, in southern California, USA. The mountain is 11,485 feet high (3500 meters). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**sanguinely:** in a cheerfully optimistic, hopeful or confident manner. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**sanitaria:** establishments for treating chronic diseases. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sanitarium:** a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**sanitarium:** a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**sanitarium:** a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**sanitarium:** a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sanitarium:** a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sanitarium:** a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**sanitarium:** a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, as tuberculosis or various nervous or mental disorders. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**sanitariums:** mental hospitals. —Academy Level III Glossary

**sanitariums:** mental hospitals. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**sanity:** the degree to which an individual is able to operate with self-determinism, or above this, with pan-determinism. An individual is as un-sane as he is motivated by other-determinism. Sanity is also measured by the degree to which the individual accepts responsibility for himself, his actions, and his environment. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**San Pedro:** a city in southern California that is an important port handling much of the maritime commerce of Los Angeles and has shipyards, fish canneries and oil refineries. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**San Pedro:** a city in southern California that is an important port handling much of the maritime commerce of Los Angeles and has shipyards, fish canneries and oil refineries. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Sanskrit:** an ancient language of India, in use since about 1200 b.c. as the religious and classical literary language of India. ÑEditor, from Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**Sanskrit:** an ancient language of India, in use since about 1200 b.c. as the religious and classical literary language of India. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Santa Ana:** a residential and commercial city in southwestern California. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Santa Ana County:** a made-up name for a county. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Santa Monica:** a city in southwestern California on the Pacific Ocean; a suburb of Los Angeles. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Santiago:** short for Santiago de Compostela, a city in northwest Spain. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Santo Domingo:** a country officially known as the Dominican Republic occupying the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies. Due to repeated revolutions, the United States established a provisional government there in 1914. However, in April 1916, the Dominican Republic minister of war attempted to overthrow the president of the Dominican Republic, and the US landed marines at several ports to repress internal disorders. A new treaty was requested by the US to collect customs under American control, to appoint a financial advisor and to establish a peace-keeping force officered by Americans. The new president of the Dominican Republic refused to agree to these conditions as they violated Dominican sovereignty. In retaliation, the US refused to turn over to the

Dominican government its share of the customs revenues and in November 1916 announced that the Dominican Republic was under United States military administration. There was great resentment against this US military rule, but the American occupation forces remained until September 1924, when the Dominican Republic adopted a new constitution. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Santo Domingo:** capital of the Dominican Republic, a country on an island in the West Indies. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Sao Paulo:** the largest city of Brazil and the capital of the state of the same name. —American Heritage Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**sap:** (slang) a stupid person; fool. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sappers:** soldiers employed in the construction of fortifications, trenches, or tunnels that approach or undermine enemy positions. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Saratoga:** a city in eastern New York state which was the site of a major battle during the American Revolutionary War, fought in 1777. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Saratoga:** a city in eastern New York state which was the site of a major battle of the American Revolutionary War, fought in 1777. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Saratoga:** a name that has been carried by five ships of the US Navy. One of these ships provided service in World War II. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**sarcastic:** sneering; bitterly cutting; taunting. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sarcophagus:** a stone coffin, especially one ornamented with sculptures or bearing inscriptions. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Saskatchewan:** a province of south central Canada. —HEV Approved Glossary

**sassy:** (colloquial) impudent; saucy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**sassy:** (informal) showing lack of respect; impudent; rude. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**«Satan, Get thee behind me»:** the reply of Jesus, per the Bible, when Satan offered him all the kingdoms of the world if Jesus would worship him. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Satanists:** those who worship Satan (the devil) or the powers of evil. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**satellite:** (1) a man-made object orbiting, or intended to orbit, a celestial body (of the heavens or sky). (2) a country under the domination or influence of another. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**satellite:** a country under the domination or influence of another. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**satiated:** satisfied, as one's appetite or desire, to the point of boredom. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**satirical:** indulging in or fond of indulging in the use of ridicule, sarcasm, irony, etc., to expose, attack or deride vices, follies, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Saturday Evening Post:** a large American monthly magazine, founded in 1821. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Saturday Evening Post, The:** a large American monthly magazine, founded in 1821. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Saturday Evening Post, The:** a large American monthly magazine, founded in 1821. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Saturday Evening Post, The:** a large American monthly magazine, founded in 1821. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Saturday Evening Post, The:** a large American monthly magazine, founded in 1821. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Saturday Evening Post, The:** a large American monthly magazine, founded in 1821. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**satyr:** a man with an abnormal and uncontrollable desire for sexual intercourse. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**satyr:** a man with an abnormal and uncontrollable desire for sexual intercourse. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**satyrisms:** state or condition of uncontrollable sexual desire in men. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**sauce:** (photography) a term used for any colored dye or paint used to retouch a photograph, as opposed to the use of black (called «ink»). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**saunters:** walks in a leisurely way. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**saurian:** (zoology) of or having to do with a reptile of the order Sauria. Now chiefly in popular use, applied especially to crocodiles and to large extinct lizard-like animals such as certain dinosaurs. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**savage:** lacking polish; crude. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**savage:** not civilized; barbarous: savage customs. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Savannah:** a city in Georgia and one of the chief southern ports on the Atlantic Ocean. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Savannah:** the name of a US ship which was the world's first merchant vessel powered by nuclear propulsion. Completed in 1958, she was built for demonstration purposes but was never a success. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Savannah, Georgia:** a city located in the southeastern corner of the state of Georgia in the southern United States. It is over 500 miles from Savannah to where the Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico. See also **Mississippi** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**savant:** a person of profound or extensive learning; learned scholar. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**savant:** a person of profound or extensive learning; learned scholar. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**savants:** learned scholars; wise men. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**saved (one's) bacon: (slang)** saved (oneself) from injury; escaped from a danger; spared (oneself) from loss or harm. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**save the bacon:** (informal) accomplish a desired end; spare from injury or loss. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**saving grace:** a certain good quality in a person or things that keeps him/it from being completely bad, worthless, etc. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics; redeeming feature.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**saving grace:** a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**saving grace:** quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**savings bonds:** a kind of bond issued by the United States government. Through the sale of savings bonds, the federal government borrows billions of dollars in small amounts from many individuals. Savings bonds were first issued in World Wars I and II to help meet costs of defense but the practice has continued ever since. Ñcompiled from World Book Encyclopedia. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**savor (of):** to have a particular taste, smell or quality. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**savory:** pleasant or agreeable in taste or smell. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**savvy: (informal)** know; understand. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**savvy: (slang)** shrewd or discerning. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**savvy: (slang)** shrewd or wise. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**savvy: (slang)** understand; get the idea. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**savvy: (slang)** understand; get the idea. —Academy Level III Glossary

**savvy: (slang)** understand; get the idea. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**savvy: (slang)** understand; get the idea. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**saw:** an old saying, often repeated. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**saw:** an old saying, often repeated. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**saw:** (**slang**) an old story, joke or saying; a cliché. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**sawbones:** (**slang**) a surgeon or physician. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Sawbones, Dr.:** a made-up name for a doctor. Sawbones is a slang term for a surgeon. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Sawbrain, Mr:** a made-up name for a psychiatrist. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**saw wood:** (**informal**) attend to one's own affairs. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Saxony Mills Corporation, Limited:** a made-up name for a corporation. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Saxony Mills Corporation, Limited:** a made-up name for a corporation. Saxony is a fine kind of wool, and cloth made from it. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**saxophone:** a musical wind instrument consisting of a conical, usually brass tube with keys or valves and a mouthpiece with one reed. It was invented around 1840 by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian instrument maker. See also **reed** in this glossary. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**saxophone:\*\*\*** a musical wind instrument consisting of a conical, usually brass tube with keys or valves and a mouthpiece with one reed. It was invented around 1840 by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian instrument maker. See also **reed** in this glossary. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**scalding:** the action of being burned or injured with hot liquid or steam. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**scalds:** burns caused by the action of hot liquid or steam. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**scale:** a mineral coating formed on the inside of something, such as a boiler or kettle, by water during heating. See also **hard-water** in this glossary. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**scale:** a series of steps or degrees; scheme of graded amounts, especially from the lowest to the highest. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**scale:** a succession or progression of steps or degrees. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**scaling:** climbing by or as if by a ladder; climbing up or over. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**scan:** run a process in which one contacts an early incident on the track and goes through all such similar incidents straight to present time. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**scandal:** any act, person or thing that offends or shocks moral feelings of the community and leads to disgrace. ÑWebster's New World Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**scandal sheet:** a newspaper or magazine that emphasizes scandal or gossip. —Academy Level II Glossary

**scandal sheet:** a newspaper or magazine that emphasizes scandal or gossip. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Scandihoovian:** joking reference to Scandinavian. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**scant:** inadequate in size or amount; not enough; meager. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**scanting:** cutting down in amount; limiting. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual  
App Mar 91

**scanting:** cutting down in amount; limiting. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary  
Final approval 16.1.90

**scarcity-of-preclearosis:** a humorous phrase meaning the state or condition of an inadequate supply of preclears. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**scared half to death:** (informal) very frightened; greatly terrified. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**scarified:** scratched or cut superficially. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**scat:** (informal) quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**scat:** (informal) quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**scat, as quick as: (informal)** quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). —HEV Approved Glossary

**scat, easy as:** (informal) very easily; effortlessly. Scat possibly comes from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats. It is used in such phrases as quicker than scat, slicker than scat, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**scat, easy as:** (informal) very easily; effortlessly. Scat possibly comes from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats. It is used in such phrases as quicker than scat, slicker than scat, etc. —NED Approved Glossary

**scat, faster than:** (informal) very quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**scat, faster than: (slang)** very fast. (From the early-19th-century term ss'cat, a hissing address designed to drive away a cat.) —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**scat, faster than: (slang)** very fast. (From the early-19th-century term ss'cat, a hissing address designed to drive away a cat.) —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**scat, from the word:** (colloquial) a variation of the expression from the word go, meaning from the start. The word «scat» means quickly or very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**scatheless:** without hurt, harm or injury. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**scathing:** very harsh or bitter. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**scat, quick as: (informal)** quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**scat, quick as: (slang)** very fast. (From the early-19th-century term ss'cat, a hissing address designed to drive away a cat.) —Academy Level II Glossary

**scat, quicker than:** (informal) quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**scat, quicker than: (slang)** very fast. (From the early-19th-century term ss'cat, a hissing address designed to drive away a cat.) —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**scat, slicker than:** (informal) quickly and smoothly; very fast and smoothly. See also **scat, wilder than** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**scatter-batter:\*\*\*** a made-up term imitating the sound of a pop music group. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**scatterbrain:** (slang) of a silly or stupid person, especially one who cannot get simple things done. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**scat, wilder than:** (informal) very widely deviating; very erratic. Scat possibly comes from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats. It is used in such phrases as quicker than scat, slicker than scat, etc. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**scat, wilder than:** (informal) very widely deviating; very erratic. See also **scat, easy as** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**scat, wilder than:** (informal) very wild. Scat possibly comes from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats. It is used in such phrases as quicker than scat, slicker than scat, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**scene:** a part of a play, motion picture, story, etc., that constitutes a unit of development or action, as a passage between certain characters. Scene six, take thirty-seven. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**scenes, behind the:** in secret or in private. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**scent:** begin to suspect the presence or existence of. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**schematic:** of, or having the nature of, a scheme, schema, plan, diagram, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**schematics:** diagrams, plans or drawings. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**scheme:** a secret or underhanded plan; plot. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Schicklgruber, Adolf:** another name for Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Schicklgruber, Adolf:** another name for Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name



- Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s. See also Hitler in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Schicklgruber, Adolf:** another name for Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Schicklgruber, Herr:** another name for Adolf Hitler. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s. Herr is a German title corresponding to Mister or Sir. See also Hitler in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Schiller:** Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759 - 1805), German poet and dramatist. He wrote books, essays, poems and plays on various different themes including history, philosophy and aesthetics. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- schiosis:** a made-up word for a mental condition. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- schiosis:** a made-up word for a mental condition. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- schitzobonga:** a made-up name for a mental disease. A humorous variation of the word schizophrenia. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- schitzobonga:** a made-up name for a mental disease. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- schizoid:** (psychiatry) of, like or having schizophrenia: a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- schizoid:** (psychology) of or pertaining to a personality disorder marked by dissociation, passivity, withdrawal, inability to form warm social relationships and indifference to praise or criticism.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- schizo-paranoid:** a coined term for paranoid schizophrenic. See paranoid schizophrenic in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- schizophrenia:** (psychiatry) a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a

fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —HEV Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**schizophrenia:\*\*\* (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»--a two-head, in other words. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means «scissors» or «two» plus «head»Ña two-head, in other words. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**schizophrenia paranoia:** a made-up name for a mental disorder. Paranoia, in psychiatry, is a form of psychosis in which a person imagines that he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important. See also psychosis and **schizophrenia** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**schizophrenic: (psychiatry)** a person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.» —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**schizophrenic: (psychiatry)** a person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.»  
—SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenic:** (psychiatry) a person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.» —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenic:** (psychiatry) a person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.» —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenic:** (psychiatry) having a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.» —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenic: (psychiatry)** person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.» —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**schizophrenically:** as if using two minds at once. In psychiatry, schizophrenia is defined as a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. From the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.» —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**schizophrenically:** as if using two minds at once. In psychiatry, schizophrenia is defined as a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. From the Latin schizo, meaning «split,» and the Greek phren, meaning «mind.» —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**schizophrenic-melancholia: (psychiatry)** a supposed mental disorder made up of characteristics of schizophrenia (a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself) and great depression of spirits and activity, gloomy thoughts and fears and often hallucinations. ÑHow to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (combined definitions of this term and schizophrenia.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**schizophrenics: (psychiatry)** persons who have schizophrenia, a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**schizy:** a coined word from schiz meaning split or division and -y meaning characterized by. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**schizy:** a coined word from schiz meaning split or division, and -y meaning characterized by. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**schmaltz:** (informal) exaggerated sentimentalism, as in music or writing. —NED Approved Glossary

**Schmitt, Waldo:** Dr. Waldo Schmitt, a member of the board of trustees of the International Oceanographic Foundation. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**schmorce:\*\*\*** a made-up word rhyming with force and indicating disinterest. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**schneck:** a made-up name for something. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**schneck:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**schnook:** an unimportant or stupid person. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**schnook:\*\*\*** an unimportant or stupid person. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**schnook:** an unimportant or stupid person. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**schnook:** (slang) a simple or stupid person. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**schnook:** (slang) a simple or stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Schnook, Aloycius Q.:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**schnooks:** unimportant or stupid persons. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**schnozzola:** (slang) a nose, especially a large one. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**schnozzola:** (slang) a nose, especially a large one. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**schnozzola:** (slang) a nose, especially a large one. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**schnozzola:** (slang) the nose. —Academy Level II Glossary

**schucklehead:** (slang) a variation of knucklehead, a stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**scholastic:** a person overly concerned with minute details or formalisms, especially in teaching. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Scholastic:** one of the medieval schoolmen (writers that dealt with the methods of scholasticism). Scholasticism is the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen were often reduced to hairsplitting quibbles over methodology and terminology. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**scholastic:** those who narrowly adhere to traditional teachings, doctrines or methods. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**scholasticism:** the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen (theologians of the Middle Ages)

were often reduced to hair-splitting quibbles over methodology and terminology. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Scholastics:** the medieval schoolmen (writers that dealt with the methods of scholasticism). Scholasticism is the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen were often reduced to hairsplitting quibbles over methodology and terminology. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Scholastics:** the medieval schoolmen (writers that dealt with the methods of scholasticism). Scholasticism is the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen were often reduced to hair-splitting quibbles over methodology and terminology. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Scholastics:** the medieval schoolmen (writers that dealt with the methods of scholasticism). Scholasticism is the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen were often reduced to hairsplitting quibbles over methodology and terminology. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Scholastics:** the medieval schoolmen (writers that dealt with the methods of scholasticism). Scholasticism is the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen were often reduced to hairsplitting quibbles over methodology and terminology. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**school:** a group of people held together by the same teachings, beliefs, opinions, methods, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**school:\*\*\*** a particular type of doctrine or practice as followed by a body of persons who have been taught by the same master. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**schoolbook:** characteristic of schoolbooks; hence, prepared or settled in advance; not needing much thought or discussion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**schooled:** taught; instructed; educated. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**schooled:\*\*\*** taught; instructed; educated. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**schooled:\*\*\*** taught; instructed; educated. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90

**school of thought:** a particular type of doctrine or practice, as followed by a body of persons. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**school of thought:** a particular type of doctrine or practice, as followed by a body of persons. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**schools:** any group of persons having common attitudes or beliefs. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**schools:** any group of persons having common attitudes or beliefs. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**schools:** groups of people holding the same beliefs or opinions. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**schools:** groups of people holding the same beliefs or opinions. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**school tie:** a necktie striped in the colors of a specific English public school, especially as worn by a graduate to indicate his educational background. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**school tie:** (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**schooner:** a kind of sailing ship with two or more masts. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Schopenhauer:** Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Schopenhauer:** Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Schopenhauer:** Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Schopenhauer:** Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing

the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Schopenhauer:** Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Schopenhauer:** Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher who maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. His philosophy was one of pessimism and could be summed «Defeat it all and die, for only by dying can you defeat it.» —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Schopenhauer:** Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher who originated the philosophy of pessimism, stating that the world was one of unsatisfied wants and of pain. His most important work was The World as Will and Idea, written in 1818. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Schopenhauer, Skip-skop:** humorous reference to Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**Schopenhauer, skip-skop:** joking reference to Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher who maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. His philosophy was one of pessimism and could be summed «Defeat it all and die, for only by dying can you defeat it.» —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Schuman, Dr. Frederick:** (1904-1981) American political scientist and writer. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Schutzstaffel:** (German) an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi Party during World War II as a bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Frequently referred to by the abbreviation SS (Schutzstaffel). The word literally means «defense echelon.» —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Schutzstaffel:** (German) an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi Party during World War II as a bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. During World War II, they worked, on Hitler's orders, to wipe out the Jewish people by systematic murder. The word literally means «defense echelon.» The Schutzstaffel were frequently referred to by the abbreviation SS (Schutzstaffel). See



- also **Hitler** and **Nazi Party** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Schutzstaffel:** (German) elite guard: an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi party as a bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Also called the SS. See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Schutzstaffel:** (German) elite guard: an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi Party as a bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Also called the SS. The word literally means «defense echelon.» —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- sciatica:** any painful condition in the region of the hip and thigh. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- sciatica:** any painful disorder extending from the hip down the back of the thigh and surrounding area. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- sciatica:** any painful disorder extending from the hip down the back of the thigh and surrounding area. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- science:** knowledge based on observed facts and tested truths arranged in an orderly system. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- science:\*\*\*** knowledge based on observed facts and tested truths arranged in an orderly system. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- Science and Sanity:** a book by Alfred Korzybski, published in 1933. In it he described his system called general semantics. See also **Korzybski** and **general semantics** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Science and Sanity:** a book written by Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer who developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. The work is divided into two major sections: Book One and Book Two. Book One is a detailed analysis of each of the columns of the first part of the Hubbard Chart of Human Evaluation (a chart organized with various columns and gives behavior characteristics, plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC). See also **ARC** and **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Science of Survival:** a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Scientologese:** the language of Scientologists, or the words or meanings of words as used by Scientologists for conveying certain Scientology concepts, which do not as yet exist as such in the English language. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Scientological:** of or pertaining to Scientology. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Scientological:** of or pertaining to Scientology. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. ÑEditor (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing is actively attaining it. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Scientologist:** one who knows he has found the way to a better life through Scientology and who, through Scientology books, tapes, training and processing, is actively attaining it. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Scientology 8-80:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which contains his discoveries and methods of increasing life energy in man. The 8-8 stands for «infinity-infinity» upright and the 0 represents the static, theta. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-80:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which contains his discoveries and methods of increasing life energy in man. The 8-8 stands for «infinity-infinity» upright and the 0 represents the static, theta. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Scientology 8-80:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which contains his discoveries of and methods of increasing life energy in man. The 8-8 stands for «infinity-infinity» upright and the 0 represents the static, theta. For more information, see the bibliography at the back of this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. The definition of 8-8008 is the attainment of infinity by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the mest universe to a zero for himself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. It can be seen that infinity stood upright makes the number eight: thus, 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. For more information, see the bibliography at the back of this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. The definition of 8-8008 is the attainment

of infinity by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for himself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. It can be seen that infinity stood upright makes the number eight: thus, 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. The definition of 8-8008 is the attainment of infinity by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for himself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. It can be seen that infinity stood upright makes the number eight: thus, 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. The definition of 8-8008 is the attainment of infinity by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for himself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. It can be seen that infinity stood upright makes the number eight: thus, 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. The definition of 8-8008 is the attainment of infinity by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for himself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. It can be seen that infinity stood upright makes the number eight: thus, 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. The definition of 8-8008 is the attainment of infinity by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for himself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. It can be seen that infinity stood upright makes the number eight: thus, 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a formula which states that the attainment of infinity is achieved by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for oneself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. Infinity (\_8\_) stood upright makes the number eight: thus, Scientology 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Scientology 8-8008:** a formula which states that the attainment of infinity is achieved by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for oneself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. Infinity (\_8\_) stood upright makes the number eight: thus, Scientology 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Scientology 8-8008:** a formula which states that the attainment of infinity is achieved by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most universe to a zero for oneself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. Infinity (\_8\_) stood upright makes the number eight: thus, Scientology 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Scientology: 1.** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. 2. the science of knowing how to know. Knowing how to know: being the thetan, clear of the body and its ridges and able to handle illusion, matter, energy, space and time. NLRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Scientology: Fundamentals of Thought:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Scientology: Fundamentals of Thought:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Scientology: Group Auditor's Handbook:** a 1954 compilation of group auditing sessions resulting from the Advanced Clinical Courses of that year. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may

find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know.

Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

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**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —R-factorNTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology

means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary



**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. See also **philosophy** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

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**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may

find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

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Approved Glossary

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Approved Glossary

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Approved Glossary

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Approved Glossary

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Approved Glossary

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Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology

means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Scientology:\*\*\*** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Scientology:\*\*\*** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Scientology:\*\*\*** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Scientology:\*\*\*** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Scientology:\*\*\*** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

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**Scientology:** Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. In itself the word means literally knowing how to know. Scientology is a «route,» a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

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as something to believe, but something to do. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought:** a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. First called «Scientology: Translator's Edition,» it was originally written as a résumé of Scientology for use in translation into other languages and was serialized in Professional Auditor's Bulletins 82 - 88 (May - June 1956). L. Ron Hubbard then began the job of rewriting the Translator's Edition into book form, which was published in September 1956. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Scientology Drug Rundown:** a rundown which uses Scientology auditing techniques to handle the harmful effects of drugs, medicine and alcohol on a case. This rundown extroverts a person, brings him into present time, and allows him to experience the relief and expansion available to one who has been freed from the influence of drugs. See also **rundown** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Scientology Five:** a level of Scientology which requires the earlier levels and a high state of training on theoretical and wide application levels and the personal state of OT. It is applied at a high echelon to social, political and scientific problems. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Scientology Five:\*\*\*** a level of Scientology which requires the earlier levels and a high state of training on theoretical and wide application levels and the personal state of OT. It is applied at a high echelon to social, political and scientific problems. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Scientology Four:** a level of Scientology processes to OT. It includes Saint Hill Special Briefing Course type technology. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Scientology I:** a level of Scientology consisting of usable data about living and life and applicable without training. It is divided into theory (data about life, the mind, beingness and the universe), practical (drills one can do to raise one's ability to handle others and situations), and auditing (assists, ways to get relaxed, ways to cheer up, ways to handle situations, etc.) —Academy Level III Glossary

**Scientology II:** a level of Scientology for use in spiritual healing, using processes (such as Reach and Withdraw and Repetitive Processes) which have produced results on various illnesses. See also **Reach and Withdraw** and **repetitive process** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Scientology III:** a level of Scientology consisting of clearing and OT preparatory levels and including advanced auditing and advanced Academy courses. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Scientology IV:** a level of Scientology consisting of processes to OT and Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. —Academy Level III Glossary

- Scientology List One:** a list of Scientology items, including Scientology, Scientology organizations, an auditor, clearing, auditing, the auditor's name, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Scientology Missions International (SMI):** The Mother Church for missions. This management organization is fully responsible for establishing new missions and for keeping all missions in-ethics, in-tech and on-policy. See also **mission** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Scientology Missions International (SMI):\*\*\*** The Mother Church for missions. This management organization is fully responsible for establishing new missions and for keeping all missions in-ethics, in-tech and on-policy. See also **mission** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Scientology One:** a level of Scientology consisting of usable data about living and life and applicable without training. It is divided into theory (data about life, the mind, beingness and the universe), practical (drills one can do to raise one's ability to handle others and situations), and auditing (assists, ways to get relaxed, ways to cheer up, ways to handle situations, etc.) —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Scientology One:** a level of Scientology consisting of usable data about living and life and applicable without training. It is divided into theory (data about life, the mind, beingness and the universe), practical (drills one can do to raise one's ability to handle others and situations), and auditing (assists, ways to get relaxed, ways to cheer up, ways to handle situations, etc.) —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Scientology One:\*\*\*** a level of Scientology consisting of usable data about living and life and applicable without training. It is divided into theory (data about life, the mind, beingness and the universe), practical (drills one can do to raise one's ability to handle others and situations), and auditing (assists, ways to get relaxed, ways to cheer up, ways to handle situations, etc.) —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- Scientology Three:** a level of Scientology which is clearing and OT preparatory levels and includes key out clearing and other sub-OT states. It is the level of the better human being. See also **Keyed-out Clear** and **OT** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Scientology Triples:** running Scientology processes on three flows. A flow is a directional thought, energy or action. The three flows are: inward to oneself, outward to another or others, and crossways, others to others. Examples: Flow 1, to self, drinking. Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks. Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Scientology V:** a level of Scientology which requires the earlier levels and a high state of training on theoretical and wide application levels and the personal state of OT. It is applied at a high echelon to social, political and scientific problems. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Scientometric testing:** the process of measuring state of case, personality, intelligence and aptitude levels of any person as well as measure improvements in these areas. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**scillions:** (informal) a coined word for a very large number. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**scimitar:** a curved, single-edged sword of Oriental origin. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**SCINAV:** a humorous term which in naval jargon would stand for Scientology, Navy. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**scintilla:** a minute particle; spark; trace.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**scintillance:** a state or condition of sparkling or flashing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Scn:\*\*\*** an abbreviation for Scientology. See **Scientology** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**2nd Australian:** the 2nd Australian ACC, a non-LRH Advanced Clinical Course given shortly following the 3rd South African ACC and taught by an Australian staff member who had assisted Ron in delivering the 3rd South African ACC. See also **ACC** and **3rd South African ACC** in this glossary.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**2nd Mate:** (1968 Flag ship org board) the head of Division 2, Preparations and Planning Division who was responsible for training, planning and data collection. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**7 1/2:** a reference to recording tape which runs at 7 1/2 inches per second, a low-speed setting for a tape recorder (the high-speed setting being 15). —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**7 x 50:** reference to a designation used in describing the power of a pair of binoculars. The first number (7) indicates the magnification power and the second number (50) indicates light-gathering power of the binoculars. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**17th Street:** the name of the street in Washington, DC, where ACCs were earlier held in a rented building. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**747:** short for Boeing Model 747 Jumbo-Jet, the world's first wide-body transport aircraft. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**1776:** reference to the scene depicted in a famous painting entitled «The Spirit of '76.» The painting, from the nineteenth century, by Archibald M. Willard (1836 - 1918), portrayed three soldiers of the American Revolution (a war between Great Britain and its American colonies, 1775 - 1783, by which the colonies won their independence). Two of the soldiers are shown beating drums and the third is playing a fife. All three are wounded, but they are marching on with spirit and determination. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**scoldishly:\*\*\*** in an angry or fault-finding manner. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**scoldishly:** in an angry or fault-finding manner. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**scoop-shovelfuls:** amounts equal to as much as a shovel or it's scoop can hold. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**scooting:** (colloquial) going or moving quickly; hurrying; darting. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**scope:** extent or range of view, outlook, application, operation, effectiveness, etc. --Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89



**scope:** short for oscilloscope: a machine that visually displays an electrical wave on a fluorescent screen. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**scopolamine:**\*\*\* an alkaloid (colorless, bitter, basic organic substance) drug (as caffeine, morphine, etc.) used in medicine as a sedative, to cause sleep, to relieve pain, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**score:** (informal) the basic facts of a situation. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**score:**\*\*\* (music) a written or printed copy of a composition, showing all the parts for the instruments or voices. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**score:** twenty people or things; set of twenty. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**score is, what the:** the way that life or a certain situation really is; the real facts. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**score, on (that):** so far as that matter is concerned. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**score, the:** (slang) the truth; the real story or information; what is really happening. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**score, the:** (slang) the truth; the real story or information; what is really happening. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**score, the:** (slang) the truth; the real story or information; what is really happening. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**score, the:** (slang) the truth; the real story or information; what is really happening. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**score, the:** (slang) the truth; the real story or information; what is really happening. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**score the:** the way that life or a certain situation really is; the real facts. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**score, this:** (slang) the truth; the real story or information; what is really happening. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**score was, what the:** the way that life or a certain situation really was; the real facts. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Scotch still:** a contraption used to distill Scotch whiskey, consisting of a pot in which the raw grains and liquids are boiled, a tube which carries off the vapors and directs them through a chamber filled with cold water where they recondense into liquid, dripping into a receptacle. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Scotch tape:** (trademark) a thin, transparent, cellulose adhesive tape. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Scott, Howard:** an American engineer and economist who was instrumental in the development of technocracy: government by technologists, specifically, a scheme for supplanting the existing political and social order with one directed by scientists and engineers. Technocracy developed as a social reform program after World War I (1918) and was most popular in the early 1930s and again later in the 1940s. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Scottish rite:** an advanced division of masonic membership. See also Mason and Scottish rite, thirty-third degree. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Scottish rite:** one of the two advanced divisions of Masonic membership. See also **Mason, thirty-third degree** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**scouted:** sought, searched for. In doing a meter scout, the E-Meter is used to search out areas of charge. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**scouting around:** searching; making a search; hunting. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**scout out:** to find or get by looking around. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**scraffle and raffle:** made-up words for noises. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**scram: (slang)** leave or get out, especially in a hurry. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**scram-bang:** a coined word from **scram** meaning to get out, especially in a hurry and **bang** which means a sudden movement or loud noise. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**scrambled eggs: (slang)** gold braid, embroidery, etc., on the uniform of a senior officer in the armed forces, especially on the bill of a cap. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**scrambled eggs: (slang)** gold braid, embroidery, etc., on the uniform of a senior officer in the armed forces, especially on the bill of a cap. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**scrambled eggs: (slang)** gold braid, embroidery, etc., on the uniform of a senior officer in the armed forces, especially on the bill of a cap. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**scrambler:** an engramic command that scrambles incidents and phrases. (I'm confused, I'll take mine scrambled, stir it up, it's all mixed up and I'm in the middle.) —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Scrantes, edict of:** reference to eleven edicts published as a result of the fifth ecclesiastical council held in Constantinople in 680. This council grew out of a controversy over several articles written at that time which the council condemned as heretical. Origen (ca. 185 - 253), a father of the Eastern Church and one of the greatest impulses to the development of theology, was excommunicated from the church by this council. The key principle that was fought was Origen's belief and support of the pre-existence of the human soul and a succession of lives. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**scraped the bottom:** learned about or understood the lowest or deepest part of. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**scrape up:** collect or do by or as if by scraping. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**scraping:** producing a grating and unmusical tone from a string instrument. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**scraping the bottom of the Tone Scale:** a humorous variation of the expression scraping the bottom of the barrel: making use of or being left with the remaining part or members of something, especially when these are of poor quality. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**scratch, at:** from the very beginning or starting point. A variation of from scratch. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**scratch, from:** from nothing; from the beginning. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**scratch, from:** from nothing; from the beginning. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**scratch, from:** from nothing; from the beginning. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**scratch, from:\*\*\*** from the very beginning or starting point. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**scratch, from:** from the very beginning or starting point. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**scratch, from:** from the very beginning or starting point. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**scratch, from:** from the very beginning or starting point. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**scratch, from:** from the very beginning or starting point. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**scratch, from:** from the very beginning or starting point. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**scratch, from:** from the very beginning or starting point. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**scratch, start him in at: (slang)** variation of the phrase «start from scratch,» which means to begin with the very first and simplest steps; build from the ground. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**screamer:** a case which has maximum charge but not a great deal of circuitry; the supercharge (excess or extra charge) on the case is so great on the reactive bank that the case bleeds quickly. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**screamer:** a type of case in which the person is sitting in almost total charge (harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had). The person screams as the charge is releasing. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**screamer:** a type of case in which the person is sitting in almost total charge. The person screams as the charge is releasing. See also charge in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**screamer: (colloquial)** a person or thing considered hilariously funny. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**screaming:** exceptional. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**scream to the high housetop: (slang)** scream very strongly. Variation of scream to high heaven. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Screemp Century:** a made-up name for a time period. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**screen:** a ridge that is formed for a special purpose of protection. See also ridges in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**screenplay:** a motion-picture story in manuscript form, including the dialogue, descriptions of scenes, action, camera directions, etc. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**screens:** ridges that are formed for a special purpose of protection. See also ridge in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**screens:** things that function to shield, protect or conceal like a curtain. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**screw:** (slang) a prison guard. —Academy Level II Glossary

**screwball:** (slang) eccentric, crazy, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**screwball:** (slang) eccentric, crazy, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**screwball:** (slang) peculiar; irrational. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**screwball:** (slang) peculiar; irrational. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**screwball:\*\*\*** (slang) peculiar or irrational. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**screwball: (slang)** something which is peculiar or irrational. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**screw (everything) up:** (slang) make a mess of (everything), as by ineptness; bungle (everything); foul up (everything). —Academy Level II Glossary

**screws:** propellers which turn through the water and move the ship forward or backward. These are positioned below the stern. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**screwy:** (slang) crazy; nutty. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**screwy:\*\*\*** (slang) crazy; nutty. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**screwy:** (slang) crazy; nutty. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**screwy: (slang)** crazy; nutty. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**screwy: (slang)** crazy; nutty. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**scribido:** a made-up word rhyming with **libido**. See also **libido** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**scriggle-scriggle:** like scribble (especially illegible, hastily written handwriting).

**scrillion:** a made-up name for a number to indicate a huge amount of something. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**scrillion quadjillion:** a made-up name for a very large number. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**Scripps-Howard:** American newspaper publishers circa 1920. The Scripps family were pioneers in newspaper syndication and formed Scripps-Howard with Roy Wilson Howard as associate editorial director in 1925. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**scrounge: (colloquial)** seek (around) for something; forage. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**scrounge:** (colloquial) take without permission; steal. —Academy Level II Glossary

**scrounge:** (colloquial) take without permission; steal. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**scrounged (one) up:** (colloquial) managed to get or find (one) by hunting around. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**scrub: (slang)** cancel; scrap. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**scrubbles:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**scruff:** the back of the neck. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**scruffing:** same as scuffing: walking without lifting the feet; proceeding with a scraping or dragging movement. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**scruff, up to:** (slang) a variation of up to scratch, up to the standard expected or demanded. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**scrumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**scrushed:** a coined word from scrunched, meaning crunched and crushed, pressed, ground or pounded into small particles or into powder. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**scrutiny:** a close examination; minute inspection. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**SCS:** abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. See also **control** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**SCS:** abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. —Academy Level II Glossary

**SCS:** abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**SCS:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**SCS:** abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**SCS:** abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop. See **Start, Change and Stop** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**SCS:** abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop. See **Start-Change-Stop** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**sculling boat:** a boat with a single oar mounted over the stern which is moved from side to side to propel the boat forward. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**scummy:\*\*\*** (colloquial) worthy of contempt; low; mean. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**scuppered:** (slang) caught by surprise and killed or destroyed. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**scurviest:** most contemptible; most despicable. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**scurvish:** a made-up word which rhymes with dervish. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**scurvy:** a disease resulting from a deficiency of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in the body, characterized by weakness, anemia, spongy gums, bleeding from the mucous membranes, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**scythe, gentleman with the:** referring to the Grim Reaper: death, especially when personified as a man or skeleton with a scythe. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**scythe, old man with a:** a reference to the Grim Reaper: death, especially when personified as a man or skeleton with a scythe. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**scythe, old man with the:** referring to the Grim Reaper: death, especially when personified as a man or skeleton with a scythe. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**S&D:** short for Search and Discovery, a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**seacock:** a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**seacock:** a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**seacock:** a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water. —Academy Level II Glossary

**seacock:** a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**seacock: (nautical)** a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Sea Dip:** the name of a place where some Sea Organization staff lived in Daytona, Florida at the time of this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**sea dog:** a sailor, especially one who has had long experience. —Academy Level III Glossary

**seafaring:** the act or fact of traveling by sea. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Seaforth Highlanders:** the 78th regiment of Highlanders under the Earl of Seaforth (1771 - 1781), known later as the 2nd battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders. The Highlanders are regiments of the British army, originally recruited in the Highlands (northern and western mountain regions in Scotland) with dress uniforms which include the traditional tam-o'-shanter and kilts. The kilts and tartans are worn as the uniform of the Scottish regiments. Each regiment (and earlier each Scottish clan) has its own distinctive plaid pattern that is used in making the kilts. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Seagram's:** the brand name of a whiskey made by the firm founded by Joseph E. Seagram. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**sea gulls, for the:** of no worth; without value or importance. A variation of for the birds. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**seams, comes apart at the: (colloquial)** fails completely; is ruined; falls into a worse condition. The phrase refers to the fact that clothing falls apart at the seams (the point where the pieces of cloth are sewn together). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Sea of Dreams:** the name of a sea (a large, dark area) on the surface of the moon which was first photographed in 1959 by a Russian satellite. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Sea of Galilee:** a freshwater lake in northern Israel, in the area where Jesus Christ selected his disciples. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Sea of Violence:** a made-up name for a sea (a large, dark area) on the moon. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Sea of Whumpf:** a made-up name for a sea. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Sea Org: (abbreviated SO)** short for Sea Organization, an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

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**Sea Org: (abbreviated SO)** the Sea Organization is an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Sea Org:\*\*\* (abbreviated SO)** the Sea Organization is an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Sea Org:** short for Sea Organization, an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. Abbreviated SO. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Sea Org:** short for Sea Organization, an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

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- Sea Org:** short for Sea Organization, an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- Sea Organization:** an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Sea Organization:** an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- Sea Organization:** an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Organization members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- Search and Discovery:** a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Search and Discovery:** a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- seared:** scorched or burned on the surface. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- searing:** burning or scorching injuriously or painfully. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- Sears and Roebuck:** American general merchandise business composed of a chain of retail stores and the world's largest mail order house, founded in 1893. ÑEncyclopedia Britannica (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- Sears and Roebuck:** an American general merchandise business composed of a chain of retail stores and one of the world's largest mail-order house, founded in 1893. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Sears and Roebuck:** an American general merchandise business composed of a chain of retail stores and one of the world's largest mail-order houses, founded in 1893. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west central Washington state, in the United States. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. —Academy Level II Glossary



**Seattle:\*\*\*** a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west central Washington State, in the United States. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west central Washington state, in the United States. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west central Washington State, in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west central Washington State, in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west central Washington State, in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in westcentral Washington state, in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Seattle:** a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Sea Watch Picture Book:** an illustrated book which was compiled to hat a ship's crew on bridge duties and functions. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Sea Watch Picture Book:** an illustrated book which was compiled to hat a ship's crew on bridge duties and functions. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**seaway:** an inland waterway to the sea for ocean ships. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**seaway:** rough sea. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Sec 3, last two pages:** see Sec Check 3 in this glossary.—FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**sec:\*\*\*** abbreviation for secretary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Sec Check 3:** HCO PL 22 May 1961, HCO Security Form 3, entitled «The Only Valid Security Check,» which laid down the policy that a Security Check for any organizational reason must be done from an HCO WW form and no other is valid. It also gave further tech on Security Checks and contains, itself, an extensive list of Sec Check questions. The last two pages of the original mimeo issue of this Policy Letter deal specifically with overts against Scientology organizations, Scientologists and Scientology principals; in the lecture LRH refers to these as «the last two pages of Sec 3.» —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**Sec Check 3:\*\*\*** short for HCO Security Form 3, issued as HCO PL 22 May 1961, The Only Valid Security Check, which laid down the policy that a Security Check for any organizational reason must be done from an HCO WW form and no other is valid. It also gave further tech on Security Checks and contains, itself, an extensive list of Sec Check questions. The last two pages of the original mimeo issue of this

policy letter deal specifically with overts against Scientology organizations, Scientologists and Scientology principals; in the lecture LRH refers to these as «the last two pages of Sec 3.» —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Sec Check 6:** HCO Worldwide Security Form 6, an HGC auditor's Sec Check. The modern version of this form is HCO PL 7 July 1961R, Confessional Form 3R. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**Sec Check 6:\*\*\*** short for HCO Worldwide Security Form 6, an HGC auditor's Sec Check. The modern version of this form is HCO PL 7 July 1961R, Confessional Form 3R. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Sec Checking:** short for Security Checking: a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Security Check (also called a Confessional) is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the Now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). It remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Sec Checking:\*\*\*** short for Security Checking: a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. Sec Checking is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). It remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. Also called a Confessional. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Sec Checking by List:** the action of Sec Checking with the use of a prepared list of questions. See also **Sec Checking** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**SEC ED:** abbreviation for Secretarial to the Executive Director. See also **Secretarial Executive Director** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Sec ED:** short for Secretarial to the Executive Director: an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Sec ED:** short for Secretarial to the Executive Director: an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from the late 1950s to the mid-1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (the person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Sec EDs:\*\*\*** short for Secretarial to the Executive Director, an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person

other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**secondaries:** also called secondary engrams: periods of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. A secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**secondaries:** also called secondary engrams: periods of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**secondaries:** also called secondary engrams. Periods of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Second Army Corps:** a tactical subdivision of the United States Army. A corps contains two to four divisions (units consisting of 18,500 troops at war-time strength). Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The

- secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- secondary:** also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- secondary:** a mental image picture of a moment of severe and shocking loss or threat of loss which contains misemotion such as anger, fear, grief, apathy or «deathfulness.» It may contain unconsciousness. It is called a secondary because it itself depends upon an earlier engram with similar data but real pain. —Academy Level III Glossary
- secondary:** a mental image picture of a moment of severe and shocking loss or threat of loss which contains misemotion such as anger, fear, grief, apathy or «deathfulness.» It may contain unconsciousness. It is called a secondary because it itself depends upon an earlier engram with similar data but real pain. See also metal image picture in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- secondary:** a mental image picture of a moment of severe and shocking loss or threat of loss which contains misemotion such as anger, fear, grief, apathy or «deathfulness.» It may contain unconsciousness. It is called a secondary because it itself depends upon an earlier engram with similar data but real pain. See also mental image picture and engram in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- secondary:** a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. Also called secondary engram. See also engram in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- secondary:** a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. Also called a secondary engram. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- secondary:** a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. Also called a secondary engram. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- secondary:** a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. Also called a secondary engram. See also engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**secondary:** a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. Also called a secondary engram. See also **engram** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**secondary:** a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. Also called a secondary engram. See also **engram** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**secondary engram:** a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical pain engrams which underlie it. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**secondary engrams:** engrams of the same character and kind and on the same drive line as the basic engram of a chain. An engram chain is then composed of a basic engram and a series of secondary engrams. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**secondary engrams:** locks of such magnitude that they must be run as engrams in processing. Locks with great magnitude of entheta. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**second dynamic:** the urge toward survival through sex or children. This dynamic actually has two divisions. Second dynamic (a) is the sexual act itself and second dynamic (b) is the family unit, including the rearing of children. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**secondhand:** previously used or owned. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**second lieutenant:** lowest ranking commissioned (given an official certificate conferring rank) officer. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**(second mate) 2nd Mate:** the Sea Organization officer responsible, at the time of this lecture, for the training of crew and staff. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**second postulate:** know. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**second-series goal:** reference to the second series of implanted goals given by the Helatrobos civilization. See also **goal** and **Helatrobos Implants** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**Second Stage Release:** a Power Process Release at the time of this lecture. The person ceases to respond like a Homo sapiens and has fantastic capability to learn and act. See also **Power Process** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Second Stage Release:** a Power Process Release. The person ceases to respond like a homo sapiens and has fantastic capability to learn and act. (It is called Second Stage Release as the First Stage Release occurs in auditing up to Grade IV. The First Stage Release is eased out of the bank but subject to call-back. Then there is the Power Process Release. This is very stable and is called a Second Stage Release). See also **Power Processes** and **Grade** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Second World War:** same as World War II. See **World War II** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Secretarial Executive Director:** short for Secretarial to the Executive Director, an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Secretarial Executive Director:** short for Secretarial to the Executive Director, an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Secretarial to the Executive Director:** an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**secretary:** an official in charge of a department of government. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**secretary:** an official in charge of a department of government. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**secretary:** an official who administers a department of the government. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**secretary:** a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a division. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**secretary:\*\*\*** a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a division. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**secretary:** in a Scientology org, a title designating the head of a division. See also **division** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**secretary:** in a Scientology org, a title designating the head of a division. See also **division** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**secretary of defense:** the official in charge of the department of the US federal government responsible for ensuring that the military capacity of the US is adequate to safeguard the national security. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**secretary of defense:** the official in charge of the department of the US federal government responsible for ensuring that the military capacity of the US is adequate to safeguard the national security. —HEV Approved Glossary

**secretary of state:** (United States) the head of the State Department and principal adviser to the president on foreign affairs. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**secretary of state:** (United States) the head of the State Department and principal adviser to the president on foreign affairs. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**secretary of state:** (United States) the head of the State Department and principal adviser to the president on foreign affairs. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Secretary of the Navy:** the United States government official responsible for supervision of all naval affairs. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Secretary of the Navy:** the United States government official responsible for supervision of all naval affairs. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Secretary of the Treasury:** the head of the United States Treasury Department which has charge of the income and expenses of the country. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Secretary of the Treasury:** the head of the United States Treasury Department which has charge of the income and expenses of the country. See also **secretary** and **Treasury** in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**secretary of the treasury:** (United States) the head of the Treasury Department which has charge of the income and expenses of the country. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**secretary of the treasury:** (United States) the head of the Treasury Department which has charge of the income and expenses of the country. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Secret Cloak-and-Dagger Society for the Breeding of Angora Cats:** a made-up name for a society. Cloak-and-dagger means of or like spies or spying. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Secret of Treasure Island:** a novel by Robert Louis Stevenson about a young boy, Jim Hawkins, who joins with two men in hiring a ship to search for buried treasure. Among the ship's crew are the pirate Long John Silver and his men, who are after the treasure for themselves. With considerable courage and the aid of his friends, Jim foils their plans and gains the treasure. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Secret Service:** the branch of the US Department of the Treasury charged chiefly with the discovery and apprehension of counterfeiters and with providing protection for the president and the president's immediate family. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Secret Service:** the branch of the US Department of the Treasury which is held responsible for the discovery and arrest of counterfeiters and with providing protection for the president and the president's immediate family. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Sec Sec:** short for «Secretary's secretary.» In the organizational set-up of the late 1950s and early 1960s, the division heads (called Secretaries) themselves had secretaries who did regular office duties, like filing and correspondence. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Section 5:\*\*\*** a section of the org originally (1966) formed in Division 1, Department 3 with the purpose to investigate public matters and individuals which seem to impede human liberty so that such matters may be exposed and to furnish intelligence required in guiding the progress of Scientology. The functions of this section are now handled in Department 20 of the current org board. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**section:** a portion of a department, headed by an officer. There are usually five sections in a department. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**section:** a portion of a department, headed by an officer. There are usually five sections in a department. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**Section Eight:** (US military slang) a discharge from the army under section eight of army regulations on the grounds of insanity or inability to adjust to army life. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**section house:** a small building for storing tools and equipment needed to maintain a railroad section. —NED Approved Glossary

**sectors:\*\*\*** distinct parts of a society or of an economy, group, etc. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**sects:** bodies of persons adhering to a particular religious faith. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**securities:** stocks and bonds. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**Security Check:** a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Confessional is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). A Confessional remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. Also called a Confessional. —Academy Level II Glossary

**security check:** a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Security Check (also called a Confessional) is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the Now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). It remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**Security Check:** a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Security Check is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). It remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. Also called a Confessional. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**security checked:\*\*\*** given a Security Check, also called a Confessional. See **Confessional** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990



**Security Checking:** same as Confessional. See **Confessional** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Security Checking Twenty-Ten:** an auditing technique consisting of running ten minutes of Havingness for every twenty minutes of Security Check. For further data on the use of Twenty-Ten, see HCOB 11 January 62 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Security in the Workaday World:** the working title of a book written by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of work. The book was released in December, 1956 under the title The Problems of Work. It contains solutions to the basic difficulties associated with work, such as overcoming exhaustion, the secrets of efficiency and handling confusing situations. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**sedatives:** drugs intended to lessen excitement, nervousness or irritation. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**sedatives:** drugs intended to lessen excitement, nervousness or irritation. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**sedulously:** in a hardworking manner; diligently; painstakingly.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**See magazine:** an Australian magazine of tabloid format (usually half the ordinary size, with many pictures and short, often sensational, news stories). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**seen the light of day:** come into existence. A variation of the phrase **seen the light**. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary

**seesaw:** a back-and-forth or up-and-down movement, like that of a seesaw: a plank balanced at the middle, used by children at play, who ride the ends so that when one goes up, the other comes down. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sees eye to eye:** has exactly the same opinion; agrees. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**seething:** violently agitated or disturbed. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**seething:** violently excited or agitated. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**seized up:** stuck; jammed; locked fast: said of a machine or mechanism. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**seize up:** become stuck, jammed, locked fast: said of a machine or mechanism. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**seizing engram:** an engram containing a command which holds the preclear at a point on the time track, such as «Don't leave me,» «Hold on to this,» «Don't let go,» etc. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**seizures:** sudden attacks, especially of a disease such as epilepsy. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**selective service:** in the US, compulsory military training and service according to age, physical fitness, etc. Webster's New World Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**Selective Service:** referring to the Selective Service System, the federal agency (in the United States) charged with the administration of compulsory military service. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Selective Service:** short for Selective Service System, the federal agency (in the United States) charged with the administration of compulsory military service. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Selective Service:** short for Selective Service System, the federal agency (in the United States) charged with the administration of compulsory military service. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**selenium:** a trace mineral which helps to keep muscles healthy, protect cells against oxidation and stimulate the manufacture of antibodies. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**self-abasement:** a lowering, humiliating or degrading of oneself. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**self-abnegation:** lack of consideration for oneself or one's own interest; self-denial. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**self-aggrandizement:** increase of one's own power, wealth, etc., usually aggressively. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains Scientology auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis:** a practical self-improvement handbook written in 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It contains auditing processes which may be used by oneself or audited on another person. See also auditing in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis, British edition of:** reference to Self Analysis in Dianetics, the revised edition of Self Analysis (originally published in August 1951). L. Ron Hubbard revised the processing section for use in Creative Processing. The new book was published in England in October 1952 under its new title. See also Creative Processing in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis in Dianetics:** the revised edition of Self Analysis (originally published in August 1951). L. Ron Hubbard revised the processing section for use in Creative Processing. The new book was published in England in October 1952 under its new title. See also Creative Processing in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis in Dianetics:** the revised edition of Self Analysis (originally published in August 1951). L. Ron Hubbard revised the processing section for use in Creative Processing. The new book was published in England in October 1952 under its new title. See also Creative Processing in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Self Analysis in Scientology:** a special version and specific application of the book Self Analysis which called for the lists in Self Analysis to be used for making mock-ups. See also Self Analysis in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Self Analysis in Scientology:** a special version and specific application of the book Self Analysis which called for the lists in Self Analysis to be used for making mock-ups. See also Self Analysis in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**self-audited:** ran concepts or processes on one's self. One does this because he has been made afraid, through his failure on others, of his ability to control his engrams, facsimiles, thoughts and concepts, and seeks to control them through auditing. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**self-audited:** run (as a concept or process) on oneself. See also process in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**self-audited:** ran concepts or processes on one's self. One does this because he has been made afraid, through his failure on others, of his ability to control his engrams, facsimiles, thoughts and concepts, and seeks to control them through auditing. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**self-auditing:** the action of running concepts or processes on one's self. See also process in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**self-auditing:** the manifestation of going around running concepts or processes on one's self. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**self-cognition:** a new realization of life about oneself. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a «What do you know!!!» statement. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**self-determined:** capable of determining the actions of self; able to direct oneself. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**self-determined:** capable of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Academy Level II Glossary

**self-determined:** exercising self-determinism: a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**self-determined:\*\*\*** exercising self-determinism:\*\*\* a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**self-determined:** exercising self-determinism: a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**self-determined:** in a condition whereby an individual can or cannot be controlled by his environment according to his own choice. An individual who is self-determined is confident about any and all abilities or talents he may possess. He is confident in his interpersonal relationships. He reasons but does not need to react. Ñ Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**self-determining:** exercising self-determinism: a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. Ñ Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self. It is a first (self) dynamic action and leaves the remaining seven undetermined or, in actuality, in opposition to the self. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Academy Level III Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —HEV Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:\*\*\*** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**self-determinism:** a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**self-determinism:** a relative state of ability to determine location in time and space, and to create and destroy space, time, energy and matter. If one can locate his facsimiles and ridges in time and space, if one is able to place persons and objects in the past, present and future in time and space, he can be considered to have high self-determinism. If one's facsimiles place him in time and space, if people can easily place one in time and space in the past, present or future, one's self-determinism is low. Willingness and unwillingness to locate things in time and space are the key relative states of sanity. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**self-determinism:** power of choice; power of decision; ability to decide or determine the course of one's actions. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**self-determinism:** power of choice; power of decision; ability to decide or determine the course of one's actions. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**self-determinism:** power of choice; power of decision; ability to decide or determine the course of one's actions. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**self-determinism:** that state of being wherein the individual can or cannot be controlled by his environment according to his own choice. He is confident about any and all abilities or talents he may possess. He is confident in his interpersonal relationships. He reasons but does not need to react.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**self-determinism:** that state of being wherein the individual can or cannot be controlled by his environment according to his own choice. In that state the individual has self-confidence in his control of the material universe and the organisms within it along every dynamic. He is confident about any and all abilities or talents he may possess. He is confident in his interpersonal relationships. He reasons but does not need to react. See also **dynamic** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**self-determinism:** the condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Self-determinism Processing:** processing which discovers the moments when the preclear postulated conclusions of any kind on any subject. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**self-effacing:** keeping oneself in the background and minimizing one's own actions; modest, retiring. —Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**self-flagellantish:** characteristic of a person who whips or flogs himself, especially as a religious discipline. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**self-list:** attempt to do listing by oneself. Listing is a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

«**self-locking**» **engram:** an engram containing commands which, literally translated, mean that the engram does not exist, such as «This is going nowhere,» «I must not talk about it,» etc. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**self-revilement:** the use of abusive or contemptuous language or thoughts toward oneself. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**self-righteousness:** the quality or state of being confident in one's own uprightness or morality. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**selling pearls for pennies:** a made-up phrase that expresses selling highly valuable items for a very low price. A variation of casting pearls before swine: wasting good acts or valuable things on someone who won't understand or be thankful for them, just as pigs won't appreciate pearls. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**sell on:** (informal) a showing or convincing of the value of, truth of, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**sell out:** dispose of entirely by selling. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**semantic:** of or pertaining to meaning, especially meaning in language. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**semantic:** of or pertaining to meaning, especially meaning in language. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**semantic:** of, pertaining to or arising from the different meanings of words or other symbols. —Academy Level III Glossary

**semantic:** of, pertaining to or arising from the different meanings of words or other symbols. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**semanticists:** persons concerned with the meanings or interpretations of the meanings of words, signs, sentences, etc.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**semantics:** general semantics, a philosophical approach to language developed by American scientist and writer Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**semantics:** the study of the meanings of words and ways in which the meanings change and develop. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**semaphore:** a system of signaling by the use of two flags, one held in each hand: the letters of the alphabet are represented by the various positions of the arms. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**semblance:** a likeness, image, representation or copy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**semiliterates:\*\*\*** people who are barely able to read and write. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**seminal:** pertaining to, containing or consisting of semen. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**seminar:** a course for a group of supervised students doing advanced study. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**seminaries:** schools or colleges where persons are trained to become priests, ministers or rabbis. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**semipro:** actively engaged in some field or sport for pay but on a part-time basis. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**semiquaver:\*\*\*** (music) a sixteenth note, which is a note having one sixteenth of the time value of a whole note. See also **note** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**sen:** short for sensation, uncomfortable perceptions stemming from the reactive mind. These are basically pressure, motion, dizziness, sexual sensation, and emotion and misemotion. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Senate:** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the legislature. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Senate:** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the legislature. See also **House** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Senate:\*\*\*** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the United States legislature. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Senate:** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country). —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Senate:** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country). See also **House of Representatives** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Senate:** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country). —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Senate:** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Senate:** short for United States Senate: which, with the House of Representatives, makes up the United States Congress. See also **House** and **United States Congress** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Senate:** short for United States Senate, the upper branch of the legislature.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**senate:** the supreme council of the ancient Roman state. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Senate Anti-American Committee:** a made-up name for a committee in the United States Senate. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**senator:** a member of a senate (the upper branch of the legislature of the US or of most of the States of the US). The senator owns a lot of grain farms. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Senator:** a member of a senate (the upper branch of the legislature of the US or of most of the states of the US); used here as a form of address. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**senator:** a member of a senate (the upper branch of the legislature of the US or of most of the states of the US). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**senator:** a member of the United States Senate. See also **US Senate** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**senators:** members of the United States Senate, the upper branch of the legislature. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Senator Snodgrass:** a made-up name for a US senator. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**send:** a sudden lurch forward. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**send:** (slang) a feeling of excitement; a thrill. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**send:** (slang) a feeling of excitement; thrill. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**send:\*\*\*** (slang) feeling of excitement; thrill. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**send: (slang)** feeling of excitement; thrill. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**send, a:** (slang) feeling of excitement; thrill. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**send (one) up:** (colloquial) sentence (one) to prison. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**seneschal:** a steward in a medieval household. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**seneschal:** a steward in charge of a royal palace, nobleman's estate, etc., in the Middle Ages (approximately a.d. 476 - late 1400s). Seneschals often had the power of judges or generals. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**senior:\*\*\*** superior to others in standing (status, rank or reputation). —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Senior Case Supervisor:** the person in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization who is the full guarantor of the quality of the org's tech, the full training and interning of its technical personnel and the smoothness of all its technical lines. The Senior C/S reviews and supervises the org C/Ses and okays all programs before they are activated. See also **Qual** in this glossary. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Senior Exec Strata:** personal aides to the Executive Director International, composed of the International Senior Executives, each one in charge of a key function of expansion internationally. These functions are establishment, books, marketing, materials, an active field, an influx of public, gross income, services, quality, call-in, audiovisual and coordination, and must be performed in all organizations and units in order for them to expand. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary



**Senior Officer Present:** the senior ranking officer within prescribed geographical limits. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Sennett, Mack:** (1880 - 1960) the American «king of comedy» who in the 1920s produced countless slapstick shorts (any film running less than 3000 feet or about 33 minutes) featuring the Keystone Kops, a team of comic policemen noted for their hilarious routines. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**sensibilities:** liability to feel hurt or offended; sensitive feelings. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**sensory strip:** a part of the mind's control and monitoring system where the thoughts register. See also motor strip in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**sensory strip:** part of the mind's control and monitoring system. There are two panels on each side of the skull, one on top of the other, and they control opposite sides of the body. One of the panels on each side is where the thoughts register (sensory strip) and the other panel is where the muscle control is set up (motor strip). The sensory strip could be considered the «mental» side of the switchboard, the motor strip the physical side. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**sensory strip:** the sensory strip could be considered the «mental» side of the switchboard, and the motor strip the physical side. See also motor strip —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sent:** (slang) excited; thrilled; delighted. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Sententious, Dr.:** made-up name for an «authority.» Sententious: putting on an air of wisdom; dull and moralizing. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sentient:** of, having or capable of feeling or perception; conscious. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sentry:** a soldier stationed at a place to stand guard and prevent the passage of unauthorized persons, watch for fires, etc., especially a sentinel stationed at a pass, gate, opening in a defense work, or the like. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Señor: (Spanish)** Mr.; sir. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**separated out in the sheep from the goats:** separated from what is worthless. From sheep which have been a symbol of good, purity and innocence, and from goats which have represented embodied witches and even Satan. This symbolic difference is covered in the following lines from the Bible: / «Before him will be gathered all the nations, and he / will separate them one from another as / a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.» —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**separateness:** the quality, state or condition of being separate. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**separate the sheeps from the goats:** separate what is valuable from what is worthless. From sheep which have been a symbol of good, purity and innocence, and from goats which have represented embodied witches and even Satan. This symbolic difference is covered in the following lines from the Bible: / «Before him will be gathered all the nations, and he / will separate them one from another as / a shepherd

- separates the sheep from the goats.» —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- separation negative:** a negative made in color printing for each separate color by photographing the original copy through a filter to eliminate all colors from the negative except the color desired. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- septisignal system:** a coined term for a number system based on the number 7 (as opposed to the decimal system which is based on the number 10). From septi- meaning «seven.» —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- septisignal systems:** a coined term for number systems based on the number 7 (as opposed to the decimal system which is based on the number 10). From septi- meaning «seven.» —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- septisignal systems:\*\*\*** a coined term for number systems based on the number 7 (as opposed to the decimal system which is based on the number 10). From septi- meaning «seven.» —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- sequestered:** confiscated; seized. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- sequitur: (Latin)** following logically from what comes before. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- sequitur: (Latin)** in the manner of something which follows logically from what comes before it. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- sequitur: (Latin)** in the manner of something which follows logically from what comes before it. —HEV Approved Glossary
- sequitur: (Latin, it follows)** of or pertaining to something which follows logically from what comes before it. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- sequitur: (Latin, it follows)** of or pertaining to something which follows logically from what comes before it. —Academy Level III Glossary
- sequitur: (Latin, it follows)** of or pertaining to something which follows logically from what comes before it. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- sequitur: (Latin, it follows)** of or pertaining to something which follows logically from what comes before it. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- sequitur: (Latin, it follows)** of or pertaining to something which follows logically from what comes before it. —NED Approved Glossary
- sequitur: (Latin)** it follows. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- sequitur: (Latin)** that which follows as a consequence; that which follows logically. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- Serapis: see Jones, John Paul** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Serapis:** the British man-of-war captured by John Paul Jones in 1779. John Paul Jones (1747 - 1792, often called «Father of the American Navy») took command of the Bonhomme Richard and led a small squadron into the Irish Sea (a part of the Atlantic between Ireland and England). On September 23, 1779 his squadron met a large British convoy. The Bonhomme Richard attacked the leading ship of the force, the Serapis. The Serapis was larger and better armed than

Jones' ship so Jones took his vessel alongside the Serapis. The ships were so close that their rigging became entangled and the muzzles of their guns touched each other. The British commander called on Jones to surrender and it was then that Jones said, «I have not yet begun to fight.» After three hours of terrible hand-to-hand fighting, the tall mast of the Serapis fell and the British surrendered. The Bonhomme Richard was so badly damaged that it sank the next day. Jones continued on to France in another ship. See also Bonhomme Richard in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**serenity:** quiet peace; peacefulness; calmness. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**serenity:** the state or quality of being serene, calm or tranquil. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**serf:** a person in a slave-like condition under the feudal system, bound to his master's land and transferred with it. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**serge:** a strong fabric woven with a parallel diagonal rib pattern, made of wool or of silk, rayon, etc., and used for suits, coats, etc. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**sergeancy:** the position, rank or duties of a sergeant. See also sergeant in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**sergeant:** a noncommissioned military officer of a grade higher than corporal (the lowest noncommissioned officer in the army). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**sergeant:** (military) a noncommissioned military officer of a grade higher than corporal (the lowest noncommissioned officer in the army). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**sergeant:** (US Marine Corps) a noncommissioned officer of a grade higher than corporal (the lowest noncommissioned officer). —HEV Approved Glossary

**sergeant-major:** a noncommissioned officer serving as chief administrative assistant of a headquarters unit of the US Army, Air Force or Marine Corps. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**sergeants:** a noncommissioned army officer of a rank above that of corporal. See also noncommissioned officer in this glossary. Ñ Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**serial:** an adventurous and melodramatic incident divided into many chapters of about twenty minutes each. These were the domain of villains and heroes, each chapter ended with a cliff-hanger in which the hero was left in some deadly danger from which it was plain he could not escape, but at the beginning of the next chapter he did. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**serial:** an adventurous and melodramatic incident divided into many chapters of about twenty minutes each. These were the domain of villains and heroes, each chapter ended with a cliffhanger in which the hero was left in some deadly danger from which it was plain he could not escape, but at the beginning of the next chapter he did. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

- serial:** appearing, published, issued, etc. in a series or succession of continuous parts at regular intervals. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)
- serial number:** a number assigned to a person, item, etc., indicating position in a series; specifically, a number printed on a banknote or manufactured article by which it can be identified. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- series:** a group or number of related or similar persons, things, or events coming one after another. —Webster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89 also (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89
- serpentine schist:** a green to nearly black rock, composed mainly of the mineral serpentine (green with an oily feel) and combined with other minerals, such as hornblende, the grains of which are more or less parallel or layered (schist, from Greek meaning to divide or to split). Mica and asbestos are both schist minerals found in serpentine rock. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- serves (one) in very good stead:** is very useful or helpful (to one), especially in a difficult situation or period of time. A variation of stands (one) in good stead. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- service fac:** short for service facsimile: a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also computation and restimulation in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- service fac:** short for service facsimile: a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also computation and restimulation in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- service fac:\*\*\*** short for service facsimile: a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also computation and restimulation in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- service fac:** short for service facsimile, a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his

failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**service fac:** short for **service facsimile**, a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also **reactive mind** and **restimulation** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**service facilities:** things that make servicing easier; aids. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**service facilities:** things that make servicing easier; aids. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**service facsimile:** (1) a definitely nonsurvival situation contained in a facsimile which is called into action by the individual to explain his failures. A service facsimile may be one of an illness, an injury, or an inability. The facsimile begins with a down emotional curve and ends with an upward emotional curve. Between these it has pain. A service facsimile IS the pattern which is the chronic «psychosomatic illness.» It may contain coughs, fever, aches, rashes, any manifestation of a nonsurvival character, mental or physical. It may even be a suicide effort. It is complete with all perceptions. It has many similar facsimiles. It has many locks. The possession and use of a service facsimile distinguishes a Homo sapiens. (2) The reason service facsimiles are called «service facsimiles» is because («service») they «serve» him and («facsimiles») they are in mental image picture form. They explain his disabilities as well. The facsimile part is actually a self-installed disability that «explains» how he is not responsible for not being able to cope. So he is not wrong for not coping. Part of the «package» is to be right by making wrong. The service facsimile is therefore a picture containing an explanation of self condition and also a fixed method of making others wrong. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**service facsimile:** a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation (reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past) selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also **computation** and **reactive bank** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**service facsimile:** a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example,

a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also **computation, reactive mind** and **restimulates** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**service facsimile:** a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also **computation, reactive mind** and **restimulated** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**service facsimile:** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation (reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past) selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**service facsimile:** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also **restimulative** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**service facsimile:** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation (reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past) selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**service facsimile:** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also

**restimulative** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**service facsimile:** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**service facsimile:** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation (reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past) selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**service facsimile:** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also reactive mind and **restimulative** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**service facsimile:\*\*\*** a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also restimulated in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**service facsimile chain:** the entire chain of similar incidents which comprise the total repertoire of the individual who is explaining thus failure and thus seeking support. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**service org:** a Scientology organization which delivers training and processing services, as opposed to a management organization. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**service org:** a Scientology organization which delivers training and processing services, as opposed to a management organization. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**service record:** the record of service of a soldier in the armed forces. It contains such documents as the soldier's birth certificate, school certificates, letters of commendation, enlistment contract, history of assignments, any justice actions he has received, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**service record:** the record of service of a soldier in the armed forces. It contains such documents as the soldier's birth certificate, school certificates, letters of commendation, enlistment contract, history of assignments, any justice actions he has received, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**service station:** a place equipped for servicing automobiles, as by selling gasoline and oil, making repairs, etc. Also called gas station. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**service station:** a place providing repair, parts, etc., and selling gas and oil, for motor vehicles. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**servitude:** slavery or bondage of any kind. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**servomechanism:** a device by which a supplementary source of power is activated to assist in the movement, manipulation or guidance of something. A servomechanism operates by automatically detecting and correcting errors in the different factors involved in an operation. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**servomechanism:** a mechanism which serves, services or aids something. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**servomechanism:** a mechanism which serves, services or aids something. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**servomechanism:** an automatic control system which detects and corrects errors in the system it is monitoring. The term comes from servomotor, an auxiliary motor to supplement the primary source of power in the movement, manipulation or guidance of a heavy or complex device. Derived from the Latin servus, slave, and motor, a mover. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**servomechanism:** an automatic control system which detects and corrects errors in the system it is monitoring. The term comes from servomotor, an auxiliary motor to supplement the primary source of power in the movement, manipulation or guidance of a heavy or complex device. Derived from the Latin servus, slave, and motor, a mover. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sesenta y uno: (Spanish)** sixty and one, meaning the year 1961. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**sesquicentennial:** a 150th anniversary or its celebration. —FEBC - P.R. Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**session:** a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**session:** a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**session:** a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)



**session:** a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**session:** a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)

**session:** a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, audit** and **preclear** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**session:** a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, audit** and **preclear** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor** and **pc** in this glossary. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, audit** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**session:\*\*\*** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, auditing** and **preclear** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also **auditor, preclear** and **processing** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**session:** the period of time during which an auditor processes a preclear. See also **auditor, preclear** and **processing** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**sesterce:** an ancient Roman silver or brass coin of small value. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Set:** (Egyptian mythology) the name of an ancient Egyptian god of evil, regarded as either the brother or the son of Osiris, the god of the

- dead. He was represented as having an animal's head with a pointed snout. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- «set»:** the area marked «set» toward the middle of an E-Meter needle dial. The needle is adjusted to the Set position at the beginning of a session, and it is readjusted as needed by the auditor to keep the needle at or near the Set position during the session. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- «set»:** the area marked «set» toward the middle of an E-Meter needle dial. The needle is adjusted to the Set position at the beginning of a session, and it is readjusted as needed by the auditor to keep the needle at or near the Set position during the session. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Apr. early 1991
- «Set»:** the area marked «Set» toward the middle of an E-Meter needle dial. The needle is adjusted to the Set position at the beginning of a session, and it is readjusted as needed by the auditor to keep the needle at or near the Set position during the session. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary
- «set»:\*\*\*** the area marked «set» toward the middle of an E-Meter needle dial. The needle is adjusted to the Set position at the beginning of a session, and it is readjusted as needed by the auditor to keep the needle at or near the Set position during the session. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- set:** the position on an E-meter dial to which the needle is adjusted to. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- set (one) up:** (colloquial) purposely made something very easy or made a goal or result effortless to achieve for (one). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- sets:\*\*\*** constructions representing places or scenes in which the action takes place in a stage, motion-picture or television production. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- set square:** a flat triangular instrument, with one right angle and the other angles of either 60 and 30 degrees or both of 45 degrees, used in mechanical or architectural drawing. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- set the stage for:** prepare the way or situation for (an event); make a situation ready for something to happen. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- Setup Auditor:** an auditor who audits setup or repair programs, i.e., eradicates case mishandlings by current life or auditing errors so that a major action may be undertaken. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- (seven april) 7 April HCOB:** HCOB 7 April 1972, TOUCH ASSISTS, CORRECT ONES, now issued as HCOB 7 April 1972RA TOUCH ASSISTS, CORRECT ONES. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- seven-button assessment:** the resistive cases assessment, as covered in HCOB 23 Sept. 68 IV, RESISTIVE CASESÑFORMER THERAPY, seven types of resistive cases. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- seven Clinical Course units:** a series of seven Advanced Clinical Courses had been given at the time of this book, each a separate unit or

- course of instruction on a single theme. See also **Advanced Clinical Courses** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- seven, gets a:** in the game of craps (the throwing, or shooting, of dice), a first throw of seven wins. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- seven hells:** reference to the hells told about in The Divine Comedy, an epic by Italian poet Dante Alighieri (1265 - 1321). The Divine Comedy recounts an imaginary journey by the author through Inferno (hell), Purgatorio (purgatory) and Paradiso (paradise). In the Inferno a description of hell is given as being made up of different levels, including a level of fire and one of ice, which descend conically into the earth. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- seven-league boots:** fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league boot stride is significant forward progress. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- seven-league boots:** magical boots from a fairy tale, which allow the wearer to cover seven leagues with each stride. (A league is about three miles.) —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- seven-league boot stride:** a step taken in seven-league boots, fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven-leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league boot stride is significant forward progress. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- seven-league boot stride:** a step taken in seven-league boots, fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven-leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league boot stride is significant forward progress. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- seven-league boot stride:** a step taken in seven-league boots, fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league boot stride is significant forward progress. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- seven-league-boot stride:** a step taken in seven-league boots, fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven-leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league-boot stride is significant forward progress. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90
- seven-league-boot strides:** a step taken in seven-league boots, fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven-leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league-boot stride is significant forward progress. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- seven-league step:** a step taken in seven-league boots, fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven-leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league step is significant forward progress.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

- seven seas, the:** the waters of the world that can be navigated by ships. Ñ  
Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89
- seventeen-gun salute:** a ceremony in which seventeen gunshots are fired, which is performed to honor someone or show military, naval or official respect. The number of guns fired in such a salute increases with rankÑnineteen guns are fired for the admiral of a fleet, and a twenty-one gun salute is the royal or presidential salute. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition and Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea
- Seventeenth Interceptor Squadron:** a made-up name of a group. Interceptor means a person or thing that intercepts; especially a fast-climbing military airplane used in fighting off enemy air attacks. A **squadron** is a small operational unit in an air force, consisting of aircraft and the personnel necessary to fly them. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Seventh Cavalry:** a cavalry regiment which was commanded by George Armstrong Custer and massacred by the Sioux Indians in 1876. See also Little Bighorn and Sioux Indians in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Seventh Cavalry:** a cavalry regiment which was commanded by George Armstrong Custer in 1876. See also Custer in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- seventh son of a seventh son:** a reference to the belief that the seventh son of a seventh son was endowed with notable talent and supernatural powers. Seven was regarded as a sacred and magical number among many ancient peoples. According to a belief that persisted through the Middle Ages, the seventh son of a seventh son was endowed with the power of not only curing diseases and disorders of all kinds, but also of practicing magic and foreseeing future events. As late as the nineteenth century many people still believed that the seventh son of a seventh son was a born physician and possessed intuitive knowledge of the healing art. The natural gifts of such a person were supposed to be more effective in medicine than the professional training of an ordinary doctor. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- seventh son of a seventh son:** someone thought to be lucky. The number seven is considered to be a mystic or sacred number thus, the seventh son of a seventh son is therefore held to be notable. —Academy Level II Glossary
- (seventy-one) 71:** short for issue 71 of the Ability magazine, entitled «Being Clear and How to Get There,» issued in 1958. It contained a large article on Clear by LRH, a question and answer section on basic Scientology data, and other promotional and orientation material. See also Ability in this glossary. —(source needs to be located in OEC)
- (seventy-one a) 71A:** short for issue 71A of the Ability magazine, entitled «Being Clear and How to Get There,» issued in 1958. This differed from Issue 71 in that it included a prices of some services. See also Ability in this glossary. —(source needs to be located in OEC)
- (seven) VII:** short for Level VII, Hubbard Graduate Auditor, an auditor who has the ability to flublessly audit Power and Power Plus processes.

- See also **Power Processes** in this glossary. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- severing**: cutting off or breaking off. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- Sheen, Archbishop «Shenanigan»**: humorous reference to John Fulton Sheen (1895 - 1979), American religious leader and Catholic priest. Beginning in 1930 he became the regular preacher on the NBC network radio program, «The Catholic Hour» and continued on radio until the advent of television. In 1952 his weekly television series, «Life Is Worth Living,» made him one of the best-known personalities in the country. Shenanigan is colloquial for «nonsense; trickery; mischief.» —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Siberia**: the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles. It extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. Over the centuries, rulers of Russia have exiled political prisoners and criminals to isolated areas of Siberia. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- VII**: a case at Step VII: Present Time Body Orientation of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G «Procedures for Theta Clearing» in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- VII**: reference to Grade VII, on which a person achieved the state of Clear at the time of this lecture. —NED Approved Glossary
- VII case level**: a case at Step VII: Present Time Body Orientation of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G «Procedures for Theta Clearing» in the appendix of this volume. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Sex Is Evil Society**: a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- sextant**: an instrument used by navigators for measuring the angular distance of the sun, a star, etc., from the horizon, as in finding the position of a ship. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- sextant**: an instrument used by navigators for measuring the angular distance of the sun, a star, etc., from the horizon, as in finding the position of a ship. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Sex to Know Scale**: also known as simply the Know to Sex Scale, an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See the book Scientology 0-8 for the full scale. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Phoenix lectures. (scale does not need further definition as it is covered in the lectures thoroughly.) (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- Seychelles Islands**: a country consisting of a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, east of Kenya, Africa. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- SH**: abbreviation for Saint Hill. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- SH**: abbreviation for Saint Hill. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- SH:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Saint Hill. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**SH:** an abbreviation for Saint Hill, the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**shacked up with:** (slang) living in sexual intimacy with (another person), especially for a short duration. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**shade, got it made in the:** assured of success. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**shade, got it made in the:** (slang) are assured of success. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**shade, got it made in the:** (slang) been assured of success. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**shades:** darkness gathering at the close of day. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**shadow:** a person who trails another closely, as a detective or spy. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**shadow:** follow after, especially in secret; trail. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**shah:** the title of any of the former rulers of Iran. Next time the shah walked through the streets or rode through the streets or something like that, there he was and off went the shah's head, see? ÑHandling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) —Academy Level III Glossary

**shake a stick:** (informal) take notice of. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at: (US informal)** take notice of. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**shake a stick at: (US informal)** take notice of. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**shake a stick at: (US informal)** take notice of. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**shake a stick at:** (US informal) take notice of. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**shake a stick at:** (US informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at, more than you can:** (US colloquial) very many; more than you can count. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at, more than you can:** (US colloquial) very many; more than you can count. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**shake a stick at, more than you can:** (US colloquial) very many; more than you can count. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**shake a stick at, more than you can:** (US colloquial) very many; more than you can count. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**shake a stick at, more (things) than (one) can:** (US colloquial) more (things) than (one) can count. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**shakedown:\*\*\*** a test; an action to get something running smoothly. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**shakedown:** (informal) an action done to test, practice or get something running smoothly. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**shakedown:** (informal) a thorough search of a place or person or thing. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**shakedown:** (informal) a thorough search of a place or person or thing. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**shakedown:** (informal) a thorough search of a place or person or thing. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**shake (it) out:** bring (it) into the open. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**shaken down:** (informal) thoroughly searched. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**shaken out of the hamper:** presented (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.). A hamper is a receptacle and earlier was a receptacle for silver, treasure, money, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**shaken (something) up:** to rouse (something) as by shaking. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shake out:** make fall out, empty, straighten out, etc., by shaking. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**shakes, no small:** of outstanding ability, importance, etc.; not ordinary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shakes, no small:** (slang) outstanding; effective. The term is thought to have come from the shaking and rolling of dice. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**shake (someone) up:** disturb or rouse (someone) as by shaking. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**shake (something) down:** cause (something) to settle. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**shake (something) down: (informal)** make a thorough search of (something). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**shake (something) down: (informal)** make a thorough search of (something). —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**shake (something) down:** make a thorough search of (something). —Academy Level II Glossary

- shake (something) out:** make (something) fall out, empty, straighten out, etc., by shaking. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NED Approved Glossary
- shakes out:** comes out of a specified condition by or as if by jerky movements. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. The statement «The lady doth protest too much, methinks,» was written by Shakespeare for the play, Hamlet. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. See also **overt doth speak loudly in accusation, the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Shakespeare:** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Shakespeare:\*\*\*** William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist; the most widely known author in all English literature. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Shakespearean:** of William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. The statement «To be, or not to be: that is the question□.□.□.» was written by Shakespeare for the play, Hamlet. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Shakespearean:** of William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely



known author in all English literature. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Shakespearian:** written by William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. The statement «To be, or not to be: that is the question□.□.□.» was written by Shakespeare for the play, Hamlet. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**shake (them) down:** (slang) search (them) thoroughly. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**shake (this person) up:\*\*\*** agitate (this person) mentally or physically. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**shake you down:** test you or condition you, as done with new equipment, etc. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**shaking:\*\*\*** jolting or shocking. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**shaking a meter down:** bringing the E-Meter tone arm which is above normal range into normal range (between 2 and 3 on the tone arm dial). The tone arm is a control lever on the E-Meter. It registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts, and when it dissipates, the auditor moves the tone arm down to compensate for this lessening of density of mass. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**shaking down: (slang)** getting money from dishonestly; extorting. —Welcome to the Sea Org Glossary (approved 2.8.90)

**shaking down: (slang)** searching a person or place thoroughly. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**shaking like a leaf: (colloquial)** trembling with fear or great anxiety. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**shaking (one) down: (slang)** blackmailing or extorting (one); demanding protection money from (one). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**shaking (people) down: (slang)** getting money from (people) in an illegal way, as by blackmail. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**shaking (something) down: (informal)** making a thorough search of (something). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**shaking (something) out:** making (something) fall out; emptying or straightening (something) out, etc., by shaking. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**shalt: (archaic)** form of «shall»; used with thou. See also thou in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**shalt: (archaic)** form of «shall»; used with thou. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**shalt: (archaic)** shall. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shalt: (archaic)** shall. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**shalt: (archaic)** shall. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**shalt: (archaic)** shall. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**shaman:** a priest or medicine man of shamanism (shamanism is the religion of certain peoples of northeast Asia, based on a belief in

- good and evil spirits who can be influenced only by the shamans).  
—Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- shaman:** a priest or witch doctor among certain peoples, claiming to have sole contact with the gods, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- shamans:** (especially among certain tribal peoples) persons who act as intermediaries between the natural and supernatural worlds, using magic to cure illness, foretell the future, control spiritual forces, etc.  
—Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- shame-blame-regret mechanism:** any system or means by which a person makes himself feel guilty. For example, a mother yells at her son, later considers she should not have done that and then feels guilt (shame, blame and regret) for having done so. The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- Shanghai:** largest city of China and one of the world's greatest seaports.  
—Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- shanks' mares:** one's own legs, especially as a means of moving from one place to another. From the phrase to go by Shank's mare (or pony): get somewhere on one's own feet, to walk. The origin is not known, but it has been stated that it refers to King Edward I (1239 - 1307), nicknamed «Long Shanks,» because whenever he rode a pony his long legs reached to the ground. «Shank» is the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- Shannon, Dr. Claude:** (1916- ) an American mathematician and inventor of «information theory,» which deals with the communication, processing and utilization of information. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- shan't:** (colloquial) contraction of shall not. —HEV Approved Glossary
- shanty:** a small, shabby dwelling; shack; hut. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- shantytown:** a section of a city where there are many shanties or ramshackle houses. See also shanty in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Sharif Mohammedan:** a term applied to a small Arab tribe who believe themselves to be direct descendants of Hassan, the grandson of Mohammed (a.d. 570 - 632, Arab prophet and founder of Islam).  
—Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Sharif Mohammedan:** a term applied to descendants of Mohammed (a.d. 570 - 632, Arab prophet and founder of Islam, the prominent religion of Asia), and more particularly to a small Arab tribe who call themselves Bani Hashim (sons of Hashim, the Prophet's uncle). Sharif means noble; revered. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Sharif Mohammedans:** a term applied to descendants of the Mohammed (570 - 632 a.d., Arab prophet and founder of Islam, the prominent religion of Asia), and more particularly to a small Arab tribe who call themselves Bani Hashim (sons of Hashim, the Prophet's uncle). Sharif means noble; revered. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Sharif Mohammedans:** a term applied to descendants of the Mohammed (a.d. 570 - 632, Arab prophet and founder of Islam, the prominent religion of Asia), and more particularly to a small Arab tribe who call themselves Bani Hashim (sons of Hashim, the Prophet's uncle). Sharif means noble; revered. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**shark: (slang)** a person who has unusual ability in a particular field. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**shark oil:** a repellent used against sharks while one is in the water. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**sharp:** intelligent; smart. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**sharp apple:\*\*\*** a fellow or guy who is quick to see or hear or notice things, intelligent. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**sharpie:** (colloquial) a shrewd, cunning person. —NED Approved Glossary

**sharpies:** very alert persons. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**shatter:\*\*\*** literally, to break or burst into pieces suddenly, as with a blow. Used figuratively in application to sound in this sense. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Shaw, George Bernard:** (1856 - 1950), an Irish author of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; he spent most of his career in England. A playwright, critic, and social reformer, Shaw was known for his outspokenness and barbed humor. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Shaw, George Bernard:** (1856 - 1950), British playwright, whose plays are permeated by his passion for social reform. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**sheaf:** a collection, as of papers, bound in a bundle. ÑWebster's New World Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**sheath knife:** a knife with a fixed blade which is carried in a sheath (case or covering for the blade of a sword, dagger, or the like). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**shed some more light on:** give new information about (something); make (a situation) clearer; explain. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Sheena:** a staff member in Washington, DC, at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**sheep and the goats, the:** something valuable and something worthless. From sheep which have been a symbol of good, purity and innocence, and from goats which have represented embodied witches and even Satan. This symbolic difference is covered in the following lines from the Bible: / «Before him will be gathered all the nations, and he / will separate them one from another as / a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.» —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**sheep dog:** any dog trained to herd and protect sheep. Used figuratively in this lecture. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**sheesh:** an exclamation of disgust, frustration, etc. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**sheet:** a newspaper. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**shellacked:** (slang) decisively defeated. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shellacking:\*\*\*** (slang) a beating. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**shellacking:** (slang) a beating. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**shellacking: (slang)** an utter defeat. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**shelled out: (colloquial)** paid out (money). —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**shelling out:** (colloquial) paying out (money). —Academy Level III Glossary

**Shell Oil Company:** a major American oil company. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**shell shock:** nervous breakdown resulting from exposure to bombardment and other battle conditions. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Sheol:** a place in the depths of the Earth conceived as the dwelling of the dead. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**shepherd:** guide, direct. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Sherlock:** Sherlock Holmes, the best known of all fictional detectives, created by English author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930). Sherlock has appeared in many stories with his admiring friend Dr. Watson. See also **Watson** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Sherman tank:** short for **General Sherman tank**, a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Sherman tank:** short for **General Sherman tank**, a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Sherman tank:** short for **General Sherman tank**. See **General Sherman tank** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**SHes:** abbreviation for Saint Hills. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Shicklgruber:** another name for Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s. During his late teens and early twenties, Hitler avoided common labor (as he believed himself to be an artist) but earned small sums selling tinted postcards, making watercolor pictures and working as a house painter. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**shift about:** movement from one position to another. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**shifted gears:** readjusted (one's) attitude, approach, style, etc., to meet new conditions. —Academy Level III Glossary

**shifted (one's) gears:** changed (one's) attitude, course of action, method, etc., in an abrupt, dramatic or unexpected manner. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary

**shift gears:** change one's method or approach in handling a problem. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**shift, makes:** manages or does the best one can (with whatever means are at hand). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**shift (one's) gears:** alter (one's) strategies in a significant way. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**shifts:** means or plans of conduct, especially those followed in an emergency or difficulty; expedients; stratagems. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**shifty:** given to or full of evasions; tricky. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound or 12 pence. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound or 12 pence. Ñ Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. See also **pound** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. See also **pound** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**shilling:** a former British monetary unit equal to pound. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**shilling:** former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pound. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**shillings:** former British monetary units equal to 1/20 pound. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**shillings:** former British monetary units equal to 1/20 pound or 12 pence. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shilly-shally:** be indecisive; be hesitant; vacillate. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**shilly-shally:** show indecision or hesitation; vacillate. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**shilly-shallying:** being indecisive; hesitating; vacillating. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**shilly-shallying:** being indecisive; hesitating; vacillating. —HEV Approved Glossary

**shingle:** (colloquial) a small signboard, especially as hung before a doctor's or lawyer's office. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**shingle, hang up a:** (colloquial) begin one's career. A shingle is a kind of wooden tile and refers to the small signboard displayed outside premises by professional men and others. —NED Approved Glossary

**shining:** making appear with conspicuous clearness; standing out clearly. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**shinplasters:** (slang) obsolete paper currency. From the comparison of such bank notes to small squares of brown paper soaked with vinegar or tobacco juice and used by poor people to treat sore legs. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

- shinplasters:** (slang) obsolete paper currency. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- Ship Org:** the org which ran the ship Apollo (the flagship of the Sea Organization) at the time of this lecture. It made and kept the ship a safe, floating, mobile base for the Flag Bureaux. See also **Flag** and **Flag Bureaux** in this glossary. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- ship's bell:** a hollow metal cup that makes a musical sound when struck by a clapper or hammer. On a ship this bell is traditionally made of brass with the ship's name engraved on it. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- shipshape:** in good order; well arranged; trim or tidy. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Ship's Org Book:** a collection of writings by LRH on the organization of a ship and the technology of seamanship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- ship's papers:** necessary papers presented at all legal inspections of a ship and containing the owner's name, description of cargo, destination, etc. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Ship's Rep:** ship's representative, a crew member who is responsible for the ship's contacts and dealings with port officials and shore businesses and is in charge of the ship's papers, crew passports, and so on. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- shipwright:** (**shipbuilding**) a person who builds and launches wooden vessels or does carpentry work in connection with the building and launching of steel or iron vessels. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- shirks:** avoids or gets out of doing. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- shoals:** patches of water in the sea with a depth that is less than that of the surrounding water and usually not deep enough for a vessel to pass over. They are the result of banks of sand, mud or rock on the sea bed. The word shoal derives from an Old English word meaning shallow. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- shoals:** sand bars or pieces of rising ground forming a shallow place that is a danger to navigation, especially ones visible at low water. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- shock:** (psychiatry) short for electric shock, the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- shoe:** the outer casing of a pneumatic automobile tire. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- shoe is (slightly) on the other foot:** the situation is (slightly) reversed for the persons involved. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- shoe is (slightly) on the other foot:** the situation is (slightly) reversed for the persons involved. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shook (that) down:** (slang) made a thorough search of (that). —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**shook up:** disturbed or roused by or as by shaking. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shook up:** disturbed or roused by or as by shaking. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**shook-up: (slang)** having disturbed feelings; upset. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**shoot: (slang)** destroy, reject, etc., especially forcefully. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**shoot:** (slang) send, hand or give in a swift or hasty way. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**shooter:** a person who sets off explosives in oil-drilling operations. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**shooting:** photographing or filming. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**shooting dice:** gambling. From the practice of casting or tossing dice in a betting game. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HEV Approved Glossary

**shooting dice:** gambling. From the practice of casting or tossing dice in a betting game. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**shooting gallery:** a place equipped with targets and used for practice in shooting. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**shooting (it) off: (slang)** sending, handing or giving (it) away in a swift or hasty manner. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**shooting match: (slang)** all the persons or things concerned in a given matter. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**shooting match, the whole: (slang)** all the persons or things concerned in a given matter. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**shooting match, the whole: (slang)** all the persons or things concerned in a given matter. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**shooting match, the whole: (slang)** all the persons or things concerned in a given matter. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**shooting match, the whole: (slang)** all the persons or things concerned in a given matter. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**shooting match, the whole confounded: (slang)** all the persons or things concerned in a given matter. Confounded is used as a mild oath, meaning «damned.» —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**shooting match, this whole: (slang)** all the persons or things concerned in a given matter. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**shooting star:** popular name for meteor, the flash and streak of light occurring when a meteoroid (small solid body traveling through outer space) is heated by its entry into the Earth's atmosphere. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**shooting, sure as: (slang)** certainly; definitely. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**shoot (it) out: (slang)** send, hand or give (it) in a swift or hasty way. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**shoots: (slang)** injects (a narcotic drug, etc.) into one's bloodstream. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**shoots his cuffs:** pulls his cuffs out so that they project beyond the sleeves of his coat. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**shoot (something) down:** (slang) defeat (something); thwart or ruin the efforts of (something). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**shoot (something) down in flames:** (slang) defeat (something); thwart or ruin (something's) efforts. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**shoot (something) full of holes:** (informal) find faults or mistakes in (an argument, idea, etc.). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**shoot (something) full of holes:** (informal) find faults or mistakes in (an argument, idea, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**shoot the works:** (informal) spend and exhaust all one's energies or resources. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**shop:** any factory, office or business. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**shop, all around the: (colloquial)** everywhere. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**shop, all over the: (colloquial)** scattered in every direction, all over the place; everywhere. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**shop, all over the: (colloquial)** scattered in every direction, all over the place; everywhere. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**shop, all over the: (colloquial)** scattered in every direction, all over the place; everywhere. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**shopworn: (figurative)** old and worn; threadbare. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Shoreham Hotel:\*\*\*** a hotel in Washington, DC, used for numerous Scientology congresses. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Shoreham Hotel:** a hotel in Washington, DC, where the Freedom Congress and a number of other Scientology congresses were held in the mid to late 1950s. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**shore liberty: (Navy)** a short leave of up to 24 hours that is taken ashore. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**shore patrol:** members of an organization in the US Navy having police duties similar to those performed by military police. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Short 8:** a short form of SOP 8. See also **Chapter 11** in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**short:\*\*\*** give less than what is needed, wanted or usual. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**short:** make a short circuit, which is a side circuit of electricity that is formed when insulation wears off a wire or wires that touch each other or some connecting conductor, so that the main circuit is bypassed. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**short circuit:** a side circuit of electricity that is formed when insulation wears off a wire or wires that touch each other or some connecting conductor, so that the main circuit is bypassed. The current flowing through the new path can overheat the wires, possibly causing fire, used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary



**short circuit:** a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**short-circuit:** bypass (an obstruction, custom, etc.). —Academy Level III Glossary

**short-circuit: (informal)** get around; avoid; bypass. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**short circuit:** make a short circuit, a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow and often results in damage. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**short circuit:** make a short circuit, a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow and often results in damage. Used figuratively. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**short-circuited:** having a short circuit, a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow and often results in damage. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**short circuiter:** a thing that short circuits. A short circuit is a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow and often results in damage. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**short circuits:** side circuits of electricity that are formed when insulation wears off a wire or wires that touch each other or some connecting conductor, so that the main circuit is bypassed. The current flowing through the new path can overheat the wires, possibly causing fire. Used figuratively in this lecture. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**shortcomings:** faults or weaknesses, as in one's character. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**short, cut (someone):** stop (someone) from doing something, especially from continuing to talk. —Academy Level II Glossary

**short division:** the process of dividing a number by another without putting down the steps of the process in full. Ñedited for simplicity from Webster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**shorted: (informal)** shortchanged; given less than is considered a proper return, full share, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Short Form Product Clearing:\*\*\*** a procedure done with a person to clear up what the product is for his post (job or function). It consists of a list of questions and actions designed to help the person work out exactly what he should be producing and how to go about getting that product. There are two forms in which Product Clearing can be doneÑShort Form, as described above, and Long Form, which includes further steps to be done. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**shorthand:** any system of speed writing using quickly made symbols to represent letters, words and phrases. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**shorthand:** of a simplified or makeshift manner or system of communication. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**short-handed:** abbreviated. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**short-handed:** short of workers or helpers. —R-factor —Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**short-handing:** abbreviating. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**shorthand:** abbreviation. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**shorthand:** shortened form or system of communicating. —Academy Level III Glossary

**shorthand:**\*\*\* using a shortened form or system of communicating. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**short-handing:** using a shortened form or system of communicating. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**shorthand:** using a shortened form or system of communicating. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**short out:** (informal) make a short circuit in. See also **short circuit** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**short out:** same as short circuit. See **short circuit** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**short shrift:** little attention or consideration in dealing with a person or matter. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**short shrift:** very little care or attention, as from lack of patience or sympathy. From the practice of granting a condemned person a brief time for shrift (religious confession and absolution) before his execution. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**shortsighted:** (1) lacking in foresight. (2) able to see clearly only what is close. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**shorts out:** makes (in an electrical system) a short circuit, a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow and often results in damage. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**shot:** a measure of the altitude of a heavenly body. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**shot:**\*\*\* a single photograph; in motion pictures, a unit of action photographed without interruption and constituting a single camera view. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**shot:** (colloquial) ruined or worn out. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**shot:** (colloquial) ruined or worn out. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**shot:** in hopelessly bad condition; ruined. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**shot:** in hopelessly bad condition; ruined. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**shot:** in hopelessly bad condition; ruined. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**shot:** (slang) a try; an attempt. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**shot:** (slang) in hopelessly bad condition; ruined. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**shot-down:** an instance of falling down (of an airplane, etc.) as a result of shooting. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

- shot down in flames:** (colloquial) ruined or destroyed. From use of the phrase in reference to an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990
- shot down in flames:** shown to be wrong or impossible, especially in an argument. Often used in reference to an opinion, suggestion, idea, etc. Literally refers to an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- shot down in flames: (slang)** defeated; thwarted or ruined. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- shot down in flames: (slang)** defeated; thwarted or ruined. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- shot down in flames: (slang)** defeated; thwarted or ruined. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- shot glass:** a small glass for measuring or serving a shot (a small measure, often one ounce) of liquor. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- shot glass:\*\*\*** a small glass for measuring or serving a shot (a small measure, often one ounce) of liquor. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- shotgun:** a gun with no grooves in its barrels, for firing cartridges filled with small lead or steel balls. When fired, these balls (shot) travel in an expanding, conelike pattern. Used figuratively, shotgun indicates something covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- shotgun:** applied to a whole group or class without consideration of individual circumstances; covering a wide field with hit-or-miss effectiveness; inclusive but random. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- shotgun:** covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective. From a gun with no grooves in its barrels, for firing cartridges filled with small lead or steel balls. When fired, these balls (shot) travel in an expanding, conelike pattern. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- shotgun:** covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective. From a gun with no grooves in its barrels, for firing cartridges filled with small lead or steel balls. When fired, these balls (shot) travel in an expanding, conelike pattern. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- shotgun:** covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive, nonselective and haphazard; indiscriminate in choice and indifferent to specific results. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- shotgun:** covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective. From a gun with no grooves in its barrels, for firing cartridges filled with small lead or steel balls. When fired, these balls

- (shot) travel in an expanding, conelike pattern. —NED Approved Glossary
- shotgunned:** fired at as if by a shotgun, covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive, nonselective and haphazard; indiscriminate in choice and indifferent to specific results. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- shotgunnish:** as applied to a whole group or class without consideration of individual circumstances; covering a wide field with hit-or-miss effectiveness; inclusive but random. —Academy Level III Glossary
- shotgunnish:** covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective. A shotgun is a gun with no grooves in its barrels, for firing cartridges filled with small lead or steel balls. When fired, these balls (shot) travel in an expanding, conelike pattern. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- shot in the dark:** a guess, a random attempt. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- shot in the dark:** (colloquial) a guess, etc., that is made with little or no direct knowledge and is therefore not very likely to be right. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- shot in the dark:** (colloquial) a guess, etc., that is made with little or no direct knowledge and is therefore not very likely to be right. —Academy Level II Glossary
- shot in your locker:** a resource left. The reference is to the ammunition locker of a warship. And then you've still got a shot in your locker. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990
- shot out from underneath (one):** (informal) a variation of the phrase pulled the rug out from underneath (someone): removed the support of (somebody's theory, idea, etc.). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- shot over:** (slang) used up, spent more than. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- shots, calling the: (US informal)** stating what would happen or was happening. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- shots, call one's: (US informal)** state what will happen or is happening. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- shots, pull your:** not to be as blunt as one could be; to soften the blow and to avoid offense by holding back a little. In boxing, blows delivered intentionally ineffectively are said to be «pulled.» —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990
- shoulders:** (figurative) strength to support burdens; capacity for bearing responsibility. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- shoulders:** (informal) capacity for bearing responsibility or blame or sympathizing with other people. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- shoulder to (something), put (one's):** set to work with extra effort. A variation of put (one's) shoulder to the wheel. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- shoulder to the wheel, put a:** work energetically toward a goal; put forth effort. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**shove off:** a variation of pass off, cause to be accepted as genuine, true, etc., especially through deceit. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**shoves off:** (colloquial) starts off; leaves. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**show: (colloquial)** an undertaking, matter or affair. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**show:** (colloquial) an undertaking, matter or affair. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**show:** (colloquial) undertaking, matter or affair. —Academy Level II Glossary

**show:** (colloquial) undertaking, matter or affair. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**show, bad:** (colloquial) bad undertaking, matter or affair. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**show biz:** (slang) show business; the business or world of entertainment or of professional entertainers. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**Show Me by Duplication:** a process in which two objects such as a chair and a table near together are selected and one part of the preclear's body such as the head, the eyes, the right hand, etc., is selected. The preclear is asked to show the auditor the table, the body part, the chair, the body part, the table, the body part, the chair, etc. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**show on the road, get a:** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**show on the road, get the:** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**show on the road, get the:** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**show on the road, get the:** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**show on the road, get the:** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**show on the road, get the:** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**show on the road, get the:\*\*\*** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**show on the road, get the:** get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**show on the road, got the:** got (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**show on the road, keeping the:** keeping (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation. —Academy Level II Glossary

**show on the road, keep the:** keep (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation; keep (a plan, idea, etc.) in effect. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**show on the road, keep the:** keep (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation; keep (a plan, idea, etc.) in effect. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**show on the road, keep the:** keep (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation; keep (a plan, idea, etc.) in effect. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**show on the road, keep the:** keep (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation; keep (a plan, idea, etc.) in effect. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**show on the road, keep the:** keep (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation; keep (a plan, idea, etc.) in effect. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**show to be gotten on the road:** an organization, plan, etc., to be gotten into active operation; a plan, idea, etc., to be put into effect. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**shredded wheat:** a breakfast cereal made by shredding cooked, dried whole wheat and baking or toasting it in biscuit- or spoon-sized pieces. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**shredded wheat:** a breakfast cereal made by shredding cooked, dried whole wheat and baking or toasting it in biscuit- or spoon-sized pieces. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**shrewish:** like a nagging, bad-tempered woman. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**SHs:** abbreviation for Saint Hills. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**SHSBC:** abbreviation for Saint Hill Briefing Course, the auditor training course on which one studies the chronological track of the discoveries and development of Dianetics and Scientology, from 1948 up to present time. On this course one can see how the subject progressed and so is able to gain a full understanding of the technology, from the lowest to the highest levels, and become a truly top-grade, expert auditor. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**SHSBC: Saint Hill Special Briefing Course,** the auditor training course on which one studies the chronological track of the discoveries and development of Dianetics and Scientology, from 1948 up to present time. On this course one can see how the subject progressed and so is able to gain a full understanding of the technology, from the lowest to the highest levels, and become a truly top-grade, expert auditor. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. See also **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**shuck off:** to take off; remove. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**shucks:\*\*\*** an exclamation of mild disappointment, embarrassment, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**shucks:** an exclamation of mild disappointment, embarrassment, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**shucks:** (informal) a mild exclamation of disgust or regret. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**shucks:** (informal) a mild exclamation of disgust or regret. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**shucks:** (informal) a mild exclamation of disgust or regret. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**shucks: (informal)** a mild exclamation of disgust or regret. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**shucks:** (informal) a mild exclamation of disgust or regret. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**shucks:** (slang) nothing at all; very little; nothing; the least quantity. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**shucks:** (slang) nothing; the least quantity. —Academy Level II Glossary

**shucks, a:** (slang) anything at all; very little; the least quantity. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**shucks, worth:** (slang) at all; in the least degree. A variation of worth a damn. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**shuns:** reference to «invalidation» and «evaluation» which are the two «shuns» (things to keep away from; things to avoid scrupulously or consistently) of an auditor. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**shuns:** things to keep away from or avoid scrupulously or consistently. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**shuns:** things to keep away from; things to avoid scrupulously or consistently. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**shuns:** things to keep away from; things to avoid scrupulously or consistently. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**shuns:** things to keep away from; things to avoid scrupulously or consistently. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**shuns:** things to keep away from; things to avoid scrupulously or consistently. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**shuns:** things to keep away from; things to avoid scrupulously or consistently. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**shunt:** move or turn to one side; turn aside or out of the way. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**shunted:** switched to another route or place. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Shute Institute of Canada:** Shute Institute for Laboratory and Clinical Medicine cofounded and codirected by Wilfrid E. Shute in London, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Shute was a chief cardiologist at the Institute and has been credited with treating more than 35,000 cardiac patients. He is the world's foremost authority on vitamin E and he has contributed numerous medical reports to various scientific and professional journals. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**shut-off:** of or pertaining to something that shuts off a flow or movement. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

- shuttering:** opening and closing as if with a shutter: a device that opens and closes in front of the lens of a camera to regulate the length of time that the film is exposed. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- shut the door:** rejected, excluded or shut off any opening. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- shut up:**\*\*\* (colloquial) stop or cause to stop talking. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- shy:** throw with a swift, sudden movement.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- shy:** to react negatively; be or become cautious or unwilling; draw back. Ñ Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- Siamese:** any of a breed of short-haired cats with either light tan bodies and dark face, ears, feet and tail or with bluish-white bodies and bluish face, ears, feet and tail; originally from Siam (Thailand). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Sibelius:** Jean Sibelius (1865 - 1957); Finnish composer. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Siberia:** any undesirable or isolated locale, job, etc., to which one is assigned as punishment, a mark of disfavor, or the like. From Siberia: the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Siberia:** any undesirable or isolated locale, job, etc., to which one is assigned as punishment, a mark of disfavor, or the like. From Siberia: the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Siberia:** northeastern region of Russia in Asia; vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. Ñ Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- Siberia:** the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles. It extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. Over the centuries, rulers of Russia have exiled political prisoners and criminals to isolated areas of Siberia. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Siberia:** the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles. It extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Siberia:** the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles. It extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain



- range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. Over the centuries, rulers of Russia have exiled political prisoners and criminals to isolated areas of Siberia. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Siberia:** the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- Siberia:** the vast northeastern region of Russia. It extends east across northern Asia from the Urals (a mountain range in western Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Siberia Bill:** a nickname for the Alaska Mental Health Act, introduced in the US Congress in 1955. LRH called it the Siberia Bill because under its provisions any man, woman or child could be seized without trial and transferred to the million-acre mental-health facility which was to be established in Alaska, thus creating a Siberia (a northern region of the USSR and traditional place of exile for Russian criminals) in the US. This bill was defeated. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Siberian:** of Siberia, a part of the Soviet Union in north Asia, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Sicily:** an island of Italy, just off its southern tip. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Sicily:** an island of Italy, just off its southern tip. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- sick as a pup:** (informal) extremely or violently ill. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- sick as a pup:** (informal) extremely or violently ill. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990
- sicked:** (figurative) set to work on.—Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- sicked:** (figurative) set to work on. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- sickie:** one who is sick a lot. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- sickies:** persons suffering from illness. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- Siddhartha, Gautama:** religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563 - 483 B.C. and was the founder of the Buddhist religion. Also called the Buddha, which means «one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by spiritual means.» The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Ñedited for this context from New Slant on Life glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- side by jowl:** a variation of the expression cheek by jowl: side by side; close together. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- side by jowl:** a variation of the expression cheek by jowl, side by side; close together. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sidelines:** the areas just outside either of two lines marking the side limits of a playing area. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**sidelines:** the areas just outside either of two lines marking the side limits of a playing area. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**side-panel:** incidental light or information upon a subject. A variation of side-light. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**side-panel:** incidental light or information upon a subject. A variation of side-light. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**sidepanel:** incidental light or information upon a subject. A variation of side-light. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**sidereal time:**\*\*\* time measured by the daily motion of the stars. A sidereal (determined by or from the stars) day is about four minutes shorter than a solar day, with the hours, minutes and seconds all proportionally shorter. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**side show:** a small show connected with a principal one. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**sideshow:** having the nature of a diverting incident or spectacle. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sideshow:** something of minor importance; subordinate event. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**sideways, walked in:** arrived indirectly or evasively. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**siege:** characterized by surrounding and attacking a fortified place in such a way as to isolate it from help and supplies, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the defenders and thereby making capture possible. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Sierra Madres:** a mountain system in Mexico. A movie made in 1948 entitled The Treasure of the Sierra Madre won several awards. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**sifted:** examined very carefully. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**sift the coffee beans from the chaff:** a variation of separate the wheat from the chaff, separate what is valuable from what is worthless. Referring to removing the outer covering from grain when one is making flour. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**sig.:** (pharmaceutical) short for Latin signetur, label it or let it be labeled. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**sight:** (dialectal) a large amount; lot. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**signal:** not average or ordinary; remarkable; notable. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**signal flag:** a flag used in giving a signal. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**signal halyard:** a rope fitted with clips for hoisting flags. —Academy Level II Glossary

**signal halyard:** a rope fitted with clips for hoisting flags. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**signalizes:** makes clearly known; draws attention to. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**signals:** anything that serves to indicate, warn, direct, command or the like, as a light, a gesture, an act, etc. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**significance:\*\*\*** any thought, decision, concept, idea, purpose or meaning connected with something as opposed to its mass. See also **mass** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**significance:\*\*\*** any thought, decision, concept, idea, purpose or meaning connected with something as opposed to its mass. See also **mass** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**significance:** a word which is used in a special sense in Scientology to denote any thought, decision, concept, idea, purpose or meaning in the mind in distinction to its masses. (The mind is basically composed of masses and significances.) —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**significance:** a word which is used in a special sense in Scientology to denote any thought, decision, concept, idea, purpose or meaning in the mind in distinction to its masses. (The mind is basically composed of masses and significances.) —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**significances:** any thoughts, decisions, concepts, ideas, purposes or meanings connected with something as opposed to its mass. See also **mass** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Sikes, Bill:** a brutal, violent housebreaker and thief in the novel Oliver Twist, whose only redeeming feature was a sort of affection for his dog. See also **Oliver Twist** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Sikes, Bill:\*\*\*** a brutal, violent housebreaker and thief in the novel Oliver Twist, whose only redeeming feature was a sort of affection for his dog. See also **Oliver Twist** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Sikhism:** the religion and practices of a Hindu religious sect founded in northern India about 1500 and based on belief in one God and on rejection of the caste system and idolatry. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**silhouette:\*\*\*** the outline of a figure, garment, etc.; contour. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**silicone:** a chemical compound highly resistant to heat, water, etc., and used in oils, polishes, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**silicosis:** a chronic disease of the lungs caused by the continued inhalation of silica dust. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**silk, hits the:** (slang) makes a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the:** parachute from an aircraft. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**silk, hit the:** (slang) made a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the: (slang)** made a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the: (slang)** make a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NED Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the:** (slang) make a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the:** (slang) make a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the:** (slang) make a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the:** (slang) make a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**silk, hit the:** (slang) make a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**silk, hitting the:** (slang) making a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**silk screens:** the equipment to print an image by the silk screen process, a stencil method of printing a flat color design or image through a piece of silk or other fine cloth on which all parts of the image not to be printed have been stopped out by an impermeable film. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**silly-ass:** a person who lacks sense, is weak minded or foolish to a high degree. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**silos:** large bins used for the storage of loose materials. Used figuratively in this sense. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**silver certificate:** a former paper currency first issued in 1878 by the US federal government for circulation, equal to and redeemable for silver to a stated value. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**silver dollar:** a silver coin of the United States worth one dollar. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**silver platter, handed (to someone) on a:** given (to someone) as a reward that has not been earned. —Academy Level III Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** given as a reward that has not been earned. —Academy Level II Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** without requiring any effort; very lightly or easily. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** without requiring any effort; very lightly or easily. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** without requiring any effort; very lightly or easily. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** without requiring any effort; very lightly or easily. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** without requiring any effort; very lightly or easily. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** without requiring any effort; very lightly or easily. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**silver platter, on a:** without requiring any effort; very lightly or easily. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Silver Spring:** a town in central Maryland, near Washington, DC. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Simmons:** the brand name of a line of beds and mattresses. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

- simple 8-C:** Training 6, Plain 8-C. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for full data on this procedure. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Simple Simon:** a fatuous character in nursery rhymes who takes mindless actions and says unintelligent things. Used in this lecture to refer to an unnecessary, additive comment made by an auditor in session. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Simple Simon:** a foolish character in the well-known anonymous nursery rhyme: «Simple Simon met a pieman, going to the fair; Says Simple Simon to the pieman, `Let me taste your ware□.□.□.□.□» —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Simple Simon:** foolish; silly. The term comes from a foolish character in the well-known anonymous nursery rhyme: «Simple Simon met a pieman, going to the fair; Says Simple Simon to the pieman, `Let me taste your ware.□.□.□.'□» —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- Simple Simon:** foolish; silly. The term comes from a foolish character in the well-known anonymous nursery rhyme: «Simple Simon met a pieman, going to the fair; Says Simple Simon to the pieman, `Let me taste your ware□.□.□.□.'□» —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Simple Simon:** like a simpleton (a silly person; fool). The term comes from a foolish character in the well-known anonymous nursery rhyme: «Simple Simon met a pieman, going to the fair; Says Simple Simon to the pieman, `Let me taste your ware.□.□.□.'□» —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Simple Simonisms:** a coined term for foolish or stupid actions; in this lecture, specifically referring to actions done in a session which are added, unfitting or uncalled-for. From Simple Simon, a fatuous character in nursery rhymes who takes mindless actions and says unintelligent things. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Simple Simonness:** a coined term for foolishness or stupidity. From Simple Simon, a fatuous character in nursery rhymes who takes mindless actions and says unintelligent things. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Simpson, Timmy:** a made-up name for a highwayman. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- simulate:** assume or have the appearance or characteristics of. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- sin:** the breaking of religious law or a moral principle, especially through a willful act. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Sinbad:** the main character in the tale «Sinbad the Sailor» from the Arabian Nights (a famous collection of Persian, Indian and Arabian folk tales). Sinbad, a rich young man of Baghdad, having wasted much of his wealth in reckless, wasteful living, undertakes a number of sea voyages as a merchant and meets with various marvelous adventures. The best known are those of Roc, a huge bird that could lift elephants in its claws, and of the Old Man of the Sea. See also Old Man of the Sea in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- «**since**» **BMRs:** big middle rudiments questions which begin with «Since the last time I audited you□.□.□.» or a similar phrase. Example: «Since the last time I audited you, is there anything you have been careful

of?» See also **middle rudiments** and **BMRs** in this glossary.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

«**since**» **BMRs**:\*\*\* big middle rudiments questions which begin with «Since the last time I audited you□.□.□.» or a similar phrase. Example: «Since the last time I audited you, is there anything you have been careful of?» See also **middle rudiments** and **BMRs** in this glossary.—Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

«**since**» **mid ruds**: rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and «careful of,» and which begin with «Since the last time I audited you□.□.□.» or a similar phrase. Example: «Since the last time I audited you, is there anything you have been careful of?» The same basic questions without the «since» portion were first used mid-session to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term mid ruds (middle rudiments) was applied to «since» ruds as well. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

«**since**» **mid ruds**: rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and «careful of,» and which begin with «Since the last time I audited you□.□.□.» or a similar phrase. Example: «Since the last time I audited you, is there anything you have been careful of?» The same basic questions without the «since» portion were first used mid-session to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term mid ruds (middle rudiments) was applied to «since» ruds as well. —Academy Level IV Glossary

«**since**» **mid ruds**:\*\*\* short for middle rudiments questions which begin with «Since the last time I audited you□.□.□.» or a similar phrase. Example: «Since the last time I audited you, is there anything you have been careful of?» See also **middle rudiments** in this glossary.—Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**sinew**: tendon. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**sine wave**: a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals. [ILLUSTRATION] —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**sine wave**: a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals. [ILLUSTRATION] —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**sine wave**: a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sine wave**: a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals. This is an example of a sine wave: ((Illo)) —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Singapore**: an island off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in Southeast Asia. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Singapore**: an island off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in southeastern Asia. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Singapore**: a seaport and the capital city of the island of Singapore, which is off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in southeastern Asia. See also **Malay** in this glossary.—HEV Approved Glossary

**singing: (underworld slang)** informing; incriminating oneself and others. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**singing like a couple of canary birds:** (slang) confessing or acting as canaries (informers). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**singing like a couple of canary birds:** (slang) confessing or acting as canaries (informers). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**single-handing:** only one man, senior or junior, doing all the controlling and work of an activity. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**single-handing:** only one man, senior or junior, doing all the controlling and work of an activity. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**Sing Sing:** a New York state penitentiary at Ossining, a village in southeastern New York. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**Sing Sing:** a New York state penitentiary at Ossining, a village in southeastern New York. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Sing Sing:** a New York state penitentiary at Ossining, a village in southeastern New York. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**singular:\*\*\*** a form of a word which indicates one person, place or thing is being talked about. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**singular:** extraordinary; remarkable; exceptional. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**singularize:** make singular or single; individualize. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**sinking fund:** a fund made up of sums of money set aside from time to time and usually invested at interest, to pay a debt, meet expenses, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**sinking fund:** a fund made up of sums of money set aside from time to time and usually invested at interest, to pay a debt, meet expenses, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**sinusitis:** inflammation of one or more sinuses in the skull. (Sinuses are the cavities in the skull connecting with the nostrils). ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**sinusitis:** inflammation of one or more sinuses in the skull. (Sinuses are the cavities in the skull connecting with the nostrils.) —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**sinusitis:** inflammation of one or more sinuses in the skull. (Sinuses are the cavities in the skull connecting with the nostrils). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sinusitis:** inflammation of one or more sinuses in the skull. (Sinuses are the cavities in the skull connecting with the nostrils). —HEV Approved Glossary

**Sioux:** a group of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Sioux:** a group of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Sioux:** member of a group of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**Sioux City:** a city on the Missouri River in the state of Iowa, located in the Midwest. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

- Sioux Indians:** members of a group of Indian tribes inhabiting the northern plains of the US and southern Canada in the nineteenth century. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Sioux Indians:** members of a group of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Sioux Indians:** members of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Sioux Indians:** members of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Sioux Indians:** members of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Sioux Indians:** members of Indian tribes of the northern plains of the US and southern Canada. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- siree:** (informal) sir. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- siren:** a kind of whistle that makes a loud, piercing sound. It consists of a disk pierced with holes and rotating over a stream of compressed air, steam or the like. It is used as a warning device. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Sirius:** the brightest-appearing star in the heavens. In the early 1800s, it was discovered that Sirius had a companion star that is so dense that 1 cubic inch of it has a mass of nearly 1 ton. The two stars revolve around each other so closely that at times it is hard to separate them by telescopic means. When they revolve closely, they exchange gas which flows between their equators. This causes the two stars to look like a dumbbell. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- sis-boom-bah:** a cheer used at American sporting activities, especially athletic contests. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- sis-boom-bah:** a cheer used at American sporting activities, especially athletic contests. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary
- sissy: (colloquial)** a man or boy who acts in a way that is considered not manly. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- sissy: (colloquial)** a man or boy who acts in a way that is considered not manly. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- sissy: (colloquial)** a man or boy who acts in a way that is considered not manly. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Sister Kenny:** Elizabeth Kenny (1886 - 1952), Australian nurse who developed the «Kenny method» of treating poliomyelitis by stimulating the muscles; although it was denounced by many physicians, some clinics using the treatment were established in Australia and USA. See also **poliomyelitis** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- sisters:\*\*\*** female members of a religious community that observes the simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- sistren:** a humorously coined word meaning «sisters» used in this lecture to rhyme with brethren: brothers, chiefly used of fellow members of a church. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary



- Sitting Bull:** (1834 - 1890), American Indian chief, head of the Sioux Indians who led them in the war of 1876 - 1877 and defeated Custer's US Army at the Battle of Little Bighorn. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Sitting Bull:** (1834 - 1890) a native American leader of the Sioux tribe of Indians in the late nineteenth century. He was a chief and medicine man when the Sioux took up arms against settlers in the northern Great Plains and against US Army troops. He was present at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, when the Sioux decisively defeated the cavalry led by General George Custer. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- sitting duck:** an easy target. Because in hunting a sitting duck is an easy target, as compared to one flying. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- sitting room:** a small room in a home with sofas, chairs, etc., used for social activities, entertaining guests, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- sitzen Sie:** (German) sit down. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Six Basic Processes:** a group of processes delivered to increase the pc's ARC and raise the pc on the Tone Scale. For more information, see the book Dianetics 55! by L. Ron Hubbard. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- 6 o'clock, number three ring:** reference to a low position away from the bull's-eye on a target hit in rifle target shooting. Six o'clock refers to the position on the face of a target which would be the same as the number 6 on the face of a clock. The number three ring is the third ring from the center of the target. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- 16-inch gun:** a large, heavy gun with a barrel 16 inches in diameter. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- 16-inch gun:** a large, heavy gun with a barrel 16 inches in diameter. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- 16-inch gun:** a large, heavy gun with a barrel 16 inches in diameter. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- 16mm:** a type of cinematography film which measures 16 millimeters in width. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- 16 pounds 10:** 16 pounds and 10 shillings. See also **pounds** and **shilling** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- 16th Street:** the widest and most beautiful street in Washington, DC, 16th Street travels through the center of the city, leading to the White House. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- 603-F:** a made-up designation for a license. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- 666:** reference to the number identified with the Antichrist. Antichrist is a Biblical term often identified with a beast which has 7 heads and 10 horns described in the Old Testament, who is supposed to betoken (be a sign of) the end of the world. According to the Bible, when the Antichrist becomes visible on Earth, he will require everyone to be tattooed with a certain mark on the right hand or on the forehead in order to get a job or buy anything. The mark of the beast is either the name of the creature or the number 666 — a code number which

the numerical values of the letters in the beast's name are said to add up to. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**1682-44-ump:** a made-up name for a form. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Six Basic Processes:** (1) Two-Way Communication; (2) Elementary Straightwire; (3) Opening Procedure of 8-C; (4) Opening Procedure by Duplication; (5) Remediating Havingness; (6) Spotting Spots in Space. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Six Basic Processes:** a group of processes delivered to increase the pc's ARC and raise the pc on the Tone Scale. For further information, see the book Dianetics 55! by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Six Basic Processes:** a group of processes delivered to increase the pc's ARC and raise the pc on the Tone Scale. For further information, see the book Dianetics 55! by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Six Basic Processes:** a group of processes delivered to increase the pc's ARC and raise the pc on the Tone Scale. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sixes and eights, at:** in disorder or confusion. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**sixes and sevens: (colloquial)** in confusion or disorder. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**sixes and sevens, at:** in disorder or confusion. From a dispute in the Middle Ages between two of the craftsmen's guilds in the city of London. The Merchant Taylors and the Skinners were both founded within a few days of each other in a.d. 1327, five other guilds having already been chartered. For nearly fifty years they argued about which was to go sixth and seventh in processions. Finally, in 1484, the Lord Mayor ruled that they should take it in turns—whoever was sixth one year, would be seventh the next and so on. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**six feet of earth:** dead and buried under six feet of earth. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**six feet of earth:** death and burial under six feet of earth. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**six-gun:** a revolver from which six shots can be fired without reloading. This type of gun was used frequently during the American Civil War (1861 - 1865) and in the pioneer days of the West. See also **West** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**six-guns:** revolvers from which six shots can be fired without reloading. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**six-inch gun:** a gun with a barrel six inches in diameter. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**(six level) VI level:** of or pertaining to the actions taught at Level VI, the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. A Class VI is expected to be professionally qualified in all respects in theory, practical and auditing of the materials of Level VI. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**six of one and half a dozen of the other:** (informal) the same or nearly the same in one case as in the other. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**sixpence:** a coin of the United Kingdom, at the time of this lecture equal to six pennies. (The coin is no longer produced or used.) —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**sixpence:** a coin of the United Kingdom, formerly equal to six pennies. Ñ edited from Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**sixpence:** a coin of the United Kingdom, formerly equal to six pennies. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**sixpence:** a coin of the United Kingdom, formerly equal to six pennies. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**sixpence:** a former coin of the United Kingdom, equal to six pennies. It was about 3/4 of an inch in diameter. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sixpence:** (British) a coin of the United Kingdom, formerly equal to six pennies. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**sixpence:\*\*\*** (British) a sum of 6 pennies. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sixpence:** (British) a sum of 6 pennies. —Academy Level II Glossary

**sixpence: (British)** a sum of six pennies. ÑThe Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**sixpences:** coins of the United Kingdom, formerly equal to six pennies. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**sixpences:** coins of the United Kingdom, formerly equal to six pennies. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**six-seven:** a made-up name for a component part of the rig. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**(sixteen g) 16-G:** Journal of Scientology 16-G; Journal of Scientology was the magazine of the Hubbard Association of Scientologists, published between August 1952 and January 1955, in which Ron released much technical material as he was developing it, thus making it quickly and broadly available to Scientologists around the world. Issue 16-G was published mid-June 1953 and contained many Scientology processes and rundowns. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**(sixteen inch gun) 16-inch gun:** large, heavy gun with a barrel 16 inches in diameter. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sixteen-inch gun:** large, heavy gun with a barrel 16 inches in diameter. — Editor, from Bluejacket's Manual and Collier's Encyclopedia (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**sixteen-inch guns:** large, heavy guns with barrels 16 inches in diameter. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**sixteen-inch shell:** a very large shell with a diameter of sixteen inches. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Sixteenth and Van Buren:** made-up names for two streets which intersect. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**(sixten inch guns) 16-inch guns:** large, heavy guns with a barrel 16 inches in diameter. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**sixty-dollar question:** the critical or basic question or problem. A variation of sixty-four-dollar question (from the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940s). —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**sixty-dollar question:**\*\*\* the critical or basic question or problem. A variation of sixty-four-dollar question (from the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940's). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sixty-four dollar:** critical or basic. From the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize (won by correctly answering the «sixty-four dollar question») on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940s. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**sixty-four dollar:** critical or basic. From the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize (won by correctly answering the «sixty-four dollar question») on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940s. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**sixty-four-dollar:** critical or basic. From the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize (won by correctly answering the «sixty-four-dollar question») on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940s. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**sixty-four dollar question:** the critical or basic question or problem (from the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940s). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**sixty-four dollar question:** the critical or basic question or problem. From the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940's. —Academy Level II Glossary

**sixty-two dollar question:** a variation of the term sixty-four dollar question: the critical or basic question or problem. From the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940's. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**(six) VI:** short for Class VI Auditor, a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. This was the highest auditor classification at the time of the lecture and a Class VI was expected to be professionally qualified in all respects in theory, practical and auditing of the materials of Level VI. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**Six Ways to Nothing:** an auditing technique which invalidates barriers. One has the preclear overtly start changing the emotional context of everything around him, changing its color; and then seeing barriers through it, and seeing further and further barriers in six directions until he gets nothing, and then sit there and knows. This is done until most and all kinds and classes of barriers are thoroughly invalidated. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**sized (something) up:** (informal) formed an estimate of (a situation, person, etc.); judged. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**size, try (them) on:** consider, evaluate, do or use (them) before taking further action. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**sizzled:** burnt up with intense heat. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sjambok:** a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**sjambok:** a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**sjambok:** a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**sjambok:** a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide used in South Africa to drive cattle. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**sjambok:** like that done by or with a sjambok. A sjambok is a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide in South Africa to drive cattle. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**sjamboks:** (South African) whips traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide. —Academy Level II Glossary

**skate over:** pass by or over hurriedly. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Skeat's:** reference to an etymological English dictionary by Walter William Skeat (1835 - 1912). Skeat was a professor at Cambridge University, England from 1878 - 1912 and compiled the Etymological English Dictionary during that time. He also founded the English Dialect Society and popularized philology (the study of literary texts and other written records in order to determine their genuineness, meaning, etc.). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**skeletally:** like a skeleton, in a way that is reduced to the essential or minimal parts or numbers. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**skeleton:** any embarrassing, shameful or damaging secret. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**skeleton (in the closet):** any embarrassing, shameful or damaging secret. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**skeleton (in the closet):** any embarrassing, shameful or damaging secret. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**skeptical:** not easily convinced; doubting; questioning. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**sketch over:** scan over rapidly, in one's mind. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**skewer:** a long pin of wood or metal for inserting through meat or other food to hold or bind it in cooking. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**skid:** go quickly. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**skidded:** followed an incorrect or unprofitable course; made a mistake, erred or failed. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**skiddeded:** a humorous variation of skidded: caused to slide or slip. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**skiddy:** tending to skid or cause skidding. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**skid row:** a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless and jobless). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**skid row:** a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless and jobless). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**skid row:** a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless

and jobless). —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**skid row:** a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless and jobless). From skid road: a trail for dragging logs, hence a section of town where loggers gathered. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**skid-row:** of a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless and jobless). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**skid row:** (slang) a street or district frequented by derelicts, hoboes, drifters. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**skids:** runs or goes quickly. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**skids, hit the:** (slang) started declining or downgrading; met with failure. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**skillion:** a made-up name for a number to indicate a huge amount of something. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**skillion:** an enormous or inconceivably great number. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**skillion:** (slang) an enormous or inconceivably great number. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**skillions:** a made-up name for a number to indicate huge amounts of something. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**skillions:** a made-up name for a number to indicate huge amounts of something. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**skim ice:** a thin layer or coating of ice. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**skimp:** (colloquial) give or allow too little. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**skim-scum:** a coined word from skim: something that has been skimmed, removed from or taken off the top of something and scum: impurities that rise to the surface of a liquid; a film of material floating on the surface of a stretch of water. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**skinflint:** (slang) niggardly, miserly, stingy. From one who would skin a flint for gain or economy. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Skinner, Mr.:** an electronics specialist in the field of television and telephone systems in the London metropolitan area at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**skintillion:** a made-up name for a number to indicate a huge amount of (something). —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**skip:** pass quickly from one subject or point to another. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**skip it:** (colloquial) let the whole matter rest as it is. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**skip it:** (colloquial) let the whole matter rest as it is. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**skip it:** (colloquial) let the whole matter rest as it is. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**skip it:** (informal) forget all about it. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**skip it:** (informal) forget all about it. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**skip it:**\*\*\* (informal) forget all about it. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**skip it: (informal)** forget all about it. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**skipjack:** a game played with a toy made of the wishbone of a fowl which is contrived so that it can be made to skip automatically. —HEV Approved Glossary

**skip men:** a reference to skip tracers: investigators whose job is to locate missing persons, especially debtors. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**skip men: (informal)** also called skip tracers, investigators whose job it is to locate persons who run off without paying their bills, debts, etc.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**skip men:**\*\*\* (informal) investigators whose job it is to locate persons who run off without paying their bills, debts, etc. A variation of skip tracers. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**skipped rope:** played a children's game, or did an exercise for children and adults, in which a rope is swung over and under the standing jumper, who must leap over it each time it reaches the feet. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**skipper:** the captain of a ship, especially of a yacht or a small trading or fishing boat. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**skirting:**\*\*\* avoiding, going around the edge of or keeping distant from (something that is controversial, risky, etc.). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**skit:** shy; move lightly and rapidly. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**skitter-scatter:** (slang) moving or running rapidly; hurrying about. —Academy Level III Glossary

**skitter-scatter:** (slang) moving or running rapidly; hurrying about. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**skittery:** frightened; nervous; skittish. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**skoits:** (dialect) skirts (slang for a woman or girl). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**skoofba:** a made-up word for a chemical. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**skull-buster:** (slang) something that taxes the mind; a complicated problem. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**skunk:** a mean or despicable person. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**skunk:** (colloquial) a mean, disgusting person. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**skwumperjacks:** a made-up word. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**skyhook:** an imaginary contrivance for attachment to the sky; an imaginary means of suspension in the sky. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**skyhooks:** various lifting devices, as one hung from a helicopter, designed to lift heavy loads to distances beyond the reach of a crane. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**sky is the limit:** (informal) there is no limit. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**sky is the limit, the:** (informal) there is no limit. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sky is the limit, the:** there is no apparent limit. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Skylark:** reference to a series of science fiction novels written by E. E. Smith. See also **Smith, E. E.** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**skyratation:** a humorous variation of gyration, meaning motion in a circle or spiral; turning around; wheeling or whirling. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**skyrocket:** a rocket which ascends high into the sky before exploding, used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Skyrover:** a made-up name for a racehorse. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**skyscraper:** a relatively tall building of many stories, especially one for office or commercial use. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sky's the limit:** (informal) there are no limits, e.g., to the amount of money that can be won in a competition or to the successes that someone can gain in his work. Comparing the sky to a roof above the world that can never be reached or touched. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**sky's the limit, the:** (informal) there is no limit. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**sky-wide-and-handsome:** (slang) easily, triumphally and masterfully. Variation of the slang phrase high-wide-and-handsome. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**slab:** convert into a slab or slabs (a piece of some material that is flat, broad and fairly thick). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**slack-jawed:** with the jaw or mouth partly open and loose. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**slam:** a harsh criticism; verbal attack. —Academy Level II Glossary

**slam:** throw, push, hit or move hard with force. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**slam-bang:** (informal) with noisy violence. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**slam-banged:** (slang) attacked. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**slams:** harsh criticisms; verbal attacks. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**slander:** false reports meant to do harm to the good name and reputation of another. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**slanderous:** false, meant to do harm to the good name and reputation of another. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**slang:\*\*\*** words or phrases that are not considered to be «standard» in the language. Slang is highly informal language that is usually avoided in formal speech and writing: it consists of both new words and existing words with new meanings and is usually fresh, colorful or



- humorous, and popular for only a short time. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- slanguage:** slang; a vocabulary of slang. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- slanguage:** slang; a vocabulary of slang. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- slanguage:** slangy speech; a form of slang (jocular). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- Slan, Mick:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- slant:** viewpoint; opinion; attitude. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- slaphappy:** carefree, casual; careless, thoughtless, irresponsible. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- slap-happy:** cheerfully irresponsible. —HEV Approved Glossary
- slaphappy:** dazed or mentally impaired by or as by blows to the head. Ñ Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- slap-happy:** (slang) disoriented and stuporous, especially from being hit too often about the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- slate:** a tablet for writing on with chalk, made of a thin piece of slate: a hard rock that splits easily into thin, smooth layers. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- Slats, Bill:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- slavered:** let saliva run from the mouth; drooled. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- slaver when the bell rings:** a reference to a stimulus-response reaction or doing something on a stimulus-response basis. From the animal training experiments by Pavlov wherein he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- «slaver when the bell rings»:** coined phrase meaning «a stimulus response reaction» or «doing something on a stimulus-response basis.» It comes from the animal training experiments by Ivan Petrovich Pavlov wherein he made a dog's mouth water by always giving an artificial stimulus, such as a bell ringing, at feeding time. Soon, he found the dog's mouth watered in anticipation of food whenever the bell rang. See also **Pavlov** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- slavery:** being positioned in another's time and space. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Slavs:** people who speak slavic languages in eastern parts of Europe, such as Russia, Ukraine, Poland and others. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- sleepers:** (informal) a previously disregarded person or thing that unexpectedly achieves success, assumes importance, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**sleeper:** (informal) a previously disregarded person or thing that unexpectedly achieves success, assumes importance, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**sleeper:\*\*\*** (informal) a previously disregarded person or thing that unexpectedly achieves success, assumes importance, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Sleeping Beauty:\*\*\*** a beautiful princess, the heroine of a popular fairy tale, awakened from a charmed sleep by the kiss of the prince who is her true love. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Sleeping Beauty:** a reference to the popular fairy tale of a beautiful princess who is awakened from a charmed sleep by the kiss of the prince who is her true love. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Sleeping Beauty:** the name of a popular fairy tale of a beautiful princess who is awakened from a charmed sleep by the kiss of the prince who is her true love. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**sleeping dogs lie, let:** let well alone; if some contemplated course of action is likely to cause trouble or land you in difficulties you had better avoid it. This phrase, originated in early English literature, and was expressed by Shakespeare in the phrase «Wake not a sleeping wolf,» from the play, King Henry IV. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**sleeve, laugh up (your):** be amused but not show it; hide (your) laughter. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**sleeve, rolled up (one's):** got ready for a hard job; prepared to work hard or seriously. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, rolled up my:** (informal) prepared for action. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, rolled up my:** (informal) prepared for action. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, rolled up my:** (informal) prepared for action. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, rolled up (one's):** got ready for a hard job; prepared to work hard or seriously. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, rolled up (one's):** (informal) prepared for action. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**sleeves, rolled up their:** (informal) prepared for action. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**sleeves rolled up, with (one's):** (informal) prepared for action. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, rolls up (her thetan):** (informal) prepares for action. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, rolls up his: (informal)** prepares for action. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**sleeves, roll up (one's): (informal)** prepare for action. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sleeves, roll up (one's):** (informal) prepare for action. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**sleeves, roll up (one's): (informal)** prepare for action. —NED Approved Glossary

**sleeves, roll up (one's):** (informal) prepare for action. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**sleeves, roll up (one's): (informal)** prepare for action. —SHSBC Binder 23  
Approved Glossary

**sleeves, roll up (one's): (informal)** prepare for action. —SHSBC Binder 26  
Approved Glossary

**sleeves, roll up our:** prepare for action. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**sleeve, up (one's):** hidden or secret but ready at hand. —Academy Level IV  
Glossary

**sleeve, up (one's): (informal)** kept hidden, especially for future use against  
another. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**sleigh:** a light vehicle with runners (long, blade-like strips of metal or wood  
on which a sleigh slides), usually open and generally horse-drawn,  
used especially for transporting persons over snow or ice.—Child  
Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**sleight of hand:** skill in feats requiring quick and clever movements of the  
hands, especially for entertainment or deception. —ExDn Lectures  
Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**slew:** (past tense of slay) killed or destroyed in a violent way. —Creation of  
Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**slewed:** turned, swung or twisted around a fixed point. —SHSBC Binder 27  
Approved Glossary

**Slew Falls:** a made-up name for a city. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**slice the cake or crumble the cookie:** (colloquial) how many ways this thing  
happens; how many ways this thing goes. Variation of cut or slice the  
cake and how the cookie crumbles. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved  
Glossary

**slick as a whistle:** completely and entirely clean; without fault or error.  
—Academy Level IV Glossary

**slick as a whistle:** completely and entirely clean; without fault or error.  
—SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**slicked up:** (colloquial) made smart, neat or tidy. —9th ACC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary

**slicker:** (informal) a sly, tricky person. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**slicker:** (slang) fool; trick. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**slicker:** (slang) fool; trick. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**slickered:** defeated by being slick (smooth and clever; smart). —SHSBC  
Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**slicker than any platter:** a coined expression meaning cleaner than or  
better than anything. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April  
1991

**slicker than any platter:** a coined expression meaning cleaner than or  
better than anything. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**slicker than a whistle:** (slang) very smoothly done; well done. A variation of  
slick as a whistle. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**slickity-slock:** a made-up word rhyming with tickety-tock. —SHSBC Binder  
20 Approved Glossary

**slide out of it:** (figurative) pass quietly and secretly; go unregarded.  
—SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**slide rule:** a device for performing mathematical calculations, consisting  
essentially of a ruler having a sliding piece moving along it, both  
marked with graduated scales: now largely replaced by the electronic

calculator. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**slide rules:** instruments for quick figuring. A slide rule is made up of a ruler with a central sliding piece, both marked with scales. —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**slighting:** derogatory and disparaging; belittling. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**slingo:** a coined expression for a slang language, combining the words slang and lingo. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**slingo:** a coined expression for a slang language, combining the words slang and lingo. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**slings:** ropes or chains attached to any heavy article to lift it. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**slings and arrows of misfortune:** an allusion to lines from William Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet (ca. 1601), in which Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, revenges the death of his father. The greatness of this play lies in the unique and thoughtful nature of Hamlet whose temper is philosophical rather than active. He has a preoccupation with the nature and consequences of man's actions which has led critics to call him «the first modern man.» Hamlet contemplates life and death in the following lines of this play: / «To be, or not to be: that is the question: / Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer / The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, / Or to take arms against a sea of troubles / And by opposing end them?» / The expression is used figuratively in this lecture to mean the «assaults or tribulations of life.» —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**slingshot:** of or pertaining to a Y-shaped stick with an elastic strip between the prongs for shooting stones and other small missiles. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**slinky:** sneaky in movement. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**slip:** a woman's undergarment of any of various lengths, serving as a lining for a dress. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**slipped a cable or two:** become irrational or insane. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**slipped disc:** the loosening of one of the discs between the vertebrae of the spine, causing painful pressure on the spinal nerves. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**slipped disk:** a loosened intervertebral disk (a round, flat mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent bones in the backbone or spinal column [vertebrae]), causing painful pressure on the spinal nerves. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**slipped (one's) mind:** was forgotten. —Academy Level II Glossary

**slipped (someone's) mind:** was forgotten. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**slippery: (British)** quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**slippery: (colloquial)** nimble, sly; sharp, quick. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**slippiest: (British)** quickest; most alert; sharpest. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**slippily: (British)** quickly; alertly; sharply. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**slippily:** (chiefly British) quickly; alertly; sharply. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**slippy:** (**chiefly British**) quickly; alertly; sharply. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**slippiness:** (colloquial) being slippery (tending to slip away, as from a grasp). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**slipping up:**\*\*\* making a mistake; being in error. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**slippy:** (1) unstable, uncertain, insecure; that cannot be relied upon as lasting or assured. (2) (British) quick; alert; sharp. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**slippy:** (**British**) quick; alert; sharp. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (**British**) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (**British**) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (**British**) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (**British**) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (British) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (**chiefly British**) quick; alert; sharp. —Academy Level III Glossary

**slippy:** (chiefly British) quick; alert; sharp. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**slippy:** (**chiefly British**) quick; alert; sharp. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** (chiefly British) quick; alert; sharp. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**slippy:** (**chiefly British**) requiring quickness alertness, sharpness. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**slippy:**\*\*\* (colloquial) slippery (tending to slip away, as from a grasp). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**slippy:** (colloquial) slippery (tending to slip away, as from a grasp). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**slippy:** slippery. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**slippy:** unstable, uncertain, insecure. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**slippy:** unstable, uncertain, insecure; that cannot be relied upon as lasting or assured. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**slipshod:** careless, as in appearance or workmanship. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**slipstick:** (slang) a slide rule. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**slip 'twixt cup and preclear, many a:** a variation of the expression there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip: a plan, intention, etc., may easily go wrong before it is fully carried out; nothing is certain until it is actually obtained or fulfilled. From a Greek legend of Ancaeus, the son of Zeus, in which it is said that while planting a vineyard, he was told by a soothsayer that he would never drink of its wine. As soon as the grapes were ripe, he squeezed the juice into a cup and raising it to his lips, mocked the seer, who retorted with the phrase «there's many a slip between the cup and the lip.» At that moment it was announced that a wild boar was ravaging the land. Ancaeus set down the cup, leaving the wine untasted, hurried out and was killed by the boar. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**slipway:** a docking place for a ship; pier. Also called slip. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**Slobithgovia, Upper:** a made-up name for a place. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Slobovia:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Slobovia:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Slobovia, Lower:** a made-up name for a place. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Slobovia, Lower:** a made-up name for a place. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Slobovia, Lower:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Slobovia, Lower:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Slobovia, lower South:** a made-up name for a place. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Slobovia, lower South:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Slocum, Round-the-World:** Joshua Slocum (1844 - 1910), American sea captain who, from 1895 to 1898, is believed to have been the first to single-handedly voyage around the world. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**slogged:** worked hard; labored. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**slogging:** hard striking or hard hitting. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**slop: (figurative)** nonsense; rubbish. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**slop:** (figurative) nonsense; rubbish. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**slop:** move in an idle, lazy, casual or slovenly manner. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**slop:** plod or tramp awkwardly as if walking through mud. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**slop-around:** (colloquial) an aimless wandering; a slovenly manner of moving; a messing about. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**slope arms:** (military) a position between perpendicular and horizontal. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**slope arms:** (military) a position between perpendicular and horizontal. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**slope formula:** a mathematical method for calculating the slope (slant or inclination of a line with respect to the horizontal) of a straight line or a section of a curve. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**slope formula:** a mathematical method for calculating the slope (slant or inclination of a line with respect to the horizontal) of a straight line or a section of a curve. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**slop off:** (colloquial) wander aimlessly, move in a slovenly manner. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**slopping up:** (dialect) lapping up greedily or noisily; gobbling up. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**sloppy:\*\*** careless; loose. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sloppy:** careless; loose. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**slot:** (colloquial) a position in a group, series, sequence, etc. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**slot:** (Scottish) a hollow in a hill or between two ridges. Used figuratively. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**sloth:** a very slow-moving mammal of South and Central America that lives in trees. Sloths hang upside down from tree branches. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**slough:** (slang) strike (someone) heavily. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**sloughest:** a humorous variation of the slang term slough (strike heavily), adding -est which is an archaic ending for a word. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**slough of despond:** any serious depression or discouragement. From Pilgrim's Progress, a novel written as an allegory by John Bunyan (1628 - 1688, English author). The story is about the spiritual life of man. Every character, location or incident in the story bears a picture-creating name, such as the Slough of Despond, a deep swamp in which the main character gets bogged down and gets rescued by another character named Help. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**slovenly:** careless in appearance, habits, work, etc.; untidy; slipshod. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**Sloveronians:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**slow freight:** any load or burden that moves, flows, proceeds without rapidity or at less than usual speed. Used figuratively in the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**slow freight:** slowly; at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**slow-freight:** slow-moving. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**slow freight:** someone or something that moves slowly or at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**slow freight:** something or someone that moves slowly or at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**slow freight:** something or someone that moves slowly or at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**slow freight:** something or someone that moves slowly or at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**slow freight:** something which moves slowly. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**slow (something) in:** enter (something) in a way which would not readily stir or move someone to some negative emotion (especially anger, revenge, etc.). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**slow take:** (informal) slow understanding or learning of something new. —NED Approved Glossary

**slug:** a piece of lead or other metal for firing from a gun. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**slug:** (colloquial) hit hard, especially with the fist or a bat. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**slug:** (slang) a fight; a battle. —Academy Level II Glossary

**slug:** (slang) a fight; a battle. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**slug:** trudge, fight or push onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**slug:** trudge, fight or push onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**slug:** trudge, fight or push onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**sluggards:** habitually lazy or idle people. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**slugged up:** made inert or sluggish. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**slugged up:** trudged, fought or pushed onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**slugging:** (colloquial) hitting hard, especially with the fist or a bat. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**slugging:** trudging, fighting or pushing onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**slugging:** trudging, fighting or pushing onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**slugging:** trudging, fighting or pushing onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**slugs:** pieces of metal shaped like and used in place of coins in automatic coin machines; especially, such substitute coins when used illegally. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**slumbosis:** a made-up word rhyming with lumbosis. See also **lumbosis** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**slumming:** visiting or frequenting a place, group or amusement spot considered to be low in social status. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90



**slurp:** (slang) a loud sipping or sucking sound. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**slurp:** (slang) of or pertaining to eating or drinking noisily. Used figuratively in the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**smallpox:** a disease causing a high fever and sores on the skin that often leave pitted scars. It is very contagious, but vaccination has made it rare in most parts of the world. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**smallpox:** a highly contagious virus disease causing fever, vomiting, and pus-filled sores on the skin that often leave pitted scars, or pockmarks. Smallpox has occurred in epidemics throughout history. A vaccination was developed and widely employed against this disease in the late eighteenth century. Through the use of vaccination the disease was becoming milder and rarer but cases were still being reported annually at the time of this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**smallpox:** an acute, highly contagious virus disease characterized by prolonged fever, vomiting, and pustular (of a swelling filled with pus) eruptions that often leave pitted scars, or pockmarks, when healed. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**smallpox:** an acute, highly contagious virus disease characterized by prolonged fever, vomiting, and pustular (of a swelling filled with pus) eruptions that often leave pitted scars, or pockmarks, when healed. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Smaltz, Ebenezer:** a made-up name. —Academy Level III Glossary

**smart:\*\*\*** quick or prompt in action, as persons. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**smart:** quick or prompt in action, as persons. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**smart:** quick or prompt in action, as persons. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**smash:** an overwhelming popular success. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**smash:** broken to pieces from a violent blow or collision. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**smash: (informal)** something that is overwhelmingly successful or popular. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**smasheroo:** (slang) something very large, extraordinary or remarkable. A combination of the word smash (meaning as above) and the ending -eroo, a humorous slang suffix. And an auditor who has a hard time confronting also has a hard time asking for a real smasheroo. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**smear:** an attempt to damage a reputation. —Oxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**smear campaign:** a campaign to tarnish the reputation of a public figure, especially by vilification or innuendo. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**smell a mouse:** (colloquial) a variation of smell a rat: suspect that something is wrong, that someone is trying to deceive one, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

- smell a mouse:** (colloquial) a variation of smell a rat: suspect that something is wrong, that someone is trying to deceive one, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- smell a mouse:** (slang) variation of the phrase smell a rat, which means to suspect that something is wrong, that someone is trying to deceive one. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990
- smellio:** a humorous reference to the faculty or sense of smelling; used to rhyme with visio. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- smelly:\*\*** appearing to be dishonest; suggesting evil or corruption. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- smelly:** suspicious. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- SMERSH:** Russian abbreviation for smert' shpionam: literally, death to spies. The popular name of the Russian counterespionage organization, originating during the war of 1939 - 1945, which is responsible for maintaining security within the Soviet armed and intelligence services. The word is used in this lecture to denote the World Federation of Mental Health and National Association of Mental Health networks, due to their links with intelligence and government agencies. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- SMERSH:** Russian abbreviation for smert' shpionam: literally, death to spies. The popular name of the Russian counter-espionage organization, originating during the war of 1939 - 1945, which is responsible for maintaining security within the Soviet armed and intelligence services. The word is used in this lecture to denote the World Federation of Mental Health and National Association of Mental Health networks, due to their links with intelligence and government agencies. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary
- SMI:\*\*** abbreviation for Scientology Missions International. See **Scientology Missions International** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- SMI:** abbreviation for Scientology Missions International, the Mother Church for missions. This management organization is fully responsible for establishing new missions and for keeping all missions in-ethics, in-tech and on-policy. See also **mission** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- smick-smack:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- smidges:** a coined word to rhyme with ridges. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- smiots:** a made-up word which rhymes with riots. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- smiots:** a made-up word which rhymes with riots. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Smite, Mrs.:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Smith:** Ian Smith (1919 - ) Rhodesian (Zimbabwe) politician. As a member of the white supremacist Rhodesian Front party, he became prime minister (1964) and in 1965 declared Rhodesia independent from Britain. He maintained minority white rule until the election of a black prime minister in 1979. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Smith:** Ian Smith (1919 - ) Rhodesian (Zimbabwe) politician. As a member of the white supremacist Rhodesian Front party, he became prime minister (1964) and in 1965 declared Rhodesia independent from

- Britain. He maintained minority white rule until the election of a black prime minister in 1979. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Smith:** Ian Smith (1919 - ), Rhodesian (Zimbabwe) politician. As a member of the white supremacist Rhodesian Front party, he became prime minister (1964) and in 1965 declared Rhodesia independent from Britain. He maintained minority white rule until the election of a black prime minister in 1979. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Smith, E. E.:** (1890 - 1965) chemist and science fiction writer who wrote such books as: Skylark Three (1948), Skylark of Valeron (1949) and Skylark of Space (1950). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- smithereens:** (colloquial) small fragments or broken pieces; bits. —Academy Level II Glossary
- smithereens:** small pieces; bits. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Smith, Pete:** (1892 - 1979) American producer of punchy one-reel shorts on any and every subject from 1935 to the fifties, all narrated by «a Smith named Pete». He won a special Academy Award (any of the annual achievement awards given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences) in 1953 for his witty and pungent observations on the American scene. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Smith's:** a bookstore chain in Great Britain. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- Smith's:** a bookstore chain in Great Britain. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- Smith's:** a bookstore chain in Great Britain. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Smithsonian:** the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, founded to increase and spread knowledge by providing money for scientific research and publication, and exhibits of discoveries and inventions. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Smithsonian Institute:** an institution and museum founded in 1846 in Washington, DC by a bequest of James Smithson (ca. 1765 - 1829), English scientist. Branches of the Institution cover a wide range of fields in the arts and sciences. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Smithsonian Institute:** institution and museum founded in 1846 in Washington, DC by a bequest of James Smithson (ca. 1765 - 1829), English scientist: branches of the Institution cover a wide range of fields in the arts and sciences. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Smitty:** humorous reference to Ian Smith. See **Smith** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- smoke:** something that clouds or is meant to confuse or hide an issue. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- smoke, blow up in:** be destroyed completely. A variation of go up in smoke. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- smoked (something) out:** forced into public view or knowledge; revealed. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- smoked up:** eager; excited. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- smoke, goes all up in:** disappears. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary
- smoke, goes up in:** fails or is unsuccessful. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- smoke, goes up in:** fails or is unsuccessful. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**smoke, goes up in:** (slang) fails or becomes unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**smoke, goes up in:** (slang) fails or is unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**smoke, going right up in:** failing or becoming unsuccessful. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**smoke, going up in:** failing or being unsuccessful. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**smoke, going up in:** (slang) becoming unsuccessful; terminating without producing a result. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**smoke, going up in:** (slang) becoming unsuccessful; terminating without producing a result. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**smoke, going up in:** (slang) failing or being unsuccessful. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**smoke, going up in:** (slang) failing or being unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** be unsuccessful; terminate without producing a result. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** fail or be unsuccessful. —Academy Level II Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) become unsuccessful; terminate without producing a result. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) become unsuccessful; terminate without producing a result. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) become unsuccessful; terminate without producing a result. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) fail or be unsuccessful. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) fail or be unsuccessful. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) fail or be unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) fail or be unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** (slang) fail or be unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**smoke, go up in:** terminate without producing a result. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**smoke, has gone up in:** (slang) has failed or has been unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**smoke into the air, throwing:** a variation of kicking up a dust, causing trouble, complaining or acting in a noisy manner. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**smoke (the whole thing) out:\*\*\*** (informal) find out the facts about (the whole thing). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**smoke, went up in:** became unsuccessful; terminated without producing a result. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990

**smoke, went up in:** (slang) failed or was unsuccessful. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Smokey:** a staff member at the time of this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Smokey:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Smokey:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**smoking:** moving very rapidly. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**smooth:** (colloquial) polished; competent. —Academy Level III Glossary

**smoothie:**\*\*\* (informal) a person who has a winningly polished manner. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**smoothie:** (informal) a person who has a winningly polished manner. —Academy Level II Glossary

**smoothie:** (informal) a person who has a winningly polished manner. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**smoothie:** (slang) a man who speaks, behaves, etc., in a polished manner, often insincerely, especially in trying to impress or court a woman. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**smoothie:** (slang) a person who is attractive, pleasant, and full of finesse. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**smorce:** a made-up word rhyming with «force.» —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**smote:** struck down, injured or slain. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**smother:** keep back; check; suppress. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**smouthily:** humorous pronunciation of smoothly. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**smush:** (dialect) a messy pulp. Used figuratively in this lecture. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**smush:** (dialect) mash; crush. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**smush:** (informal) mash or push, especially to push down or in; compress. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**SmykesÑSykeses, Bill:** a made-up name for general public. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Smyrna:** a seaport in west Turkey, on the Aegean Sea. Now called Izmir. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Smyrna:** a Turkish port and trading center on the eastern coast of the Aegean Sea. It has been the scene of numerous battles since 627 b.c. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Smyrna:** a Turkish port and trading center on the eastern coast of the Aegean Sea with a large fig packing and shipping industry. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**snaffle:** (British slang) appropriate for one's own use, especially by devious means; purloin. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**snaffled:** (colloquial) purloined or snitched. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**snag:** an unexpected or hidden obstacle, difficulty, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**snake:** a long, bending rod of wire in a spiral, used by a plumber to clear blocked pipes, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**snake:\*\*\*** move with a snakelike motion; crawl. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Snake Men:** one of the classifications of invader forces. See also **invader force** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**snake pit:** an intensely chaotic or disagreeable place or situation. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**snake pits:** intensely chaotic or disagreeable places or situations. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**snakeroot:** a name given to several plants, the roots of which are supposed to resemble snakes, or to be a cure for snake bite. The roots are of slight value for snake bite, but do possess medicinal properties though fraudulently peddled as a cure for many ills. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**snakeroot oil:** a reference to snake oil, any of various preparations advertised as medicine supposed to cure certain ailments, such as rheumatism, colds, baldness, etc., formerly sold by peddlers posing as scientists, doctors, or the like. Snakeroot is any of various plants whose roots have been regarded as a remedy for snakebites. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**snap and pop:** briskly and efficiently. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**snap and pop:** get moving, briskly and efficiently.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**snap and pop:** get moving, briskly and efficiently. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**snap and pop:** moving, briskly and efficiently. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**snap and pop and come out of it:** a variation of snap out of it: change suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; recover quickly or regain one's senses. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**snap (one) out of it:** change suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; recover quickly or regain one's senses. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**snap out of it:** change suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; recover quickly or regain one's senses. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**snapped:** caused to move suddenly and smartly. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**snapping out of it:\*\*\*** changing suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; recovering quickly or regaining one's senses. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**snappy:** (colloquial) brisk, vigorous or lively. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Snappy's Grill:** name of a restaurant. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**snap (someone) up:** seize with or take, buy or obtain as with a quick bite or grab. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**snap terminals with:** collapse into or identify oneself with something or someone. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**snap them right out of it:** change (them) suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; make (them) recover quickly or regain (their) senses. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**snap them right out of it:** change (them) suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; make (them) recover quickly or regain (their) senses. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**snap (them) right out of it:** make (them) recover quickly or rapidly regain (their) senses. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**snap to:** shape up. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**snap to:** shape up. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**snap to it:** hurry; go faster; make it snappy (quick; energetic). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Snarks:** surface-to-surface guided missiles which are launched from the ground or ships at surface targets. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**snarled up:\*\*\*** jammed or tangled. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**snarly:\*\*\*** spoken or uttered in a bad-tempered way. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**snarly:** tangled, confused. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**snarly:** tangling, confusing. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**snattery:** a made-up word which rhymes with nattery. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Snead:** Sam Snead (1912 - ), American professional golf player. During his forty years as a golfer he won over one hundred tourneys. He became known as «Slammin' Sam» for his powerful drives and smooth, natural swing. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Snead, Sam:** (1912 - ) American professional golf player. During his forty years as a golfer he won over one hundred tourneys. He became known as «Slammin' Sam» for his powerful drives and smooth, natural swing. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Snead, Sam:** (1912 - ) American professional golf player. During his forty years as a golfer he won over one hundred tourneys. He became known as «Slammin' Sam» for his powerful drives and smooth, natural swing. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sneaked:** moved quietly and stealthily so as to avoid being seen or heard. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**sneaking:** secret; not generally avowed (said or admitted openly or frankly) as a feeling, notion, suspicion, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**sneaking feeling:\*\*\*** a slight or increasing feeling that something is probable or likely. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sneaking suspicion:** a slight or increasing feeling that something is probable or likely. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**sneeresque:** a coined word from sneer (a look or words expressing scorn or contempt) and -esque (a suffix indicating style, manner or distinctive character).—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**sneeresque:** a coined word from sneer, a look or words expressing scorn or contempt and -esque, a suffix indicating style, manner or distinctive character. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**sneeresque:\*\*\*** a coined word from sneer (a look or words expressing scorn or contempt) and -esque (a suffix indicating style, manner or distinctive character). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sneers:\*\*\*** scornful or sarcastic looks, remarks, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**snenzenes:** a made-up word which rhymes with benzenes. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**snick:\*\*\*** a sharp noise; a click. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**snick:** suddenly; quickly; crisply. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Snider:** a rifle invented by Jacob Snider and adopted by the British in 1867 for use in warfare. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**sniff out:** hunt or drive from hiding; bring out into the open; search for and find. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**sniff out:** hunt or drive from hiding; bring out into the open; search for and find. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**sniff out:** perceive, as if by smell; suspect. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**sniggly:** stealthy or sly. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Snikwick, George:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**snip:** cut with small, quick strokes. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**snipe:** (slang) an engine-room hand, aircraft mechanic or other below-decks crew member. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**sniper:** a person, especially a soldier, who shoots from a hidden position at individuals of an enemy force. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sniper:** a person, especially a soldier, who shoots from a hidden position at individuals of an enemy force. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**sniper:** a person, especially a soldier, who shoots from a hidden position at individuals of an enemy force. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**snipes:** makes sly critical remarks attacking a person or thing. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**snit:** a fit of anger, resentment, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**snit:** (slang) a fit of rage or bad temper; a tantrum. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**snit, flew another:** (slang) had another violent outburst of rage or bad temper. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**snitsa:** a made-up word which rhymes with itsa. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**snivelling:** speaking or acting in a whining, tearful or weakly emotional manner. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Snodbump, Professor:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary



**Snodgrass, Mrs.:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 28  
Approved Glossary

**Snodgrass, Senator:** a made-up name for a senator. —NED Approved  
Glossary

**snogged up:** tangled up. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**snoopy: (informal)** inclined to pry into the private affairs of others. —SHSBC  
Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**snoose:** a preparation of pulverized tobacco (snuff), especially a strong  
moist kind. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**snoose: (slang)** snuff, especially a strong moist kind. —SHSBC Binder 12  
Approved Glossary

**snoot:** a metal mask with a cylinder or cone that fits over a spotlight and  
restricts the illumination to a fixed circular area. —SHSBC Binder 29  
Approved Glossary

**snoot: (colloquial)** the nose. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**snop:** a made-up word for a thing. —HEV Approved Glossary

**snopped:** stricken sharply and smartly; broken in this way. —HEV Approved  
Glossary

**snoring: (figuratively)** spending or passing time in snoring (sleeping  
heavily). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**snot-nosed: (informal)** saucy; impudent; conceited. —SHSBC Binder 20  
Approved Glossary

**snotty: (informal)** snobbish; arrogant. —Class VIII #2, Approved November  
1990

**snotty: (informal)** snobbish; arrogant. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**snotty: (slang)** angry, curt, short-tempered. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved  
Glossary

**snowball:** grow larger rapidly, like a ball of snow rolling downhill. —OEC -  
Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**snowball's chance, a:** short for a snowball's chance in hell, no possibility  
whatever. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**snowed in:** covered, shut in or imprisoned with or as with snow, used  
figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**snow glasses:** glasses or goggles to guard against snow-blindness caused  
by the reflection of light from snow. NChambers Twentieth Century  
Dictionary (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**snubbed:** rejected or humiliated by being treated scornfully or in an  
unfriendly way. NOxford American Dictionary. (edited for part of  
speech.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**snufflacate:** a made-up word with no particular meaning. —SHSBC Binder 9  
Approved Glossary

**snuff, up to: (informal)** in good order or condition; as good as expected.  
—Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**snuff, up to: (informal)** in good order or condition; as good as expected.  
—Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**SO #1:** abbreviation for Standing Order #1. The standing orders were a  
series of directions given by L. Ron Hubbard in regard to the  
handling of public and general incoming mail sent to him. Standing  
Order #1 directed that all mail addressed to LRH would be received  
by him. These standing orders are also applied by the Executive  
Director International in regard to mail and letters sent to him by

- staff and public. A box is provided in organizations for staff and public to place letters to the Executive Director International. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- SO:** abbreviation for Sea Organization. See **Sea Org** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- SO:** see **Sea Org** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- so-and-so:** (colloquial) some person or some thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- so-and-so:\*\*\*** some person or some thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- so-and-so:** some person or some thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —Academy Level II Glossary
- so-and-so:** some person or some thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —Academy Level III Glossary
- so-and-so:** some person or some thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary
- so-and-so:** some person or some thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- so-and-so:** some person or thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- so-and-so:** some person or thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- soapbox:** of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a speaker or speech from a soapbox: any improvised platform used by a person making an informal, often impassioned speech to a street audience, as on a current, controversial issue. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- soap opera:** (colloquial) a radio or TV drama presented day after day in a series of melodramatic and sentimental episodes. Originally many of the sponsors of these dramas were soap companies. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- soap opera:** (colloquial) a radio or TV drama presented day after day in a series of melodramatic and sentimental episodes. Originally many of the sponsors of these dramas were soap companies. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- sober:** not exaggerated or distorted. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- Social Coordination:** the name of a former organizational unit of the Church which handled social betterment activities. Those functions are now under the Association for Better Living and Education International (ABLE Int), the organization responsible for assisting the expansion of the different social betterment activities using the technology of L. Ron Hubbard. See also **Narconon, Applied Scholastics** and **Way To Happiness, The** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- social democracy:** a political philosophy advocating the gradual transition to socialism by democratic processes. (Socialism is a theory or system of social organization by which the means of production and distribution are owned, managed or controlled by the government or

by associations of workers.) Compare **communism** in this glossary. —Scintology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**social democrat:** a member or supporter of a Social Democratic Party (a political party advocating the gradual transition to socialism by democratic processes). See also **socialistic** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —Academy Level II Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**socialism:** a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**socialism**: a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —HEV Approved Glossary

**socialism**: a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**socialism**: a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**socialist**: an advocate or supporter of socialism, any of various theories or systems of the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution by society or the community rather than by private individuals, with all members of the society or the community sharing in the work and the products. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**socialist**: an advocate or supporter of socialism, any of various theories or systems of the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution by society or the community rather than by private individuals, with all members of the society or the community sharing in the work and the products. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**socialist**: an advocate or supporter of socialism, any of various theories or systems of the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution by society or the community rather than by private individuals, with all members of the society or the community sharing in the work and the products. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**socialist**: of or having to do with socialism, a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**socialist**: of or having to do with socialism, a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**socialistic**: having to do with socialism—any of various theories or systems of the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution by society or the community rather than by private individuals, with all members of the society or the community sharing in the work and the products. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**socialistic**: of or having to do with socialism, a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**socialistically**: characteristic of socialism, a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of

- the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- socialists:** advocates or supporters of socialism, any of various theories or systems of the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution by society or the community rather than by private individuals, with all members of the society or the community sharing in the work and the products. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- socialists:** advocates or supporters of socialism, any of various theories or systems of the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution by society or the community rather than by private individuals, with all members of the society or the community sharing in the work and the products. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- socialists:** advocates or supporters of socialism. See also **socialism** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- socialists:**\*\*\* followers or adherents of the practice of socialism, a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- socialization:** the action of training (an individual) for society or a social environment. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- social machinery:** action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. ÑTechnical Dictionary and Editor (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- social machinery:** action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. —Academy Level III Glossary
- social machinery:** action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. —Academy Level II Glossary
- social machinery:** action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- social machinery:** action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- social machinery:**\*\*\* action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- social sciences:** any of several studies, as economics or political science, dealing with society and the activity of its members. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- social sciences:** any of the several studies, as history, economics, civics, etc., dealing with the structure of society and the activity of its members. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- social sciences:** the study of people, their activities, their customs and their institutions in relationships to others. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

- Social Security:** a program of old age, unemployment, health, disability and survivors insurance maintained by the US federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Social Security:** a program of old-age, unemployment, health, disability and survivors insurance maintained by the US federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- social security:** a system whereby the state provides financial assistance for those citizens whose income is inadequate or nonexistent, owing to disability, unemployment, old age, etc., through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91
- social security:** a system whereby the state provides financial assistance for those citizens whose income is inadequate or nonexistent, owing to disability, unemployment, old age, etc., through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- social security:** financial assistance received by those citizens whose income is inadequate or nonexistent, owing to disability, unemployment, old age, etc. It is financed through compulsory payments to the state by specific employer and employee groups. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- social security:** measures by which the US government provides economic assistance to persons faced with unemployment, disability or old age, financed by assessment of employers and employees. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Social Security card:** a card identifying a person as a participant in Social Security, a program of old age, unemployment, health, disability and survivors' insurance maintained by the US federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Social Security card:** a card identifying a person as a participant in Social Security, a program of old age, unemployment, health, disability and survivors insurance maintained by the US federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —Clearing Congress No. 1NThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- Social Security card:** a card identifying a person as a participant in Social Security, a program of old age, unemployment, health, disability and survivors insurance maintained by the US federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Social Security card:\*\*\*** a card identifying a person as a participant in Social Security, a program of old age, unemployment, health, disability and survivors insurance maintained by the US federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Social Security card:** a card identifying a person as a participant in Social Security. See also **Social Security** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Society for the Conservation of Ancient Muskets Used in the Dingaan Campaign:** a made-up name for a society. Dingaan is the Dutch spelling of the Zulu name Dingane, (d. 1840), the name of a Zulu chieftain. In 1837, he permitted a group of Dutch to settle in Natal (a province of South Africa) and then massacred them. The victory the next year by which the death of the Dutch settlers was avenged is annually commemorated in South Africa on 16 December as Dingaan's Day. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Society for the Conservation of Ancient Muskets Used in the Dingaan Campaign:** a made-up name for a society. Dingaan is the Dutch spelling of the Zulu name Dingane, (d. 1840), the name of a Zulu chieftain. In 1837, he permitted a group of Dutch to settle in Natal (a province of South Africa) and then massacred them. The victory the next year by which the death of the Dutch settlers was avenged is annually commemorated in South Africa on 16 December as Dingaan's Day. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Society for the Dissemination of Cats:** a made-up name for a society. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Society for the Prevention of Epilepsy and the Help of Epileptic Children:** a made-up name for a society. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Society for the Punishment and Vivisection of Epileptic Children:** a made-up name for a society. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Society to Preserve the Rifles Used in the Dingaan War:** a made-up name for a society. See also **Society for the Conservation of Ancient Muskets Used in the Dingaan Campaign** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Society to Preserve the Rifles Used in the Dingaan War:** a made-up name for a society. See also **Society for the Conservation of Ancient Muskets Used in the Dingaan Campaign** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**socio-economic:** of or involving both social and economic factors. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**sociology:** the science of human society and of social relations, organization and change; specifically, the study of the beliefs, values, etc., of societal groups and of the processes governing social phenomena. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**sociology:** the study of the origin, development, organization and functioning of human society. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sock:** (slang) hit or strike with force. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sock:** (slang) hit or strike with force. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**sock:\*\* (slang)** to hit or strike with force. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**socked:** (slang) hit or struck with force. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**socket:** fit (something) into a hollow part. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**SOCONY:** abbreviation for Standard Oil Company of New York. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Socrates:** (470?-399 b.c.) Greek philosopher. He left no writings of his own; his philosophy was made known through the writings of his disciple Plato. His doctrines are the basis of idealistic philosophy, and have profoundly influenced philosophic thought through succeeding centuries. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Socrates:** (470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Socrates:** (470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Socrates:** (470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Socrates:** (470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison, hemlock. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Socrates:** (470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Socrates:** (470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Socrates:** (470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred



- from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Socrates:** (470?-399 b.c.) Greek philosopher who profoundly influenced philosophical thought. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Socrates:** (ca. 469 - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher and teacher who believed in a «demon» whose voice warned him whenever he was about to make a wrong decision. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Socrateses:** persons similar to Socrates (469 - 399 b.c.), ancient Greek philosopher who was the teacher of Plato. Socrates said that an oracle of the gods had pronounced him the wisest of all people, because he knew how little he knew. He sought to arouse a love of truth and virtue by demonstrating a right method of attaining truth. The Socratic method was by skillful cross-examination to expose the inadequacy of supposed knowledge and by masterly guidance to show the way to a sounder knowledge. Socrates taught that knowledge was virtue and held that no man intentionally does wrong. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- sod:** (British slang) a chap; a fellow; a guy. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- sod:** (British slang) a chap; fellow; guy. —NED Approved Glossary
- sod:** (British slang) a chap; fellow; guy. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- sod:** (British slang) a chap; fellow; guy. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- sod:** (British slang) a chap; fellow; guy. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- sod:** (British slang) an objectionable or contemptible person. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- sod:** (British slang) chap; fellow; guy. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- sod:** (slang) an objectionable or contemptible person. —Academy Level III Glossary
- soda crackers:** a light, crisp cracker, usually salted, prepared from dough made of flour, water and leavening. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition
- soda fountain:** a counter with equipment for making and serving soft drinks, sodas, sundaes, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary
- soda fountain:** a counter with equipment for making and serving soft drinks, sodas, sundaes, etc. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- soda pop:** a flavored, carbonated soft drink (nonalcoholic), especially as sold in tightly capped bottles or in cans. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- sodden:** rendered (the faculties) dull or stupid; deprived of vivacity or freshness. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Sodium Amytal:** (trademark) a white, odorless, powdery salt, used as a sedative and hypnotic. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**sodium bichloride:** a made-up name for a chemical. —SHSBC Binder 30  
Approved Glossary

**sodium nitrate:** a water-soluble crystalline compound used in fertilizers, explosives, curing meat, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sodium pentothal:** a yellowish-white drug injected intravenously as a general anesthetic and hypnotic. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**sodium pentothal:** a yellowish-white drug injected intravenously as a general anesthetic and hypnotic. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Sodium Pentothal: (trademark)** a yellowish-white powder injected into the veins in solution as a general anesthetic and hypnotic; used in psychiatry and in surgery. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Sodom and Gomorrah:** the two evil cities that God destroyed with a rain of fire and brimstone (sulfur). Before the destruction, God sent two angels in the form of men to advise all good men to leave the evil towns. God's messengers found only one good man, Lot, whom they transported from Sodom to the countryside with his wife and daughters, warning them not to look back. When Lot's wife, not heeding the warning, looked back, she became a pillar of salt. From the Book of Genesis in the Bible. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Sodom and Gomorrah:** the two evil cities that God destroyed with a rain of fire and brimstone (sulfur). Before the destruction, God sent two angels in the form of men to advise all good men to leave the evil towns. God's messengers found only one good man, Lot, whom they transported from Sodom to the countryside with his wife and daughters, warning them not to look back. When Lot's wife, not heeding the warning, looked back, she became a pillar of salt. From the Book of Genesis in the Bible. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**sods:** (slang) objectionable or contemptible persons. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**soft-headed:** stupid or foolish. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**soft in the head:** stupid or foolish. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**soft pedal:** a pedal used to soften or dampen the tone of a musical instrument, as a piano. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**software:** the designs, instructions, routines, and other printed matter required for the operation of a computer or other automatic machine. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sogging:** a coined word from socking, driving or thrusting (in or into something) and slogging, working hard (at something). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**so help me God:** (colloquial) an expression used to give emphasis to a wish, hope, intention, etc. From the phrase used when swearing to tell the truth in a court of law. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Soho:** a district in the West End of London, noted for its foreign population, prostitutes and restaurants, and latterly for its night clubs, striptease shows, pornography shops, etc. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**sojourn:** a brief stay; visit. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- solar plexus:** a network of nerves situated at the upper part of the abdomen, behind the stomach and in front of the aorta. Plexus means «a network, as of nerves or blood vessels» and it is called solar because of the raylike pattern of the nerve fibers. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- S.O.L.A.S. Convention:** (International Convention for the Safety Of Life At Sea), the official body, composed of government representatives of all maritime nations, which among other responsibilities draws up the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- sold a pup: (slang)** deceived, usually by being sold something which one believed was better than it really was. Originally referring to the sale of a dog to someone who thought it was of a pure breed but found later that it was not. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- solder:** any metal or alloy (a metal formed of a mixture of metals or of metal and another substance) that can be melted and used for joining or mending metal surfaces, parts, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- soldering:** fastening, mending or joining with solder (any metal or alloy that can be melted and used for joining or mending metal surfaces or parts). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- soldier ant:** a form of worker ant with an enormously developed head and jaw. See also worker ant in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- sold (one) out: (slang)** betrayed (one). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- sold out: (slang)** betrayed by a secret bargain. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- solemnity:** solemn (not smiling or cheerful) feeling or quality; seriousness. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- solicitors:** (in Great Britain) lawyers who advise clients on legal matters and prepare legal documents for them but who do not represent them in court except in certain lower courts. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- solicitors: (in Great Britain)** lawyers who advise clients on legal matters and prepare legal documents for them but who do not represent them in court except in certain lower courts. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- solicitors:** lawyers (in Great Britain) who advise clients on legal matters and prepare legal documents for them but who do not represent them in court except in certain lower courts. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- solicitous:** anxious and concerned about a person's welfare or comfort. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- solid communication line:\*\*\*** solid communication between the auditor and preclear, such as the auditor's hand in the preclear's hand or the preclear's hand on his. This is essentially a solid-line two-way communication. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Solids:** a process in which the auditor and preclear ascertain the principal stop point on the track and then run the following commands: «Can you find a facsimile later than the incident?» «Make it solid.» «Can

- you find a facsimile earlier than the incident?» «Make it solid.» ÑPro  
TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- soliloquize:** speak a soliloquy, an utterance or discourse by a person who is talking to himself or herself or is disregarding or oblivious to any hearers present (often used as a device in drama to disclose a character's innermost thoughts). —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition
- Solo:** short for Solo auditingÑthe upper-level procedure where the specially trained auditor is also the preclear. See also **preclear** and **auditor** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- Solo:\*\*\*** short for Solo auditing; the upper-level procedure where the specially trained auditor is also the preclear. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Solo Audit Course:** a course where the auditor is trained to audit himself on advanced levels. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- Solo auditor:** an auditor specially trained for the upper-level procedure where he is also the preclear. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- Solomon:** (Bible) a Hebrew king who was known for his wisdom. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Solomon:** (Bible) a person like Solomon, a Hebrew king who was known for his wisdom. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Solo NOTs: NOTs** is short for New Era Dianetics for OTs. This pre-OT level is audited by the pre-OT solo (meaning audited on oneself). The end phenomena of Solo NOTs is Cause Over Life. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- solvency:** the condition of being able to pay all one's debts or meet all financial responsibilities. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- solvent:** a substance, usually liquid, that can dissolve another substance. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- solvent:** something that solves or explains. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- solvent:** something that solves or explains. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- solvent:\*\*\*** something that solves or explains. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- s\_\_\_\_\_ of a b\_\_\_\_\_:** short for son of a bitch, a vulgar slang term for «a fellow, character, guy or individual.» —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- soup, in the:** (slang) in trouble. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- South Pacific:** the area of the Pacific Ocean which extends from the equator to the Antarctic Regions, west of the North and South American Continents and East of Asia. It was the scene of extensive fighting in World War II. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- special officer:** a roving security guard commissioned by a police department. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Sphinx:** a huge statue having the body of a lion and the head of a man, located at Gizeh, Egypt. It was sculptured out of a mass of natural rock probably before 2700 b.c. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**spin:** (slang) go into a state of severe mental confusion. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**spinbin:** (slang) a mental institution. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**VI:** reference to Grade VI, on which a person achieves the state of Whole Track Release. —NED Approved Glossary

**VI case level:** a case at Step VI: ARC Straightwire of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G «Procedures for Theta Clearing» in the appendix of this volume. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Spocks, Doctor:** reference to Dr. Benjamin Spock (1903 - ), American pediatrician (specialist in the branch of medicine dealing with the development and care of infants and children), who wrote the enduringly popular book Baby and Child Care, which provides information and advice on raising children. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**Spokane:** a city in eastern Washington State, in the northwestern US. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Spokane:** a city in eastern Washington State, in the northwestern US. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Spokane:** a city in the state of Washington, in the northwest United States. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**spondulicks:** (slang) money, cash. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sponge, chunked in the:** (colloquial) a variation of threw in the sponge, admitted defeat; gave up. From the practice by a boxer's second (a person who advises a boxer) of throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat. —HEV Approved Glossary

**sponge, threw in the:** admitted defeat; gave up. (From the practice by a boxer's second of throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat.) ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**sponge, throw in the:** (colloquial) admit defeat; give up. From the practice by a boxer's second (a person who advises a boxer) of throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**sponge, throw in the:** (colloquial) admit defeat; give up. From the practice by a boxer's second (a person who advises a boxer) of throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**sponge, throw in the:** (colloquial) admit defeat; give up. The expression comes from the practice of a boxer's second (a person who advises a boxer) throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**sponge, tossed in the:** (colloquial) admitted defeat; given up. A variation of thrown in the sponge. The expression comes from the practice of a boxer's second (a person who advises a boxer) throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**spontaneous:** self-generated; without external cause. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**spontaneous combustion:** literally means the process of catching fire as a result of heat generated by internal chemical action. Used as a humorous alteration of the term spontaneous generation, which is the theory, now discredited, that living organisms can originate in nonliving matter independently of other living matter. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**spontaneous combustion:** literally, the process of catching fire as a result of heat generated by internal chemical action. Used as a humorous alteration of the term spontaneous generation, which is the theory, now discredited, that living organisms can originate in nonliving matter independently of other living matter. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**spontaneous frogation:** joking reference to spontaneous generation, the now discredited theory that living organisms can originate in nonliving matter independently of other living matter. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Spoof, Edgar:** joking reference to J. Edgar Hoover (1895 - 1972), director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from 1924 to 1972. See also **Federal Boys Institute** in this glossary. —Random House College Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**spoofism:** a coined word from spoo (slang for «a hoax, joke or trick») and the prefixes -er (a person having to do with) and -ism (the doctrine, school or theory of). Spoo was originally the trademark for a card game characterized by nonsense and hoaxing. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**spook:** (colloquial) be startled, frightened, etc. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**spook:** (colloquial) like a ghost or specter; weird or strange in some way. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**spook:** (colloquial) like a ghost or specter; weird or strange in some way. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**spook:\*\*\*** (informal) a ghost. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**spook:** (informal) a ghost. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**spook:** like a ghost; like anything that appears unexpectedly or in an extraordinary way. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**spook:** (slang) a queer or strange person; oddball. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**spook:** (slang) queer or strange; oddball. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**spook:** uncanny; eerie. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**spooked:** (colloquial) startled, frightened, made nervous, annoyed, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**spooked:** (slang) unnerved; alarmed. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**spooky:** (colloquial) nervous, apprehensive, fearful, jumpy, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**spooky:** (colloquial) nervous, apprehensive, fearful, jumpy, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**spooky:\*\*\*** (informal) scary, mysterious, especially in such a way as to frighten or make uneasy. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**spooky:**\*\*\* nervous, apprehensive, fearful, jumpy, etc. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**spooky:** nervous, apprehensive, fearful, jumpy, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**spooky:** scary, mysterious, especially in such a way as to frighten or make uneasy. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**spooning:** kissing, hugging. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**spoor:** the trail of a wild animal or a person; track. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**spooziks:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**sporadic:** happening from time to time; not constant or regular; occasional. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**spore:** any small organism or cell that can develop into a new individual; seed, germ, etc. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**sporn-rimmed hectacles:** a humorous alteration of horn-rimmed spectacles. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Sportplatz:** (German) of an athletic or sports field. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**sports car:** a low, small automobile, typically with seats for two and a powerful engine. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Sportsman Pilot, The:** the name of a magazine for pilots of sport and recreational aircraft. It is published quarterly in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**spot, in a tight:** (colloquial) in a difficult situation; in trouble. —Academy Level II Glossary

**spots:** determines (a location) precisely on either the ground or a map. Ñ How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**spots off, knocking the:** beating thoroughly. An allusion to pistol-shooting at a playing-card, when a shot will knock out the pips or spots. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Spotting Spots:** a process in which the goal is to bring the preclear to a point where he can spot locations in space which do not have color, mass or shape but which are simply locations, and spot that same location repeatedly without variation. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Spotting Spots:** a process in which the goal is to bring the preclear to a point where he can spot locations in space which do not have color, mass or shape but which are simply locations, and spot that same location repeatedly without variation. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Spotting Spots:** Spotting Spots in Space: a process in which the goal is to bring the preclear to a point where he can spot locations in space which do not have color, mass or shape but which are simply locations, and spot that same location repeatedly without variation. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Spotting Spots in Space:** a process in which the goal is to bring the preclear to a point where he can spot locations in space which do not have color, mass or shape but which are simply locations, and spot that same location repeatedly without variation. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Spotting Spots in Space:** a process in which the goal is to bring the preclear to a point where he can spot locations in space which do not have color, mass or shape but which are simply locations, and spot that same location repeatedly without variation. —Academy Level III Glossary

**spout, down the:** (**colloquial**) into a lost or ruined condition. A variation of down the drain. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**spout, down the:** (**informal**) into a ruined, wasted or abandoned state or condition. A variation of down the chute. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**spout, down the:** (**slang**) completely ruined; wasted. A variation of the phrase down the drain. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**spout, goes up the:** becomes lost or ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage and, when redeemed, returned down, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**spout, going down the:** (**slang**) used wastefully or proving fruitless. A variation of down the drain. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**spout, gone up the:** become lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage. Referring to the spout up which brokers sent the articles and when redeemed they returned them down the spout, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**spout, up the:** gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage. Referring to the spout up which brokers sent the articles and when redeemed they returned them down the spout, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**spout, up the:** gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage. Referring to the spout up which brokers sent the articles and when redeemed they returned them down the spout, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**spout, up the:** gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage and, when redeemed, returned down, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**spout, up the:** gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage and, when redeemed, returned down, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**spout, up the:** gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**spout, up the:** gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken



for storage and, when redeemed, returned down, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**spout, up the:** (slang) to the point where gains are wasted or lost. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**spraddled:**\*\*\* (colloquial) sprawled (spread out in an awkward or uneven way). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sprang full-armed from the brain of your auditor:** a humorous reference to the fable from Roman mythology of the origin of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, arts, industries and prudent warfare, who was said to have sprung, full-grown and dressed in armor, from the forehead of Jove, her father. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**sprawl:** spread out in a straggling or disordered fashion. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**spring:** release from a constrained position, as by resilient or elastic force or from the action of a spring. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**spring:** release from a constrained position, as by resilient or elastic force or from the action of a spring. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**spring:** release from a constrained position, as by resilient or elastic force or from the action of a spring. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**spring:** release from a constrained position, as by resilient or elastic force or from the action of a spring. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**spring:** (slang) cause to be released, especially from prison. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**spring fever:** the laziness or restlessness that many people feel during the first warm, sunny days of spring. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**Springfield Armory:** an armory (place where firearms are made) established in Springfield, Massachusetts by the US Congress in 1794. This armory produced rifles that were used as standard infantry weapons in the US. ÑHow to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Note: parenthetical definition of «armory» added from Webster's New World Dictionary.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Springfields:** rifles first produced in 1900 at the Springfield Armory (place where firearms are made) in Springfield, Massachusetts. They were adopted for use by the US Army in 1903 and then replaced as the standard infantry weapon by the Garand rifle in 1936. See also Garand Mark-1s in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Springfields:** rifles first produced in 1900 at the Springfield Armory (place where firearms are made) in Springfield, Massachusetts. They were adopted for use by the US Army in 1903 and then replaced as the standard infantry weapon by the Garand rifle in 1936. See also Garand Mark-1s in this glossary. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**spronged:** snapped back into shape after having been stretched, bent or compressed. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**SPs:** abbreviation for suppressive persons. See suppressive in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**spuffelacate:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**spun:** (slang) in a state of mental confusion. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**spun:** (slang) went into a state of extreme mental confusion. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**spun:** (slang) went into a state of mental confusion. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**spun-in:** (slang) in a state of mental confusion. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**spun-in:** (slang) in a state of mental confusion. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**spun in:\*\*\*** (slang) went insane. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**spun in: (slang)** went into a state of mental confusion. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**spun in: (slang)** went into a state of mental confusion. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**spun in: (slang)** went into a state of mental confusion. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**spun in: (slang)** went into in a state of mental confusion. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**spun-in X-2:** a made-up designation for a type of being. Spun-in is a slang term meaning «in a state of mental confusion» or «insane.' —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**spun-in X-2:** a made-up designation for a type of being. Spun-in is a slang term meaning «in a state of mental confusion» or «insane.» —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**spurious:** not genuine, authentic or true; not from the claimed, pretended or proper source; counterfeit. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**spurious:** not genuine, authentic or true; not from the claimed, pretended or proper source. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sputefy: (colloquial)** dispute. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**sputify: (colloquial)** a coined word meaning dispute, especially about something petty or merely for the sake of disputing. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**sputifying: (colloquial)** a coined word meaning disputing, especially about something petty or merely for the sake of disputing. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sputnik:** any of a series of Soviet Earth-orbiting satellites. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**sputnik:** any of a series of Soviet Earth-orbiting satellites. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**sputnik:** any of a series of Soviet Earth-orbiting satellites. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**sputnik:** any of a series of Soviet Earth-orbiting satellites. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**sputtelacate:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**spy glass:** a small telescope. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**squad:** a military unit usually made up of ten to twelve persons and composing the basic unit for drill, inspection, or work. It is usually commanded by a sergeant or corporal and is the smallest tactical unit in an army. ÑThe Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**squad:** a military unit usually made up of ten to twelve persons and composing the basic unit for drill, inspection, or work. It is usually commanded by a sergeant or corporal and is the smallest tactical unit in an army. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**squad formation:** a specific arrangement or positioning used by a small group (or squad), such as a squad of soldiers. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990

**squadron:** a small operational unit in an air force, consisting of aircraft and the personnel necessary to fly them. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**squadron:** a small operational unit in an air force, consisting of aircraft and the personnel necessary to fly them. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**squadrons:** organized multitudes; legions. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**squalling:** the condition or action of crying or screaming loudly and harshly. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**squandered:** spent or used (money, time, etc.) wastefully. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**square:\*\*\*** 1) firmly; solidly. 2) (colloquial) completely; exactly. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**square:** directly; exactly. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**square:** honest; direct. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**square:** (mathematics) the quantity obtained when a number is multiplied by itself. (Example: 9 is the square of 3.) See also **square root** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**square:** (mathematics) the quantity obtained when a number is multiplied by itself. (Example: 9 is the square of 3.) —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**square:** (mathematics) the quantity obtained when a number is multiplied by itself. (Example: 9 is the square of 3.) See also **square root** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**square:** organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**square:** settle, even or balance a matter, as by paying a bill, returning a favor or tying a score. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**square around:\*\*\*** adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**square around:** put in order. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**square around:** put in order. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**square (around or up):** adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily. You were trying to square the thing up. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**square away:** (informal) organize or complete satisfactorily; put in order. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**square away:** organize or complete satisfactorily; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**square away:** to get ready; to put in order. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**square blocks:** (Americanism) areas bounded by streets or buildings on four sides; city squares. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**squared:** literally means a number multiplied by itself. Used humorously in this lecture to describe a Khan (ruler) who overthrows a previous Khan, becoming the Khan squared—the later and greater ruler. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor and Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition

**squared around:** adjusted harmoniously or satisfactorily. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** adjusted harmoniously or satisfactorily. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**squared around:** (colloquial) adjusted; fixed; healed. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**squared around:** (colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settled satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settled satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settled satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in order. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in order. —Academy Level II Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in order. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in order. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in order. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in order. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in proper order; tidied up; sorted out. A variation of squared away. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in proper order; tidied up; sorted out. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** (**colloquial**) put in proper order; tidied up; sorted out. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put in proper order; tidied up; sorted out. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** (colloquial) put straight; settled satisfactorily. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**squared around:** made straight or right; satisfied. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**squared around:** made straight or right; satisfied. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**squared around:** made straight or right; satisfied. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** made straight or right; satisfied. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**squared around:** made straight or right; satisfied. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**squared around:** made straight or right; satisfied. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**squared around:** made straight or right; satisfied. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**squared away:** (colloquial) gotten ready; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**squared away:** (**colloquial**) gotten ready; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**squared away:** (colloquial) gotten ready; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**squared away:** (colloquial) ready; put in order. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**squared away:** (colloquial) ready; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**squared away:** (informal) organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**squared away:**\*\*\* organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**squared away:** organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. —Academy Level III Glossary

**squared away:** organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**squared away:** organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**squared away:** organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**squared (someone or something) around:** (colloquial) put (someone or something) straight; settled satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**squared (someone or something) around:** (**colloquial**) put (someone or something) straight; settled satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**squared (someone or something) around:** (colloquial) put (someone or something) straight; settled satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**squared (someone or something) around:** (**colloquial**) put (someone or something) straight; settled satisfactorily. —NED Approved Glossary

**squared (something) around:** made (something) straight or right; satisfied (something). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**squared up:** settled or adjusted. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**squared up:** settled or adjusted. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**squareheaded:** (**slang**) dull-witted; slow-thinking. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**square (it all) up:** settle or adjust (it all). —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**squarely:** clearly; directly; unequivocally. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**square minute:** a minute multiplied by itself. This is meaningless as applied to minutes other than to exaggerate the size of the number involved. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**square off:** move into a position of defense or attack; prepare to fight, especially with the fists. —HEV Approved Glossary

**square (one) around:** make (one) straight or right; satisfy (one). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**square (one) up:** settle or adjust (one). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**square on the head, hit it right:** said something that exactly described a situation or explained the cause of a difficulty. Variation of «hit the nail on the head.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**square-rigged:** pertaining to a ship rigged (fitted) with square sails as the principal sails. —Academy Level II Glossary

**square root:** (mathematics) the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. (Example: 3 is the square root of 9). —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**square root:** (mathematics) the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. (Example: 3 is the square root of 9). See also square in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**square root:** (mathematics) the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. (Example: 3 is the square root of 9). —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**square root: (mathematics)** the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. (Example: 3 is the square root of 9). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**square root:** (mathematics) the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. (Example: 3 is the square root of 9 [3 x 3 = 9]). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**square root:** (mathematics) the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. (Example: 3 is the square root of 9 [3 x 3 = 9]). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**square root:** (mathematics) the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. (Example: 3 is the square root of 9 [3 x 3 = 9]). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**square root:** the number that is multiplied by itself to produce a given number. For example, 3 is the square root of 9. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**square root of the abstract:** a humorous nonsense phrase. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**squares:** (slang) people not up on the latest styles, fads, slang, etc.; people old-fashioned or unsophisticated. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**squares:** substantial or satisfying meals. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**squares it up:** acts like a square: a person scorned because he is not in the know or, especially, not cognizant of, wise to or aware of the modern interests, activities, etc.; one who is or persists in being ignorant or unenlightened. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**squares it up:** acts like a square: a person scorned because he is not in the know or, especially, not cognizant of, wise to or aware of the modern interests, activities, etc.; one who is or persists in being ignorant or unenlightened. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**square (someone) around:** make (someone) straight or right. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**square (something) all around:** make (something) straight or right; satisfy (something). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**square (something) around:** (colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settle satisfactorily. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**square (something) around:** (colloquial) put (matters) straight; settle satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**square (something) around: (colloquial)** put (something) in proper order; tidy up or sort out (something). A variation of square away. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**square (something) around:** (colloquial) put (something) in proper order; tidy up (something); sort out (something). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**square (something) up:** adjust (something) harmoniously or satisfactorily. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**square (something) up:** (colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settle (something) satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**square (something) up:** settle or adjust (something). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**square (something) up:** settle or adjust (something). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**square (something) up:** settle or adjust (something). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**square (something) up:** settle or adjust (something). —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**square (something) up:** settle or adjust (something). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**square (something) up:** settle or adjust (something). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**square (that) around:\*\*\*** make (that) straight or right; satisfy (that). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**square up:** settle or adjust. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**square up:** settle or adjust. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**squaring around: (colloquial)** putting (a matter) straight; settling satisfactorily. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**squaring (something) around:** making (something) straight or right; satisfying (something). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**squawk:** (colloquial) a loud complaint. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**squawk box:** a loudspeaker in an intercom (a telephone-like apparatus with which members of an office staff, crew of an airplane, etc., can talk to each other). The squawk comes from the poor quality of sound usually associated with the loudspeakers in such a system (squawking or screeching) as well as, in its military origins, the continuous streams of orders (squawking or bitching). —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**squawk box:** a loudspeaker in an intercom (a telephone-like apparatus with which members of an office staff, crew of an airplane, etc., can talk to each other). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**squawk box:** (slang) a speaker of a radio or telephone intercommunication system, as between rooms of a building. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**squawk box:** (slang) a speaker of a radio or telephone intercommunication system, as between rooms of a building. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91

**squeak by:** pass or win by a slight margin. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**squeal:** (slang) act as an informer; betray a secret. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Squedunk Falls:** a made-up name for a location. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**squeegee:** wipe (liquid) from a surface, as in washing windows, using a T-shaped tool (called a squeegee) with a blade of rubber, etc. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**squib:** of or having to do with a common species of firework, in which the burning of the composition is usually terminated by a slight explosion. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**quick:** a made-up word for a needle movement on the E-Meter. —NED Approved Glossary

**quick:** a made-up word for a needle movement on the E-Meter. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**squidwoof:** a made-up term. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**squidwoof:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**squidge:** squeeze; press together, so as to make a sucking noise. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**squidwoof:** a made-up term. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**squiggle-wop:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**quillion:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a very large number. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**quillion: (informal)** a coined word for a very large number. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**quillion: (informal)** a coined word for a very large number. —NED Approved Glossary

**quillion: (informal)** a coined word for a very large number. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**quillion: (informal)** a coined word for a very large number. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**quillion: (informal)** a coined word for a very large number. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**quillion: (informal)** a coined word for a very large number. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**squinces:\*\*\*** squints. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**squire:** a country gentleman in Great Britain, especially the chief landowner in a village or district. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89



**squirrel:** (1) an instance of altering something or indulging in offbeat practices. (2) altering Scientology or engaging in offbeat practices. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**squirrel:** alter Scientology; indulge in offbeat practices. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**squirrel:** alter Scientology; indulge in offbeat practices. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**squirrel:** alter Scientology or indulge in offbeat practices; also, a person who does this. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**squirrel:** an individual who alters (materials, procedures, etc.) from the original. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**squirrel:** a person who alters Scientology or indulges in offbeat practices. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**squirrel:** a person who alters Scientology or indulges in offbeat practices. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**squirrel:** a person who alters Scientology or indulges in offbeat practices. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**squirrel:** a person who alters something or indulges in offbeat practices. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**squirrel:** become altered or offbeat. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**squirrel:** of or pertaining to materials, procedures, etc. which have been altered from the original. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**squirrel:** of or pertaining to materials, procedures, etc. which have been altered from the original. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**squirrel: (verb)** become altered or offbeat. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cylindrical cage in which squirrels are confined and which revolves as they move. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cylindrical cage in which squirrels are confined and which revolves as they move. Used figuratively in this lecture. —NED Approved Glossary

**squirrel cage:** a cylindrical cage in which squirrels are confined, and which revolves as they move. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**squirreldom:** (slang) the condition of being a squirrel, one who alters Scientology from its original, workable form and engages in offbeat practices.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**squirreldom:** the condition of being a squirrel, one who alters Scientology from its original, workable form and engages in offbeat practices. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**squirreled:** altered from the original (materials, procedures, etc.). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**squirreled:** altered (its materials, procedures, etc.) from the original. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Squirreletics:** a made-up name for a squirrel subject (one which involves the altering of Scientology or engagement in offbeat practices). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**squirreling:** altering (materials, procedures, etc.) from the original. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**squirreling:** a slang term meaning the action of going off into weird practices or altering Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**squirreling:** a slang term meaning the action of going off into weird practices or altering Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**squirreling:** a slang term meaning the action of going off into weird practices or altering Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**squirreling:\*\*\*** a slang term meaning the action of going off into weird practices or altering Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Squirrello:** a made-up name for a type of product. From squirrel, a slang word meaning to alter Scientology or indulge in offbeat practices. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**squirrely:** (slang) characteristic of one who goes off into weird practices or alters Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**squirrely: (slang)** characteristic of one who goes off into weird practices or alters Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —Academy Level II Glossary

**squirrely:** (slang) characteristic of one who goes off into weird practices or alters Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**squirrely:** (slang) characteristic of one who goes off into weird practices or alters Scientology. Someone who does this is called a squirrel. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**squirrels:** individuals who alter (materials, procedures, etc.) from the original. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Squirrelville-on-the-Colorado:** a humorous reference to Colorado Springs, a city in central Colorado in the western United States. From 1950 until the early part of 1952, there was a squirrel group located in this city. See also squirrel in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**squirt:** an insignificant, self-assertive person, especially one who is small or young. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**squirt gun:** also called a water pistol, a toy gun that shoots a stream of liquid. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**squirt gun:** a toy gun that shoots a stream of liquid. Also called a water pistol. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**squizzle-wig:** a made-up word for an action. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Squizzle-wig:** a made-up word. What do you think an auditor is going to walk into who keeps saying, «Squizzle-wig the ruddy rods.» ÑNARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63) —Academy Level III Glossary

**squizzly:** (dialect) squirting or squishing out. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**squoze:** (dialect) squeeze. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**squoze:** humorous alteration of the word squeeze. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**stable data:**\*\*\* the basic datums from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. For more information on stable data, read The Problems of Work by L. Ron Hubbard. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Academy Level II Glossary

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**stable datum:** the one datum from which any body of knowledge is built, and around which other data align. A stable datum does not have to be a correct one—it is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**stab (one) could make at:** attempt (one) could make at. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**stack:** a pipe for the escape of the smoke or gases from combustion, as on a steamboat, locomotive or building. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**stack:** a smokestack (a pipe for the discharge of smoke from a steamship, locomotive, factory, etc.). —Academy Level II Glossary

**stack, blew (one's): (slang)** lost (one's) temper or became uncontrollably angry; displayed (one's) fury as by shouting. —HEV Approved Glossary

**stack, blowing one's:** (slang) losing one's temper or becoming uncontrollably angry, especially to display one's fury, as by shouting. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**stack, blow (one's):** (slang) lose (one's) temper or become uncontrollably angry; display (one's) fury as by shouting. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**stack, blows (one's):** (slang) loses (one's) temper or becomes uncontrollably angry; displays (one's) fury as by shouting. —Academy Level III Glossary

**stack, blows (one's):** (slang) loses (one's) temper or becomes uncontrollably angry; displays (one's) fury as by shouting. —NED Approved Glossary

**stacked deck:** (slang) something prearranged dishonestly or so as to assure one's advantage fraudulently. From the practice of arranging a deck of playing cards secretly for cheating. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**stacked up:** accumulated; added up. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**stacked up:** accumulated; added up. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**stacked up:** (informal) compared, measured up. Well, he's got to get that stacked up and he's got to find out what are the important data—what are the important data and get those things arranged. —Class VIII #11, Approved November 1990

**stack of Bibles a mile high:** an allusion to the tradition of placing one's hand on a Bible while making a solemn oath, as a symbol of the truth or bindingness of what one says. «To swear on a stack of Bibles» is a common phrase, sometimes used ironically, meaning to affirm with absolute confidence and considerable vehemence. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**stacks up:** adds up. —Academy Level II Glossary

**stacks up:** adds up; accumulates. —NED Approved Glossary

**stack up:\*\*\*** add up. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**stack-up:** (slang) a piled-up mess. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**staff:** something that supports or sustains. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Staff Captain:** the leading officer of Commodore's Staff Aides and the immediate senior of all FB activities. This post was directly answerable to the Commodore. It no longer exists on the Flag Bureaux org board. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Staff Section Officer (SSO):** the person who is responsible for seeing to it that staff members complete the training, Word Clearing, auditing and other actions they need. The SSO is the head of the Department of Personnel Enhancement. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**staff status:** a number giving the value and promotion eligibility of a staff member in an organization. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**staff status:** a number giving the value and promotion eligibility of a staff member in an organization. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**staff status:\*\*\*** a number giving the value and promotion eligibility of a staff member in an organization. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Staff Training Officer:** that staff member responsible for getting individuals through their programs on training, making full utilization of scheduled and other study time. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Staff Training Officer:** that staff member responsible for getting individuals through their programs on training, making full utilization of scheduled and other study time. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Staff Training Officer (STO):** the staff member responsible for getting staff through training which increases their ability to do their jobs. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Staff Training Officer (STO):** the staff member responsible for getting staff through training which increases their ability to do their jobs. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**stage:** present, represent or exhibit on or as on a stage. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stage four needle:** an E-Meter manifestation in which the needle goes up about an inch or two (always the same distance) and sticks and then falls, goes up, sticks, falls, about once a second or so. It is very regular, always the same distance, always the same pattern, over and over, on and on, and nothing you say or the pc says changes it. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**stage fright:** nervousness felt by a performer or speaker when appearing before an audience. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**stage of the game, at (some):** at (some) time during an activity; at (some) point. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**stage of the game, at (some):** at (some) time during an activity; at (some) point. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**stage of the game, at (that):** at (that) time during an activity; at (that) point. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**staggery:** purposeless; wavering. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**staggery:** purposeless; wavering. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**stair-step:** a range of steps. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stake:** a share or interest, as in property, a person, or a business venture. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**stake:** a share or interest, as in property, a person, or a business venture. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**stake, at:** in danger of being lost; at risk. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**stake, at:** to be won or lost; in jeopardy; risked. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**stake for:** (informal) stand for; tolerate; allow. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**stake for:** (informal) stand for; tolerate; allow. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**stake for:** (informal) stand for; tolerate; allow. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Stakoma:** a made-up name for a place. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**staledated:\*\*\*** allowed to grow older than one would reasonably expect. The term was previously applied by banks on checks. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941 and established himself as virtual dictator. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern

Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia (a part of Russia, in northern Asia where Russian criminals were exiled or imprisoned) and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. Millions of Russian farmers and their families were uprooted by Stalin's police and exiled to Siberia for resisting his plans to collectivize their villages, abolishing private ownership. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia (a part of Russia, in northern Asia where Russian criminals were exiled or imprisoned) and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. Millions of Russian farmers and their families were uprooted by Stalin's police and exiled to Siberia for resisting his plans to collectivize their villages, abolishing private ownership. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Stalin:** Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Soviet political leader of the twentieth century who became the premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. He established policies of



collectivism which abolished private ownership. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Stalingrad:** former name of Volgograd, a city on the Volga River in the Soviet Union. Stalingrad was the site of a crucial battle against the invading German army in World War II (Aug. 1942 to Feb. 1943). Although the city was practically destroyed, Russia's defense finally forced the Germans to retreat and then surrender. The battle was the turning point in Germany's military power in the war and is considered one of the great turning points in military history. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Stalingrad:** former name of Volgograd, a city on the Volga River in the Soviet Union. Stalingrad was the site of a crucial battle against the invading German army in World War II (Aug. 1942 to Feb. 1943). Although the city was practically destroyed, Russia's defense finally forced the Germans to retreat and then surrender. The battle was the turning point in Germany's military power in the war and is considered one of the great turning points in military history. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Stalingrad:** former name of Volgograd, a city on the Volga River in the Soviet Union. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Stalin, Joseph:** (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**Stalinovich:** a humorous reference to Stalin. See **Stalin** in this glossary.

**Stalin, Uncle Joe:** humorous reference to Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Stalin, Uncle Joe:** humorous reference to Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Stalin, Uncle Joe:** humorous reference to Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Stambul:** the oldest part of Istanbul (largest city in Turkey) which lies on a triangle of land at the water's edge and is cut off from the rest of the

- city by high stone walls and water. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- stammer:** repeat the same sound in an effort to speak; hesitate in speaking; speak haltingly, as from nervousness or embarrassment. NWorld Book Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- stamp:** strike down on forcibly with the foot. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- stamped:\*\*\*** having the signs or traces of (some quality, event, etc.) impressed upon (a person or thing). —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- stampede:** (colloquial) a confused, headlong rush or flight of a large group of people. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- stampede:** (colloquial) a confused, headlong rush or flight of a large group of people. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- stampeding:\*\*\*** moving in a confused, headlong rush or flight. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- stamped on:** crushed, suppressed or put down. Variation of the phrase stamped out. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- stamp out:** put an end to or suppress by force or vigorous measures. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Stamp Salvage Collection Department:** a made-up name for a department. —NED Approved Glossary
- Stamp Salvage Collection Department:** a made-up name for a department. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- standard bank:** recordings of everything perceived throughout the lifetime up to present time by the individual except physical pain, which is not recorded in the analytical mind but is recorded in the reactive mind. See also **analytical banks** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- standardize:** compare with, test by or adjust to a standard (something established for use as a rule or basis of comparison in measuring or judging capacity, quantity, content, extent, value, quality, etc.). Ñ Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89
- standard memory bank:** recordings of everything perceived throughout the lifetime up to present time by the individual except physical pain, which is not recorded in the analytical mind but is recorded in the reactive mind. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- standard memory bank:** recordings of everything perceived throughout the lifetime up to present time by the individual except physical pain, which is not recorded in the analytical mind but is recorded in the reactive mind. See also **analytical mind** and **reactive bank** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- standard memory bank:** the recordings of everything perceived throughout the lifetime up to present time by an individual except physical pain. From computer technology where all data is in a «bank.» —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Standard Oil:** an oil company incorporated by John D. Rockefeller in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Standard Oil:** an oil company incorporated by John D. Rockefeller in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Standard Oil:** an oil company incorporated in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Standard Oil:** an oil company incorporated in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Standard Oil:** an oil company incorporated in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Standard Oil:** an oil company incorporated in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Standard Oil:** an oil company incorporated in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Standard Oil Company:** an oil business incorporated by John D. Rockefeller in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. Standard Oil service stations were a common sight in the US at the time of the lecture. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Standard Operating Procedure 1950:** reference to the Dianetics technology of 1950. See also Dianetics and **Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure 1950:** reference to the Dianetics technology of 1950. See also Dianetics in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. Extended and continued, it makes a Cleared Theta Clear. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also **Theta Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also **Theta Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure:** a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also **auditor** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Standard Operating Procedure Issue 3:** a process for making Theta Clears which extended and continued makes a Cleared Theta Clear. For more information on this process see Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **Theta Clear** and **Cleared Theta Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Standard Operating Procedure, Theta Clearing, Issue 3:** a process for making Theta Clears which extended and continued makes a Cleared Theta Clear. For more information on this process see Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **Theta Clear** and **Cleared Theta Clear** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Standard Procedure:** a set of exact steps used by an auditor in auditing a preclear. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Standard Procedure:** a standardized method of finding and reducing engrams. This procedure was developed by L. Ron Hubbard in the summer of 1950. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Standard Procedure:** short for **Standard Operating Procedure**. See **Standard Operating Procedure** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**standard tech:** short for standard technology: the exact processes and auditing actions laid down by L. Ron Hubbard and used for the invariable resolution of cases, taught in the organizations of Scientology and used without variation by all Scientology auditors. The term applies equally to Dianetics and its technology. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**standard technology:** the exact processes and auditing actions laid down by L. Ron Hubbard and used for the invariable resolution of cases, taught in the organizations of Scientology and used without variation by all Scientology auditors. The term applies equally to Dianetics and its technology. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**standing army:** an army maintained on a permanent basis, in peacetime as well as in time of war. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition

**standing army:** a permanently organized military force maintained by a nation. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**standing electrical wave:** an electrical wave which, instead of traveling from one point to another, is stationary. This is due to interactions between a wave transmitted down a line and a wave reflected back. If you can imagine an ocean wave which was no longer rolling but was just sitting there peaked, that would be an example of a standing wave. As another example, a vibrating rope tied at one end will produce a standing wave (see figure below). Wave traveling in one direction.

[illo] 2. Wave traveling in opposite direction. [illo] 3. The above two waves produce a standing wave. [illo] ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**standing on (one's) head:** (slang) accomplishing something easily. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**standing to:** waiting in readiness; standing by. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**standing wave: (physics)** a kind of wave characterized by lack of vibration at certain points, between which are regions where maximum vibration occurs periodically. It is produced by the interference of two similar waves traveling at the same time in opposite directions, as in the vibration of a violin string. —HEV Approved Glossary

**stand muster:** participate in the assembling of troops. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**stand off:** remaining at a distance. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**stand on (one's) own two feet:** be independent. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stand on (one's) own two feet:** (informal) act for (oneself); be dependent on nobody else. —Academy Level II Glossary

**stand-on-the-head:** (slang) something easily accomplished. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**standpoint:** the mental position, attitude, etc., from which a person views and judges things. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**stands:** determined efforts for or against something, especially final defensive efforts. ÑRandom House College Dictionary (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**stands, hit the:** arrived at places of business, specifically a booth, stall, etc., where goods are sold. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**stands, hit the:** arrived at places of business, specifically a booth, stall, etc. where goods are sold. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**stand up against:\*\*\*** hold oneself boldly erect to confront an opponent; make a stand against. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**stand up to: (colloquial)** confront fearlessly; refuse to be intimidated by. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Stanford:** a university in northern California which offers courses in the fields of medicine, psychology and also has a research institute including laboratories and other experimental facilities. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Stanislavsky school:** (1836 - 1938) the acting methods of Konstantin Stanislavsky, a Russian actor and producer, also the co-founder and director of Moscow Art Theater. ÑThe Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**starboard:** the right-hand of a ship when facing towards the bow (front part of a ship). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**starboard:** the right-hand side of a ship when facing towards the bow. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**starboard:** the right-hand side of a ship when facing towards the bow (the front part of a ship, boat, etc.). Used in this context as a command for a squad to go to or in the direction of starboard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**starboard:** the right-hand side of a ship when facing towards the bow. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**stark:** sheer, utter, downright or complete. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**stark staring crazy:** (colloquial) wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**stark staring crazy:** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stark, staring insane:\*\*\*** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**stark, staring insane:** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**stark, staring mad:** (colloquial) completely insane. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**stark, staring mad:** (colloquial) completely mad. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**stark staring mad:\*\*\*** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**stark staring mad:** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**stark staring mad:** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**stark staring mad:** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**stark, staring mad:** wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**star-plot:** (astrology) a chart or diagram of a zodiacal constellation or planet regarded as influencing human fate or destiny. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**star-rated check:** a very exact checkout which verifies the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of study materials and tests his full understanding of the data and ability to apply it. Also called star-rate checkout. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**star-rated checkouts:** very exact checkouts which verify the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of study materials and test his full understanding of the data and ability to apply it. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**star-rated checkouts:** very exact checkouts which verify the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of study materials and test his full understanding of the data and ability to apply it. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**star-rated checkouts:** very exact checkouts which verify the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of study materials and test his

- full understanding of the data and ability to apply it. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- star-rated checkouts:** very exact checkouts which verify the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of study materials and test his full understanding of the data and ability to apply it. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- starry-eyed:** impractical, unrealistic, overly optimistic, etc. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- starry-eyed:** with eyes sparkling in a glow of wonder, romance, visionary dreams, etc. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- starry-eyed:** with eyes sparkling in a glow of wonder, romance, visionary dreams, etc. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90
- stars:** symbols of value or excellence. Several processes in Intensive procedure were labeled as «four-star,» «five-star,» «eight star» or «ten-star» by LRH to spotlight them as especially valuable in relation to other processes. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- stars, bless your:** (colloquial) be very grateful. —Academy Level II Glossary
- stars, mark (one's):** a variation of thank (one's) lucky stars meaning be thankful for one's good luck. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- «Star-Spangled Banner, The»:** the national anthem of the United States, written in 1812 from a British popular song of the day. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- stars, thank (one's):** be thankful for one's good luck. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- stars, thank (one's):** be thankful for one's good luck. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- stars, thank (one's):** be thankful for one's good luck. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- stars, thank (one's):** be thankful for one's good luck. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- stars, thank (one's):** be thankful for one's good luck. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- stars, thank (one's):** be thankful for what appears to be (one's) good luck. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Start, Change and Stop:** a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Start-Change-Stop:** a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. See also **process** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- starter:** an apparatus for starting a machine, especially an automobile. Ñ World Book Dictionary. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
- starter's gate:** a type of movable barrier for lining up and giving an equal start to the entries in a horse or dog race. A variation of starting gate. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- starting bar:** on older motorcycles, a metal bar which stuck out on the side of the engine. When forcefully pushed down with the foot it caused the engine to move into position for starting. If the spark was on at the time that the bar was kicked down, the engine could start unexpectedly, causing the bar to come flying back up, sometimes

hitting and causing damage to the ankle from the force. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**stashed:** (colloquial) put or hidden in a secret or safe place. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**stasis:** a stoppage or stagnation of the flow of any fluid of the body, as in the blood vessels or the intestines. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**stasis:** a stoppage or stagnation of the flow of any of the fluids of the body. —HEV Approved Glossary

**state:** a particular condition of mind or feeling. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**State:** refers to a state university in the US. There are universities in the US which are supported by their state. Example: California State University, Florida State University. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**statecraft:** skill and vision in managing public affairs. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the United States government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the United States government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the United States Government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. ÑHow to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary



**State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —HEV Approved Glossary

**state institution:** a place maintained by the state for the care or confinement of people, as mental patients. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Staten Island:** an island between New Jersey and Long Island in New York. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**State of Emergency:\*\*\*** a condition assigned to a unit, subsection, section, department, division or an organization (but not to an individual) after consistently down statistics or numerous noncompliances or offenses. See also **condition** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**State of Man Congress:** a series of lectures given by LRH at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, DC on January 1 - 3, 1960, covering subjects such as responsibility, overts and withholds, marriage, Group Processing and others. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**state of the game, at (some):** at (some) time during an activity; at (some) point. A variation of at (some) stage of the game. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**stateroom:** a private room or compartment on a ship, train, etc. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**stateside:\*\*\* (informal)** to, toward or in the continental United States. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**stateside: (informal)** to, toward or in the continental United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**stateside: (informal)** to, toward or in the continental United States. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**statesman:** one who is a leader in national or international affairs. Ñ Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**statesman:** one who is a leader in national or international affairs. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**statesmanlike:** having the qualities of a statesman, a man skilled in the management of public or national affairs. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**States, the: (informal)** the United States (usually used outside its borders). —Academy Level III Glossary

**States, the: (informal)** the United States (usually used outside its borders). —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**States, the: (informal)** the United States (usually used outside its borders). —NED Approved Glossary

**States, the: (informal)** the United States (usually used outside its borders). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**States, the: (informal)** the United States (usually used outside its borders). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**static:** (1) fixed; unchanged. (2) an actuality of no mass, no wavelength, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, of locating itself or creating space, and in rereleting time. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

- static:** (1) not changing. (2) something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- static:** an actuality of no mass, no wavelength, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, of locating itself or creating space, and in rereleting time. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- static:** an actuality of no mass, no wavelength, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, of locating itself or creating space, and in re-relating time. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- static:** an actuality of no mass, no wavelength, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, of locating itself or creating space, and in re-relating time. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- static:** (electricity) short for static electricity, a stationary electric charge built up on an insulating material. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- static:** fixed; unchanged. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- static:** not changing. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- static:** something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- static:** something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- static:** something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- static:** something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- static:** something which doesn't have wavelength, so it is not in motion; it doesn't have weight, it doesn't have mass, it doesn't have length, breadth or any of these things. It is motionlessness. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- static:** something which doesn't have wavelength, so it is not in motion; it doesn't have weight, it doesn't have mass, it doesn't have length, breadth or any of these things. It is motionlessness. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- static:** something which has no motion; it has no width, length, breadth, depth; it is not held in suspension by an equilibrium of forces; it does not have mass; it does not contain wavelengths; it has no situation in time or space. Formerly a static was defined only as a motionless object which definition is not adequate, since an object's state of rest for an object is attained only by an equilibrium of forces and all objects have in themselves, if only on a molecular level, motion, and exist in space which is itself an integral portion of motion. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- statics:** a branch of physics that deals with objects at rest or forces that balance each other. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**stations:** positions as per watch duties for an emergency. These are duties with specific locations on a ship, in addition to one's own org board post. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**stations:** social positions; ranks. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**stationship:** a Sea Org vessel which was stationed in an area and responsible to see that Flag planning was carried out and Scientology orgs expanded within its zone of authority. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**station ships:** vessels assigned duty in or patrol of a particular area or region. Station ships were the early organizational form of what developed into FOLOs, performing similar functions. See also **FOLOs** in this glossary. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**statistic:** (1) the relative rise or fall of a quantity compared to an earlier moment in time. If a section moved ten tons last week and twelve tons this week, the statistic is rising. If a section moved ten tons last week and only eight tons this week, the statistic is falling. (2) a numerical fact or datum, such as «1 out of the 15,000 who died in car accidents last year.» —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**statistic:\*\*\*** (1) the relative rise or fall of a quantity compared to an earlier moment in time. If a section moved ten tons last week and twelve tons this week, the statistic is rising. If a section moved ten tons last week and only eight tons this week, the statistic is falling. (2) a numerical fact or datum, such as «1 out of the 15,000 who died in car accidents last year.» —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**statistic:** the relative rise or fall of a quantity compared to an earlier moment in time. If a section moved ten tons last week and twelve tons this week, the statistic is rising. If a section moved ten tons last week and only eight tons this week, the statistic is falling. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**statistic:** the relative rise or fall of a quantity compared to an earlier moment in time. If a section moved ten tons last week and twelve tons this week, the statistic is rising. If a section moved ten tons last week and only eight tons this week, the statistic is falling. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**statistic:** the relative rise or fall of a quantity compared to an earlier moment in time. If a section moved ten tons last week and twelve tons this week, the statistic is rising. If a section moved ten tons last week and only eight tons this week, the statistic is falling. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**statistician:** an expert in or compiler of statistics. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**statistics:** facts or data of a numerical kind, assembled, classified, and tabulated so as to present significant information about a given subject. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**statistics:** the relative rise or fall of a quantity compared to an earlier moment in time. If a section moved ten tons last week and twelve tons this week, the statistic is rising. If a section moved ten tons last week and only eight tons this week, the statistic is falling. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**stats:** short for statistics. See **statistic** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**stats:** short for statistics. See **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**stats:\*\*\*** short for statistics. See **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Statue of Liberty:** a giant statue on an island in the harbor of New York City; it depicts a woman representing liberty, raising a torch in her right hand and holding a tablet in her left. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**statured:** having stature; having growth or level of achievement, especially when considered worthy of respect. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**status quo:** an existing state of affairs. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**status quo:** the existing state or condition. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**status quo:** the existing state or condition. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**status symbols:** possessions, ways of behaving, etc., regarded as a mark of high social status. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**statute:** a law passed by a law-making body and set forth in a formal document. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**statute book:** a book containing the laws enacted by the legislature of a state or nation. —Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**staunch:** characterized by firmness, steadfastness or loyalty. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**stauncher:** stronger; more substantial. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**staying put:** (colloquial) remaining in place or unchanged. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**stead, serve (someone) in good:** be useful or helpful (to someone), especially in a difficult situation or period of time. —Academy Level II Glossary

**steamed up:** (colloquial) made excited or angry; stirred up. —Academy Level III Glossary

**steamed up:** stirred up or roused. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**steam shovel:** a large, mechanically operated digger, powered by steam. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**steam, under (one's) own:** without any help from others. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**steam, under one's own:** without any help from others. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**steel:** render insensible, inflexible, unyielding, determined, etc. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**steel:** render insensible, inflexible, unyielding, determined, etc. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**steel (oneself):** make (oneself) hard, tough, unfeeling, etc. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

- steen-trillion-squillion:** a made-up term for an extremely large number. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- steen-trillion-squillion:** a made-up term for an extremely large number. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- steeplechase:** a horse race run over a prepared course with artificial obstructions, such as ditches, hedges and walls. Originally, these were cross-country races having as its goal a distant, visible steeple. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- steeplechase:** a horse race run over a prepared course with artificial obstructions, such as ditches, hedges and walls. Originally, these were cross-country races having as its goal a distant, visible steeple. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- steeplechaser:** one who rides in a horse race run over a prepared course, originally a horse race across fields, hedges, ditches and other obstacles. The term is said to have originated from the frolic of a party of foxhunters in Ireland who decided to race in a straight line to a distant steeple. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- steeps:** permeates. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary
- steering:** direction; guidance. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- steersman:** a sailor who steers the ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary  
Final approval 2-Mar-90
- Steichen:** Edward Steichen (1879 - 1972), pioneer in photography as an art form. In World War I he led the photo division of the air service and in World War II he headed the navy photo unit. From 1947 to 1962 he was the director of the photo department at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Steinbeck:** John Steinbeck (1902 - 1968), American novelist and short-story writer. He is noted for his realistic studies of life among the depressed economic classes of the US. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Steiner schools:** schools which use the educational methods developed by Rudolf Steiner (1861 - 1925). Steiner was the founder of anthroposophy, a spiritual movement still active in Europe and the United States, based on the notion that there is a spiritual world comprehensible to pure thought but accessible only to the highest faculties of mental knowledge. Anthroposophy centers on «knowledge produced by the higher self in man.» Steiner's first school, which he characterized as a «school of spiritual science,» was built near Basel, Switzerland in 1913. Many different types of schools have grown out of Steiner's work. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- Steiner schools:** the Waldorf school (near Stuttgart, Germany) and the «free high school for spiritual science,» (near Basel, Switzerland) founded by Austrian social philosopher Rudolph Steiner (1861 - 1925). —Academy Level II Glossary
- Stein, Gertrude:\*\*\*** (1874 - 1946) American poet, novelist and critic. She was the subject of wide literary controversy in the 1920s because of her writing style, which was characterized by the use of words for their associations and sound, rather than for their literal meaning, and by an emphasis on the presentation of impressions and a particular state of mind rather than the telling of a story. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Steinway:** reference to the pianos by Henry Engelhard Steinway (1797 - 1871), celebrated German piano builder; founder of Steinway and Sons of New York City and Hamburg Germany, which produced the grand piano that became the model for the best piano makers. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Steinways:** persons like Henry Engelhard Steinway (1797 - 1871), US piano manufacturer, born in Germany. The pianos manufactured by his company, the Steinway company, were known for their quality. After his death, his son William ran the company. Through his efforts, the firm gained an international reputation as noted musicians were persuaded to use Steinway pianos. —Games Congress Gl's (Approved 13.8.92)

**stellar:\*\*\*** by or as by a star performer; excellent; outstanding. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**stellar:** by or as by a star performer; excellent; outstanding. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**stellar:** by or as by a star performer; excellent; outstanding. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**stellar:** outstanding; principal. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**stem:** (obsolete) debate with oneself. —Academy Level III Glossary

**stem:** stop, delay. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Sten gun:** a British light submachine gun (a lightweight automatic or semiautomatic gun, fired from the shoulder or hip). —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Sten gun:** a British light submachine gun (a lightweight automatic or semiautomatic gun, fired from the shoulder or hip). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Sten gun:** a British light submachine gun (a lightweight automatic or semiautomatic gun, fired from the shoulder or hip). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**steno:** short for stenographer, a person skilled in shorthand writing; specifically, the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**stenographer:** a person skilled in shorthand writing (any system of speed writing using quickly made symbols to represent letters, words and phrases), specifically the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**stenographer:** a person skilled in shorthand writing (any system of speed writing using quickly made symbols to represent letters, words and phrases), specifically the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stenographer:** a person skilled in shorthand writing (any system of speedwriting using quickly made symbols to represent letters, words and phrases), specifically the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- stenographer:** person skilled in stenography, the writing down of dictation in shorthand and later copying it out in full, as on a typewriter. Shorthand is a system of special symbols for letters, words and phrases for taking notes and dictation rapidly. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- stenographic audit:** the action of an auditor writing everything down and interrupting the pc with «Just a minute, just a minuteÑwait a minute, wait a minute□.□.□.» —Academy Level II Glossary
- Step 6:** a processing procedure by which the preclear was actually creating the physical universe. It consisted of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also **mock (something) up** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Step 89:** a coined name for an extremely bad-off case, after the Steps of SOP 8. See **Resistive V** in this glossary. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor
- Step:** any of the 8 steps of Clear Procedure. See Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One in the appendix for full information on each of the Steps. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Step Four, SOP-8:** an extension of Give and Take (GITA) processing that handles a level of case that is unable to locate the corners of the room easily with his eyes closed. See also **SOP** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Step I:** a case classification. A Step I is a case resolved with great ease and in a few minutes, no matter what is wrong with it. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Step I:** a label for a case which is able to accomplish Step I, Positive Exteriorizing, of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. See Procedures for Theta Clearing in the Appendix for a description of this step. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Step III: By Orientation,** a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information on this process see Issue 6-G «Procedures for Theta Clearing» in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Step III: By Orientation,** a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. See Procedures for Theta Clearing in the Appendix for a description of this step. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Step IV:** a level of case in which the preclear is unable to locate the corners of the room easily with his eyes closed and must be started at «Step IV» of SOP 8. See also **SOP 8** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Step IV: Ridge Running,** a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information on this process see Issue 6-G «Procedures for Theta Clearing» in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Step IV: Ridge Running,** a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. See Procedures for Theta Clearing in the Appendix for a description of this step. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**steppes:** vast, treeless plains. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Steppes, The:** the vast Russian grasslands, especially those in southern and eastern European and western and southwestern Asian parts of the Soviet Union. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**step up:** increase in amount or intensity. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**Step V:** a level of case which must be started at «Step V» of SOP 8. Also called a «black five.» See also **black five** and **SOP 8** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Step VI:** one of a series of advanced processes of clearing at the time of this lecture. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Step VI:** one of a series of advanced processes of clearing at the time of this lecture. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Step VI:** the sixth step of an early Scientology procedure used to make Clears. Creative Processing was used as part of this step. See also **Creative Processes** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Step VI:** reference to Grade VI of the Classification and Gradation Chart in use at the time of this lecture. Auditing at this level addressed GPMs. —Glossary for Level 0 lecture "The Communication Cycle in Auditing" 640206 (German translation) app'd 5 Aug. 94

**Step XII:** a coined name for a type of case, based on the Steps given in SOP 8. —Editor (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**stereoscopic:** giving a three-dimensional visual effect. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**stern:** the rear end of a ship as opposed to the bow, which is the front end of a ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**stet:** fixed, unalterable. From the printer's term stet, meaning «let it stand.» —HEV Approved Glossary

**stet:** fixed, unalterable. From the printer's term stet, meaning «let it stand.» —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**stet:** «let it stand»: a printer's term used to indicate that matter previously marked for deletion is to remain. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**stethoscope:** an instrument for listening to sounds within the body, such as breathing and heartbeats. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stethoscope:** an instrument used by doctors to convey sounds from the heart, lungs, etc., to the ear of the examiner. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Stetson:** a trademark for a type of hat having a high crown and wide brim. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Stetson:** (trademark) a type of hat having a high crown and wide brim. From the name John B. Stetson, whose company made hats. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Stetsons:** the trademark for hats having a high crown and wide brim. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89



**Stevens, Mary:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Stevenson, Robert Louis:** (1850 - 1894) Scottish novelist, poet and essayist. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Stevenson, Robert Louis:** (1850 - 1894) Scottish novelist, poet and essayist. He is famous for his novel Treasure Island and other similar works. He spent the last 5 years of his life in Samoa, an island in the South Sea. See also **South Sea** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Stevens, Phyll:** a staff member at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Steves:** an organization staff member at the time of the lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Steves:** an organization staff member in Washington, DC, in the late 1950s. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Steves, Dick:** an organization staff member in Washington, DC, in the late 1950s, and Congress Manager for the Freedom Congress. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stew and stir:** (informal) trouble and commotion. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**stew and stir:** (informal) trouble and commotion. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**stew and stir:** (informal) trouble and commotion. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**stewards:** crew members who look after the needs of the ship's company with respect to serving food, laying and clearing tables, berthing, linen, laundry and the cleaning of the common domestic areas of the ship. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**stewpot:** a prostitute. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Sthil:** abbreviation for Saint Hill. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Sthil:** abbreviation for Saint Hill. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Sthil:\*\*** abbreviation for Saint Hill. See **Saint Hill** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**stick:** (colloquial) place; put; set. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**stick at, more (persons or things) than (one) can shake a:** (colloquial) very many; more (persons or things) than (one) can count. —Academy Level III Glossary

**stick at, more (persons or things) than (one) can shake a:** (colloquial) very many; more (persons or things) than (one) can count. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**stick at, more (persons or things) than (one) can shake a:** (colloquial) very many; more (persons or things) than (one) can count. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**stick at, more (persons or things) than (one) can shake a:** very many; more than (one) can count. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**stick at, more than (one) can shake a:** very many; more than (one) can count. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**stick at, shake a:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**stick at, shake a:** (informal) take notice of. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**sticking around:** (informal) waiting in the vicinity; lingering. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**sticking my chin out:** doing something dangerous or risky. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**stick it:** endure something patiently to the end or its completion. A variation of stick it out. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**stick, on a:** (slang) as something special or extraordinary. From the once-novel practice of putting hot dogs, ice cream, etc., on wooden sticks. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**stick, on a:** (slang) as something special or extraordinary. From the once-novel practice of putting hot dogs, ice cream, etc., on wooden sticks. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**sticks and stones may break my bones:** reference to an old rhyme, often repeated by children: / «Sticks and stones / May break my bones, / But names can never hurt me.» —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**stick, something on a:** (slang) something special or extraordinary. From the novel practice of putting hot dogs, ice cream, etc., on wooden sticks. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**sticks, the:** (informal) any region distant from cities or towns, as rural districts; the country. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**sticks, the:** (informal) any region distant from cities or towns, as rural districts; the country. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**sticks up there like a very, very, red, sore thumb:** looks very much out of place. A variation of the phrase sticks out like a sore thumb. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**stick-to-ivity:** the state or quality of sticking to (persisting or persevering with) something. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)

**stick-to-ivity:** the state or quality of sticking to something or together. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor

**sticky-plaster:** (informal) hold together with or as with sticking plaster, adhesive cloth for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**sticky plaster:** same as sticking plaster, adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**sticky plaster:** same as sticking plaster, adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**sticky plaster:** same as sticking plaster, adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**sticky plaster:** same as sticking plaster, adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**sticky plaster:\*\*** same as sticking plaster, adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sticky-plaster:** same as sticking plaster, adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**sticky-plaster:** same as sticking plaster, adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**stiff: (colloquial)** completely, thoroughly. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part I Approved Glossary

**stiff:** (slang) a cheat; a swindler. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**stiff:** (slang) dead body; corpse. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**stiffs:** (slang) cheats; swindlers. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**stiffs:** (slang) cheats; swindlers. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**stigma:** a mark of disgrace or shame. --Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**stigma:** a mark of shame, a stain on a person's good reputation. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**stigmata:** marks, signs, etc., indicating that something is not considered normal. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**stilbestrol:** short for diethyl stilbestrol, a synthetic preparation possessing estrogenic properties. It is used in the treatment of menopausal disturbances and other disorders due to estrogen deficiencies. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**stiletto heel:** (chiefly British) spike heel; a high, very thin heel on a woman's shoe. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**stimuli:** things that incite to action or exertion or quicken action, feeling, thought, etc.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**stimuli:** things that rouse a person or thing into activity or energy or that produce a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**stimuli:** things that rouse the mind or spirit or incite to activity. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**stimuli:** things that rouse the mind or spirit or incite to activity. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**stimulus:** (physiology, psychology) any action or agent that causes or changes an activity in an organism or organ, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** 1. things which, given a certain stimulus, will automatically give a certain response. 2. the environment of the thetan activating ridges to make them activate the body. ÑLRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**stimulus-response:** a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus automatically giving a certain response. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —HEV Approved Glossary

**stimulus-response:\*\*\*** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**stimulus-response:** of or having to do with a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically giving a certain response. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**«stinctive»:** a humorous contraction of the word instinctive making it a play on the word stink: be offensive or hateful. —HEV Approved Glossary

**stink:** (informal) are disgustingly inferior. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**stink:** (slang) a noisy fuss or row; disturbance. —Academy Level III Glossary

**stink:** (slang) are no good or of low quality. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**stink cabbages:** (slang) honors; trophies; pats on the backÑperhaps referring to roses, which resemble certain cabbages in form, have a distinctive aroma and are often given in honor of some special occasion or achievement. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**stinker:** (slang) a thing that is very difficult. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**stinker:\*\*\*** (slang) a very difficult task, problem, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**stinker:** (slang) a very difficult task, problem, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stinking:** (slang) despicable; wretched. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stinking:** (slang) offensive; disgusting. —Academy Level II Glossary

**stinking:** (slang) offensive; disgusting. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stint:** a period of time spent doing something. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**stir:** (slang) a prison. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**stir-crazy:** mentally ill because of long imprisonment. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**stirred up:** incited or provoked. —Academy Level II Glossary

**stir up:\*\*\*** incite or provoke. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**stir up:** incite or provoke. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**stitches, into:** into a state of uproarious laughter. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**stitches, ruin (one's):** a variation of the expression in stitches, laughing uproariously. A stitch is a sudden, sharp pain, as in the side, from laughing very hard. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**stitches, ruin your:** (informal) laugh so hard that the sides ache; have a fit of laughing hard. Variation of the phrase in stitches. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**stitches, went into:** started laughing uproariously. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**stitches, went into:** started laughing uproariously. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**stitch in moss saves nine, a:** a humorous variation of a stitch in time saves nine, a proverb meaning a little preventative maintenance can eliminate the need for major repairs. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of a process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. See also preclear in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**St. John's Wood:** a suburb in north London, England. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**St. Lawrence:** a river flowing from Lake Ontario (in the North American continent) northeast into the Atlantic Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**St. Lawrence:\*\*\*** a river flowing from Lake Ontario (in the North American continent) northeast into the Atlantic Ocean. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**St. Lawrence:** a river flowing northeast from Lake Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean. Ontario and Quebec, Canada, and New York state are along its banks. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**St. Louis:** a city and port on the Mississippi River in the state of Missouri, United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**St. Luke:** the third book of the New Testament, telling the story of Jesus' life. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**stock:** cattle or other farm or range animals; livestock. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**stock:\*\*\*** get or keep a supply of, as for sale or for future use. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**stock:** the proportionate share in the ownership of a corporation held by an individual stockholder, as represented by shares of this capital in the form of stock certificates. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**stockade:** an enclosure or pen made with posts and stakes. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**stockbroker:** a person in the business of buying and selling stocks (shares in a business) and bonds (certificates sold by a government or business as a way of raising money) for other people. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

- stock exchange:** a place where stocks and other securities are publicly bought and sold; an association of dealers conducting such business according to fixed rules. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- stock exchange:** a place where stocks and other securities are publicly bought and sold; an association of dealers conducting such business according to fixed rules. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- stock exchange:** a place where stocks and other securities are publicly bought and sold; an association of dealers conducting such business according to fixed rules. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- stock in, put:** put confidence in or attach importance to; believe; trust. Ñ Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- stock in trade:** any resources, practices or devices characteristically employed by a given person or group. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- stock in trade:** any resources, practices or devices characteristically employed by a given person or group. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- stock in trade:** any resources, practices or devices characteristically employed by a given person or group. —Academy Level III Glossary
- stock in trade:** any resources, practices or devices characteristically employed by a given person or group. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- stockmen:** persons who own or raise livestock. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- stogies:** long, slender, roughly made, inexpensive cigars. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Stoicism:** a philosophy that flourished in ancient Greece and Rome. Stoics were people who maintained or affected the mental attitude advocated by the Stoics, a Greek school of philosophy, founded by Zeno about 308 b.c., holding that human beings should be free from passion and calmly accept all occurrences as the unavoidable result of divine will. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- stoic philosophic school:** a Greek school of philosophy, founded in Athens, Greece about 308 b.c. by Zeno (Greek philosopher, 342? - 270? b.c.), holding that human beings should be free from passion and calmly accept all occurrences as the unavoidable result of divine will. Stoic is from the Greek word stoa, meaning porch or colonnade and referring to a colonnade where Zeno taught. Stoic also now refers to someone who follows the stoic philosophy. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- Stoics:** people who maintain or affect the mental attitude advocated by the Stoics, a Greek school of philosophy, founded by Zeno about 308 b.c., holding that human beings should be free from passion and calmly accept all occurrences as the unavoidable result of divine will. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- stoke:** stir up and feed fuel to (a fire, furnace, etc.) —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Stokes mortar:** a portable English mortar used during World War I (1914 - 1918) resembling a piece of stovepipe on a two-legged mount and firing a winged projectile similar in appearance to an airplane bomb. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Stone Age:** a prehistoric period when people used tools and weapons made from stone. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Stone Age:** a prehistoric period when people used tools and weapons made from stone. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**stone-blind:\*\*\*** completely blind. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**stone blind:** completely blind. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**stone dead:** very, completely dead. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stone face:** a person showing a cold, unfeeling expression; expressionless. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**stonemason:** a person who cuts stone to shape and uses it in making walls, buildings etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stonewalled:** (informal) blocked, stalled or resisted intentionally. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**stonied:** made motionless or rigid; made without expression, as the eyes or a look. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**stonied:** made motionless or rigid; made without expression, as the eyes or a look. —Academy Level II Glossary

**stonied:\*\*\*** made motionless or rigid; made without expression, as the eyes or a look. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**stoops:** (slang) stupid people. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Stop-C-S:** a process which specializes in stopping the body. See also **SCS** in this glossary. —TR-8 Approved Film Glossary

**Stop-C-S:** a variation of Start-Change-Stop which specializes in stopping the body. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**store by, setting (so much):** having (so much) regard or esteem for; valuing (so much). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**storm, take (one) by sudden:** capture (one) by a sudden or very bold attack. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**storm, took (one) by:** captured (one) by a sudden or very bold attack. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**storm, took (one) by a:** (informal) made a great impression upon (one). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**storm warnings: (sailing)** visual and radio warnings given of approaching gales and storms. The visual signals vary from country to country. In the US, for example, pennants and flags are hoisted to indicate dangerous sea conditions. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**stove in:** broken or crushed inward. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**St. Paul:** (ca. 3 a.d.- 68 a.d.) Originally Saul, whose conversion to Christianity was attended by a vision. He became an apostle to the Gentiles, making several missionary journeys and founding many churches to which he sent letters which are now part of the New Testament. St. Paul was one of the greatest moral and spiritual teachers of his time. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**straight:** (slang) free from using narcotics. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program



**straight and narrow, the:** a morally strict code of behavior. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**straight as a die:** in excellent condition; with no flaws or rough spots. A die, as used in this phrase, is a tool or device used for molding, stamping, cutting or shaping; such a tool must itself be very precisely formed and accurate in order to produce an acceptable result when used. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**straightaway:** a straight and level stretch of highway. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**straightening out:** making or becoming less confused, easier to deal with, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**straighten out:** make or become less confused, easier to deal with, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**straighten up:** (informal) mend one's ways; reform. —Academy Level II Glossary

**straighten up:** make straight; improve; reform. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**straight face:** a face or expression that shows no emotion, humor, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary

**straight face:** a face or expression that shows no emotion, humor, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**straight from the shoulder:** without evasion; directly; candidly (frank, not hiding one's thoughts). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Straight Memory:** same as Straightwire. See **Straightwire** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Straight Memory:** Straightwire, a technique of direct memory which occasionally keys out (causes to drop away without erasing) engrams. See also **straightwire** in this glossary. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**straight up:** (colloquial) truthfully; really. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** (1) the name of a process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. (2) a process of recalling, from present time, with some perception or at least a concept, a past incident. The name Straightwire derives from the most communication process of connecting two points of a communications system. It is essentially memory work. It is applied to postulates, evaluations, incidents, scenes, emotions, or any data which may be in the storage banks of the mind without «sending the preclear» to the incident itself. It is done with the preclear sitting up, eyes open or shut. The auditor is very alert. Straightwire is done rapidly. The preclear is not permitted to wander or reminisce. He responds to questions on the part of the auditor. Many preclears dislike being questioned. The auditor must then first resolve the postulates against being questioned; this would be called «clearing for broad Straightwire.» —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**straightwire:** run with Straightwire, the name of a process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then

rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that

there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. See also preclear in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Straightwire:** the name of an auditing process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Straightwire:** the name of a process. It is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is stringing a straight «wire» of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. See also preclear in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**strains:** varieties, especially of microorganisms (any living thing too tiny to be seen without a microscope; especially any of the bacteria, viruses, etc.) —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**strait:** a narrow passage of water connecting two large bodies of water. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**straitjacket:** a coatlike device that binds the arms tight against the body; used to restrain persons in a violent state. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**straitjacket:** anything that severely confines, constricts or hinders. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**straitjackets:** coatlike devices that bind the arms tight against the body; used to restrain persons in a violent state. NWebster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**strait-laced:** narrowly strict or severe in behavior or moral views. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Stratford-on-Avon:** one of the oldest towns in England which is world-famous as the birthplace of William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616),

- England's greatest poet and playwright. See also «To be or not to be» in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Stratocruiser:** (trademark) a large aircraft for carrying freight or passengers at high altitudes. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Stravinsky:** Igor Stravinsky (1882 - 1971), Russian composer, widely considered one of the greatest composers of the twentieth century. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- straw men:** people whose importance or function is only nominal, as to cover another's activities; fronts. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- straw that breaks the pc's back, the:** a humorous variation of the straw that breaks the camel's back. See **camel's back, the one that broke the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- straw that broke the pc's back:** the final thing that, when added to an unpleasant or bad situation, causes failure, ruin, etc. A variation of the phrase the straw that broke the camel's back. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- streak:** a tendency in one's nature. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- stream of consciousness:** ((data found in Tape #289/290 Verified Transcript 5111C26 An Analysis of Memory and Human Aberration and Psychosomatic Illness Part I Of course, today he's the «normal» man. They've all been taught this. They've been taught that there's such a thing as «stream of consciousness.» That's wonderful. You have one thought, another thought is going to follow it inevitably; and they just keep following each other, just like that, through a man's lifetime—he can't do anything about it. That's great. It's not true, except in a person who's pretty badly aberrated. NOTE: NOT AN APPVD DEFN
- stream of consciousness:** a manner of writing in which a character's thoughts or perceptions are presented as occurring in random form, without regard for logical sequences, sentence structure, distinctions between various levels of reality or the like. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- stream of consciousness:** a manner of writing in which a character's thoughts or perceptions are presented as occurring in random form, without regard for logical sequences, sentence structure, distinctions between various levels of reality or the like. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- stream of consciousness:\*\*\*** a manner of writing in which a character's thoughts or perceptions are presented as occurring in random form, without regard for logical sequences, sentence structure, distinctions between various levels of reality or the like. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- streetcar:** a large car on rails that provides public transportation on city streets. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- streetcar:** a large car on rails that provides public transportation on city streets. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary
- streetcar:\*\*\*** a large car on rails that provides public transportation on city streets. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**streetcar:** a large car on rails that provides public transportation on city streets. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**streetcar:** a large car on rails that provides public transportation on city streets. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**streetcar:** a large car on rails that provides public transportation on city streets. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**streetcar:** a large car on rails that provides public transportation on city streets. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Streetcar Named Desire:** a film from the play by Tennessee Williams about the decline and tragic end of Blanche DuBois, a southern belle who, as she puts it, has «always depended on the kindness of strangers.» —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Streetcar Named Desire:** a Pulitzer Prize-winning play written in 1947 by American playwright and fiction writer Tennessee Williams (1914 - 83). It is the story of a faded beauty who ultimately is committed to a mental institution. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Streetcar Named Desire:** a Pulitzer-Prize-winning play written in 1947 by American playwright and fiction writer Tennessee Williams. It is the story of a faded Southern belle named Blanche Dubois who ultimately is committed to a mental institution. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Streetcar Named Desire:** a Pulitzer-Prize-winning play written in 1947 by American playwright and fiction writer Tennessee Williams. It is the story of a faded Southern belle named Blanche Dubois who ultimately is committed to a mental institution. —Academy Level II Glossary

**street drugs:** drugs which are sold or distributed on the streets, rather than by prescription. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**street piano:** a large music box that is made to play tunes by turning a crank. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Street & Smith:** an American publishing company established in New York in 1855 by Francis S. Street and Francis S. Smith. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Street & Smith published a series of dime novels, including «Nick Carter» stories. See also Carter, Nick in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**stress:\*\*\*** special attention; emphasis; importance. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**stress analysis:** (engineering) the theoretical or experimental study of the stresses within a mechanical structure in relation to its function. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**strident:** harsh-sounding; shrill; grating. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**stride, take in:** to deal with calmly; cope with successfully. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**stride, take in (one's):** cope with easily and without undue effort or hesitation. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**stride, takes all this in (one's):** copes with this easily and without undue effort or hesitation. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**strife:** fighting or quarreling. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**strike:** (1) direction or course of movement. (2) an incidence of concerted (mutually arranged or agreed upon) refusal by employees to go on working, in an attempt to force an employer to grant certain demands, as for higher wages, better working conditions, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**strike:** a meter read (fall, long fall). Use of the term in this way came from auditor use of a slanting mark (/)Ñcalled a slant or strikeÑto indicate that an item had read on an assessment. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**strike:** to come upon or discover. He says, «What if you strike `he's connected to a suppressive group?'□» —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**strikes:** incidences of concerted (mutually arranged or agreed upon) refusal by employees to go on working, in an attempt to force an employer to grant certain demands, as for higher wages, better working conditions, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**striking:** proceeding, especially in a new direction; setting out; heading. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**string a long bow:** a variation of draw a long bow, exaggerate. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**stringing (one) a long bend:** (slang) a humorous variation of throwing (one) a curve, misleading or deceiving (someone), lying and drawing a longbow, exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**string, on the:** in reserve; specifically, encouraging the attention of one of the opposite sex after one has decided to reject that person or while one has another boyfriend or girlfriend. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**string to your bow, another:** another ability, plan or possibility that one could use if one's preferred plan, etc., is not successful. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**stringy:** lean and sinewy (having good muscular development). ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**stripes:** any of various strips of cloth or braid worn on the sleeve of a military uniform to indicate rank, length of time of service, etc. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**stripped:** took something completely (often violently) from a person or thing so as to leave in a destitute or powerless state. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**stroboscope:** an instrument for studying the motion of objects as by means of a light that flashes on and off at a rapid, steady rate. When the flashing rate matches the rate at which the lighted object rotates, vibrates, etc., the motion appears to be stopped. —HEV Approved Glossary

**stroboscopic:** of or having to do with a stroboscope, an electronically regulated discharge tube that can emit extremely rapid, brief and brilliant flashes of light; used in high-speed photography, the theater, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stroke:** a blockage or hemorrhage of a blood vessel leading to the brain, causing inadequate oxygen supply and, depending on the extent and location of the abnormality, such symptoms as weakness, paralysis of parts of the body, speech difficulties, and if severe, loss of consciousness or death. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**stroke:** a blockage or hemorrhage of a blood vessel leading to the brain, causing inadequate oxygen supply and, depending on the extent and location of the abnormality, such symptoms as weakness, paralysis of parts of the body, speech difficulties, and if severe, loss of consciousness or death. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**strong-arm:** coercion by threats or intimidation; bullying. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**strong arm:** coercion by threats or intimidation; bullying. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**strontium 90:** a deadly radioactive chemical element present in the fallout of nuclear explosions. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**strontium 90:** a radioactive form of the element strontium (a pale yellow metallic chemical element), present in fallout from nuclear explosions. Strontium 90 can be absorbed into the bones in place of calcium, hindering further absorption of calcium and leading to weak bones. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**strontium 90:** a radioactive form of the element strontium (a pale yellow metallic chemical element), present in fallout from nuclear explosions. Strontium 90 can be absorbed into the bones in place of calcium, hindering further absorption of calcium and leading to weak bones. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**struck dead:** pierced, stabbed or cut (a person, etc.) with a sharp weapon to the death. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level III Glossary

**strumberries:** a made-up name for a food. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**strychnine:** a bitter, highly poisonous substance, used in very small doses as a stimulant. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**stuck:** an E-Meter needle action where the needle looks stiff. It can indicate harmful energy or force in the reactive mind on such subjects as betrayal, anger, being stopped or stopping, hate, fixed attention, failed help, refused help, terror and failure. See also **E-Meter** and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —Clearing Congress No. 5 —Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**stuckidity:** a coined word from the root stuck meaning obstructed, entangled, bogged down and the suffix -ity meaning a character or condition of. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary



**stuck-magluck:** a made-up rhyming phrase meaning very stuck. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**stuck needle:** an E-Meter needle action where the needle becomes motionless and is sluggish when it does move. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**stuck needle:** an E-Meter needle action where the needle becomes motionless and is sluggish when it does move. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**stuck needle:** an E-Meter needle action where the needle looks stiff. It can indicate charge on such subjects as betrayal, anger, stopped or stopping, hate, fixed attention, failed help, refused help, terror and failure. See also charge and E-Meter in this glossary. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**studded:** (of things) scattered over the expanse or surface of. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Student Examiner:** the person in the organization who verifies that students have completed their checksheets and have met the requirements of the course. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**Student Examiner:** the person in the organization who verifies that students have completed their checksheets and have met the requirements of the course. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**Student Examiner:** the person in the organization who verifies that students have completed their checksheets and have met the requirements of the course. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**studenting:** the act or an instance of being a student. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Student Manual, The:** a basic handbook of auditing procedure for all student auditors, written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1957 but never published. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**studies:** personal efforts to gain knowledge. ~The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**studiously:\*\*\*** zealously; wholeheartedly; deliberately. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**studiously:** zealously; wholeheartedly; deliberately. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Study Tapes:** a series of lectures by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of study technology. These tapes are studied on the Student Hat checksheet. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Study Tapes:** a series of lectures by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of study technology. These tapes are studied on the Student Hat checksheet. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**stuff, do (their):** (informal) perform, especially with skill. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Stuka dive bomber:** a German two-seated dive bomber used by the Luftwaffe (German air force under the Nazis) in World War II. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**stumble-bum:** (slang) bum. See also bum in this glossary. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**stumbles:**\*\*\* speaks, acts, etc., in a clumsy or hesitating way. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**stumbling block:** an obstacle or hindrance to progress, belief or understanding. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**stumper:** (informal) a person or thing that stumps; a puzzling or baffling question, problem, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stunt:** a feat to attract attention; an act showing boldness or skill. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stunted:** slowed or stopped abnormally in growth or development. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**stunt man:** a person skilled in acrobatics, etc. who takes the place of an actor when dangerous scenes involving falls, leaps etc. are filmed. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**stunts:** remarkable feats performed chiefly to attract attention. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**stunty:** showing skill or daring; tricky. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**stupe:** (slang) a stupid person. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**stupe:** (slang) a stupid person. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**stupe:** (slang) stupid person. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**stupefactions:** dazed or senseless conditions. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**stupidificated:** a humorous variation of the word stupefy. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Stutz Bearcat:** a type of racing car produced by Harry C. Stutz (1876 - 1930) who is considered to have been one of America's greatest automotive engineers. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Stygian:** like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead; dark, gloomy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Stygian:** like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Stygian:** like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Stygian:** like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Stygian:** like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Stygian:** like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Stygian:** of or like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Stygian:** of or like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Styxburgher:** a made-up word combining Styx, (Greek mythology) a river in the underworld over which the souls of the dead were ferried and

- burgher, an inhabitant of a borough or town. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- sub-0:** pertaining to Scientology material below Grade 0, that level of auditing culminating in the ability of a person to communicate freely with anyone on any subject. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- Suba-buba-booba-booba-ba:** a humorous reference to a religious movement, probably Subud, a movement founded in 1947 and led by the mystic Pak Muhammad Subuh based on a system of exercises by which the individual seeks to approach a state of perfection through the agency of the divine power. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Suba-hooba-hooba:** a humorous reference to Subud, a movement founded in 1947 and led by the mystic Pak Muhammad Subuh based on a system of exercises by which the individual seeks to approach a state of perfection through the agency of the divine power. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- subapathy:** a level below apathy, so low as to constitute a no-affinity, no-emotion, no-problem, no-consequence state of mind on things which are actually tremendously important. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- subatomic:** of or pertaining to the inner part of an atom or to a particle smaller than an atom. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- subbrains:** such parts of the body as the «funny bones» or any «judo sensitive» spots: the sides of the neck, the inside of the wrist, the places the doctors tap to find out if there is a reflex. These are subbrains picked up on the evolutionary line. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- subbrains:** such parts of the body as the «funny bones» or any «judo sensitive» spots: the sides of the neck, the inside of the wrist, the places the doctors tap to find out if there is a reflex. These are subbrains picked up on the evolutionary line. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- subcaliber machine guns:** referring to submachine guns, lightweight automatic weapons designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. («or hip» added per Random House Dictionary, omitted earlier) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- subconscious: (psychoanalysis)** the unconscious mind. It is said to be the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. In actuality, the «unconscious» is the sum of all a man's bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- subconscious: (psychoanalysis)** the unconscious mind. It is said to be the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. In actuality, the «unconscious» is the sum of all a man's bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. See also

**reactive mind** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**subconscious:** **see unconscious mind** in this glossary. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**subgoals:** secondary or subordinate goals, from sub meaning secondary, subordinate, and goal meaning the result or achievement toward which effort is directed; aim; end. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**subgrade:** of a subordinate level in a scale (as of rank or quality). —NED Approved Glossary

**subject:** bound by loyalty or allegiance (to); obedient to some power or influence. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**subjective:** of, affected by or produced by the mind or a particular state of mind; of or resulting from the feelings or temperament of the subject, or person thinking; not objective; personal. ÑWebster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**subjective:** of, affected by or produced by the mind or a particular state of mind; of or resulting from the feelings or temperament of the subject, or person thinking; not objective; personal. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**subjective:** proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. A subjective process is an out-of-sight, in-his-own-mind process, or «think» process. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**subjective:** proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**subjective:** proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. A subjective process is an out-of-sight, in-his-own-mind process, or «think» process. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**subjective:** proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**subjective:** proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Subjective Havingness:** CCH 12, Limited Subjective Havingness. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for full data on this process. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**subjectively:** in a manner which proceeds from or takes place in an individual's mind. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**subjectively:** in a manner which proceeds from or takes place in an individual's mind. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**subjective process:** an out-of-sight, in-his-own-mind process, or «think» process. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**subjugation:** the state or condition of being made submissive or subservient; enslavement. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**sublimate:** (psychology) divert the energy of (an emotion or impulse arising from a primitive instinct) into a culturally higher activity. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**sublimated:** (psychology) having diverted the energy of (an emotion or impulse arising from a primitive instinct) into a culturally higher activity. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**sublimation:** elevation to a higher state or plane of existence; transmutation into something higher, purer or more sublime. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sublimation:** (Freudian psychology) a defense mechanism by which the individual satisfies a socially prohibited instinctive drive (usually sexual or aggressive) through the substitution of socially acceptable behavior. For example, someone with strong sexual drives who paints nude portraits may be engaging in sublimation. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**sublimation:** (Freudian psychology) a defense mechanism by which the individual satisfies a socially prohibited instinctive drive (usually sexual or aggressive) through the substitution of socially acceptable behavior. For example, someone with strong sexual drives who paints nude portraits may be engaging in sublimation. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**sublime:** standing high above others by reason of nobility or grandeur of nature or character; of high intellectual, moral or spiritual level. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**submachine gun:** a lightweight, automatic or semiautomatic firearm fired from the shoulder or hip. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**submachine gun:** a lightweight, automatic or semiautomatic firearm fired from the shoulder or hip. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**submariners:** members of the crew of a submarine. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**submotivated:** a made-up word from the prefix sub meaning «under, beneath, below, from beneath» and motivated meaning «incited or impelled.» —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**subordinate:** inferior to or placed below another in rank, power, importance, etc.; secondary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**subordinate:** make obedient or submissive (to); control; subdue. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**subordinate:** of less importance; secondary. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**subordinate:** place in a lower position; treat as or make less important or secondary. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**suborn:** make disloyal or corrupt. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sub rosa:** secretly; privately. From Latin, meaning «under the rose,» an ancient symbol of secrecy. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**sub rosa:** secret; private. From Latin, meaning «under the rose,» an ancient symbol of secrecy. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**subscribers:** persons who agree to receive and pay for a service. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**subsidiary:** of less importance; secondary. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**subsidiary:** of less importance; secondary. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**subsidiary:** subordinate; secondary. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**substantiated:** supported with evidence; proven. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**subterfugously:** in the manner of a subterfuge (any plan, action or device used to hide one's true objective, evade a difficult or unpleasant situation, etc.). —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor from Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition

**subterfuges:** plans, actions or devices used to hide one's true objective, evade a difficult or unpleasant situation, etc.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**subterfuges:** plans or actions used to hide one's true purposes, get out of something unpleasant, etc. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**sub-Thompson machine gun:** the Thompson submachine gun, a lightweight and portable 45-caliber firearm. See also **.45**. ÑHow to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Subub:** humorous variation of Subud, a movement founded in 1947 and led by the mystic Pak Muhammad Subuh based on a system of exercises by which the individual seeks to approach a state of perfection through the agency of the divine power. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Subub:** humorous variation of Subud, a movement founded in 1947 and led by the mystic Pak Muhammad Subuh based on a system of exercises by which the individual seeks to approach a state of perfection through the agency of the divine power. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Subud:** a movement based on a system of exercises by which the individual seeks to approach a state of perfection through the agency of the divine power (God's will). It was founded in 1947 and led by Pak Muhammad Subuh, a mystic from Java. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**Subud:** a religious movement founded in 1947 and led by the mystic Pak Muhammad Subuh based on a system of exercises by which the individual seeks to approach a state of perfection through the agency of the divine power. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**suburbs:** districts lying immediately outside a city or town, especially smaller residential communities. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**subversive:** tending to overthrow; causing ruin; destructive (of an established government, institution, belief, etc.). ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**subverted:** made weaker or corrupted, as in morals. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**subvolitional:\*\*\*** below the level of volition (conscious choice; decision). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**subvolitional:** below the level of volition (conscious choice; decision). —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**subway:** an underground electric railroad, usually in a large city. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**subway:** an underground electric railroad, usually in a large city. —Academy Level II Glossary

**subway:** an underground electric railroad, usually in a large city. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**subway:** an underground electric railroad, usually in a large city. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**subway:** an underground electric railroad, usually in a large city. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**subway:** an underground electric railroad, usually in a large city. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**sub-zero:** below 0.0 (body death) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**sub-zero:** below body death at 0.0 on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**subzero:** below zero on the Classification Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. A copy of this chart can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**subzero:** below zero on the Tone Scale. See the Tone Scale in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**subzero Tone Scale:** that part of the Tone Scale below zero. See the Tone Scale in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**subzero Tone Scale:** the band below zero on the Tone Scale, applicable only to a thetan himself. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. See also subzero Tone Scale in Scientology 8-80 for additional data. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**succeeded:** followed. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Success Officer:** the person responsible for interviewing all individuals completing services and receiving their success stories. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**success story:** an originated statement by an individual which expresses actual improvement and benefit due to a Dianetics or Scientology service the person has done. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**succumb:\*\*\*** give way (to); yield; submit. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**succumb:** give way (to); yield; submit. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**succumb:** of or having to do with the failure to survive. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**succumb:** the opposite of survive; the point marked by what one might call the death of the consciousness of the individual. ÑCOHA and Self Analysis. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89

**succumb:** yield or submit to an overpowering force or overwhelming desire; give in or give up. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**succumbing:** failing to survive. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**suck-chiatrist:** a derogatory play on the words psychiatrist and suck. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**sucker:** a person easily cheated or taken in. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**sucker:** (informal) a person easily cheated, deceived or imposed upon. —HEV Approved Glossary

**sucker:** (informal) a person easily cheated, deceived or imposed upon. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**suckers:** (slang) persons easily cheated or taken in. —R-factor —Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Sudrow:** Lyle Sudrow, a well-known actor and Scientologist at the time of this lecture, who had audited Games Processing. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Suez Canal:** a canal in northeastern Egypt that connects the Mediterranean and Red Seas. For many years this canal had been open to ships of all nations in peace and war. This changed in July, 1956 when Nasser, the president of Egypt, nationalized the company that controlled the canal and excluded Israeli shipping from the canal. This action was protested by the Western powers, such as England, France and the United States, but to no avail. See also Nasser in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Suez crisis:** reference to a crisis concerning the Suez Canal, a canal in northeastern Egypt that connects the Mediterranean and Red Seas. For many years this canal had been open to ships of all nations in peace and war. This changed in 1956 when the president of Egypt nationalized the company that controlled the canal and excluded Israeli shipping from the canal. England and France began bombing Egypt the next day, and Russia threatened intervention on the side of Egypt. See also Red Sea in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**suffering God:** exclamation of surprise or annoyance. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**suffering Godfrey:** an exclamation of surprise, dismay or disgust. Godfrey is a euphemism for God. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**suffrage:** the right to vote, especially in a political election. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**sugar pills:** pills made of ordinary sugar, given as medicine to a patient merely to humor him. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Suid-Afrika:** (Afrikaans) South Africa. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Suid-Afrika:** the name for South Africa, as it is said in Afrikaans, an official language of South Africa which developed from seventeenth-century Dutch. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**suits:** actions to secure justice in a court of law; attempts to recover a right or claim through legal action. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**suits:\*\*\*** satisfies; meets the demands or needs of. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90



- suki-riatrists:** a humorous pronunciation of psychiatrists. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- sulfa:** any of a group of chemical compounds with antibacterial properties. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- sulfa drug:** any of a group of drugs used in the treatment of various wounds, burns and infections. Antibiotics, such as penicillin, have replaced sulfa drugs in the treatment of certain types of infection. See also penicillin in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- sulfathiazole:** a sulfa drug which is from a family of drugs containing sulfur dioxide generally powerful in checking the growth of certain bacteria. Sulfathiazole was earlier used in treating gonorrhea and pneumonia. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- sulfur:** a pale yellow substance that burns with a blue flame and a stifling smell, used in making gunpowder and matches, medicines, insecticides and other products. ÑOxford American Dictionary and Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- sulfur dioxide:** a colorless, nonflammable, suffocating gas, formed when sulfur burns; used chiefly in the manufacture of chemicals such as sulfuric acid, in preserving fruits and vegetables, and in bleaching, disinfecting and fumigating. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- sulfuric acid:** an oily, colorless, very strong acid formed of hydrogen, sulfur and oxygen. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- sulky:** a light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage having a seat for only one person, especially one used in harness races. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- sullen:** gloomy and unresponsive from resentment or bad temper. ÑOxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89
- Sullivan:** like Frank Sullivan, a squirrel, who in the early 60s mailed literature and otherwise attempted to spread the false idea that virtually everyone had been subjected to pain-drug-hypnosis. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Sullivan, Frank:** a squirrel, who in the early 60s mailed literature and otherwise attempted to spread the false idea that virtually everyone had been subjected to pain-drug-hypnosis. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Sullivan, Frank:** a squirrel, who in the early 60s mailed literature and otherwise attempted to spread the false idea that virtually everyone had been subjected to pain-drug-hypnosis. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Sullivan, Frank Aloysius George Q.:** joking reference to Frank Sullivan, a squirrel, who in the early 60s mailed literature and otherwise attempted to spread the false idea that virtually everyone had been subjected to pain-drug-hypnosis. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Sullivan Island:** an island off the west coast of Burma. It is now known as Lanbi Island. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Sullivan, John L.:** (1858 - 1918) American boxer who won the world's heavyweight championship under London Prize Ring rules (bare knuckles) in 1882. Thereafter he was never defeated in a bare-

knuckle fight and was the last of the champions in this form of boxing. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Sullivan Law:** originally a gun-registration law enacted in New York in 1911 requiring owners of handguns to be registered and licensed. Since then the term has become a synonym for «gun registration» in the United States. ÑHow to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Note: «the United States» substituted for «in this country» as definition earlier read.) (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**sultan:** a ruler in a Moslem country. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sultan:** the ruler of any certain Muslim countries. —Academy Level III Glossary

**summarily:** in a prompt or direct manner; immediately; straightaway. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**summary court:** (US Military) short for summary court-martial, a court-martial composed of one commissioned officer, authorized to try minor offenses against military law. See also **court-martials** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**summary court-martial:** the least formal military court, consisting of one officer, for judging minor offenses. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition

**summary court's counsel:** counsel for a summary court-martial: the least formal military court, consisting of one officer for judging minor offenses. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**summate:** add together; total; sum up. —3rd South African published apprls (14.4.92)

**summated:** added together; totalled; summed up. —Class VIII #1, Approved November 1990

**summit conference:** a conference between heads of state or other top-level government officials. One such conference was scheduled to take place in May 1960 between France, England, America and Russia. However, shortly before the meeting was to take place, an American U-2 plane was shot down by Russia. Soviet Premier Khrushchev arrived at the summit but refused to begin unless American President Eisenhower apologized for this incident. When this did not happen, the summit collapsed. See also **Khrushchev** and **U-2** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**summons:** an official order to appear in court, specifically to respond as a defendant to a charge. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**Sumner lines:** lines drawn on a navigational chart using a systemized method of finding a ship's position by means of a sight. Named after Captain Thomas H. Sumner who discovered the method in 1837. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Sun 12:** a made-up name for a sun. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Sun Builders:** a made-up name for a club. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**sunburst:** of or like a sudden shining of the sun through a break in clouds. Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**sunburst:** of or like a sudden shining of the sun through a break in clouds. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Sunday-Monday line:** also called dateline, an imaginary line drawn north and south through the Pacific Ocean, largely along the 180th meridian: at this line, by international agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight, so that when it is Monday just west of the line, it is Sunday just east of it. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Sunday-Monday line:** also called dateline, an imaginary line drawn north and south through the Pacific Ocean, largely along the 180th meridian: at this line, by international agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight, so that when it is Monday just west of the line, it is Sunday just east of it. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Sunday - Monday line:** also called dateline, an imaginary line drawn north and south through the Pacific Ocean, largely along the 180th meridian: at this line, by international agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight, so that when it is Monday just west of the line, it is Sunday just east of it. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Sunday - Monday line:** also called dateline, an imaginary line drawn north and south through the Pacific Ocean, largely along the 180th meridian: at this line, by international agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight, so that when it is Monday just west of the line, it is Sunday just east of it. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Sunday school:** of a school, now usually in connection with a church, for religious instruction on Sunday. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Sunday school picnic:** (slang) a variation of picnic, a thoroughly good time; anything enjoyable, as any entertainment or social gathering. A Sunday school is a school for religious instruction held on Sunday. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Sundays, long day of:** a humorous variation of a month of Sundays meaning an indeterminately great length of time. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Sundays, year of:** an indeterminately great length of time; intensification of the phrase month of Sundays. ÑEditor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Sunday Times:** a British weekly newspaper founded in 1822. The «pictorial» was a color magazine supplement to the Sunday Times, brought out in 1962. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**sundering:** breaking or tearing apart; severing. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sunk:** (colloquial) beyond help; undone. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Sun King:** nickname of King Louis XIV of France (1638 - 1715), due to the magnificence of his court and the palace of Versailles, which he had built. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Sun King:** nickname of King Louis XIV of France, due to the magnificence of his court and the palace of Versailles, which he had built. See also Louis in this glossary. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** a variation of under the sun, on Earth; anywhere. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:\*\*\*** on earth; in the world. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. A variation of under the sun. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on earth; in the world. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** see **sun, under the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon and stars, under the:** see **sun, under the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon, or stars, under the:** on earth; in the world. —Academy Level II Glossary

**sun, moon or stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon or stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**sun, moon or stars, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**sunny side of, on the:** on the right side of, i.e. less than. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Sunset Boulevard:** an American movie produced in 1950. It is a harsh look at Hollywood, directed by Bill Wilder, in which Gloria Swanson plays a faded star who makes a tragic comeback. See also **Swanson, Gloria** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Sunset Boulevard:** a street in Los Angeles, California which was known at the time of this lecture for its high-quality portrait studios. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Sunshine Rundown:** a special auditing step done by Clears after they attest to having attained the state of Clear. See also **Clear** and **rundown** in this glossary. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**sun, under the:** in the world. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on earth; in the world. —Academy Level III Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —HEV Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**sun, under the:** on Earth; in the world. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Super:** short for Course Supervisor; the person in charge of a course and its students. The job of the Course Supervisor is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**supercargo:** an officer on a merchant ship who acts for the owner or owners in the acceptance or discharge of cargo, and who serves generally as the business agent of the owner or owners on a particular voyage. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**superchronic:** a coined word from super meaning a great or excessive degree and chronic meaning constant; habitual. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**super-duper:** (slang) very great; colossal. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**super-duper:** (slang) very great; colossal. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**superfluity:** a superabundant or excessive amount. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**superhighway:** a highway designed for travel at high speeds, having more than one lane for each direction of traffic; expressway. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**superimposed:** put, laid or stacked on top of something else. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**superintendent:** a person who oversees or directs some work, enterprise, establishment, organization, district, etc.; supervisor. ÑRandom House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**superman:** a superior being conceived as the product of human evolution. Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Superman:** (colloquial) the name of an invincible hero with superhuman powers, including that of flight, introduced in an American comic strip in 1938. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Superman:** (colloquial) the name of an invincible hero with superhuman powers, including that of flight, introduced in an American comic strip in 1938. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Superman:** (colloquial) the name of an invincible hero with superhuman powers, including that of flight, introduced in an American comic strip in 1938. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Superman:** (colloquial) the name of an invincible hero with superhuman powers, including that of flight, introduced in an American comic strip in 1938. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Superman:** the name of an invincible hero with superhuman powers, including that of flight, introduced in an American comic strip in 1938. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**supernatural:** of, pertaining to or being above or beyond what is explainable by natural laws or phenomena. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**supernumeraries:** extra persons. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**super race:** a race of pure Aryans (non-Jewish Caucasoids, Nordics, etc.) which Adolf Hitler dreamed of creating as the future master race to rule for a thousand years as the third German Empire or Third Reich. See also **Hitler** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Supers:** short for Supervisors. See **Supervisor** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**supersonic:** greater than the speed of sound waves through air. —HEV Approved Glossary

**supersonic:** sound waves which vibrate with frequencies greater than those audible to the human ear (up to five times the speed of sound). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**super-sultan potentate-God-help-us:** a made-up name for a very important person. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**superunconscious-reconscious mind:** made-up terms for imaginary aspects of the mind; humorous alteration of the psychiatric terms «conscious,» «subconscious,» «unconscious,» etc. —Clearing Congress No. 1 The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**Supervisor:** short for Course Supervisor: the person in charge of a course and its students. The job of the Course Supervisor is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**Supervisor:** short for Course Supervisor: the person in charge of a course and its students. The job of the Course Supervisor is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**Supervisor:\*\*\*** short for Course Supervisor: the person in charge of a course and its students. The job of the Course Supervisor is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Supervisor:\*\*\*** the person in charge of a course and its students. The job of the Supervisor is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied. See also **duplication** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Supervisor's Code**: the code governing the actions of Course Supervisors. It has been found that anytime a Supervisor broke one of these rules, to any degree, the course and training activities failed to function properly. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**supine**: inert; passive. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**supinely**: inactively, passively or inertly. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**supplant**: replace (one thing) by something else. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**supplants**: takes the place of; supersedes, especially through force or plotting. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**supplication**: the act of begging humbly and earnestly. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**supplication**: the act of making a humble request of; petitioning earnestly. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**supplications**: humble requests, prayers, petitions, etc. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**supposition:\*\*\*** something supposed; assumption. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**supposition**: something that is supposed; assumption; hypothesis. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**suppression**: the act of suppressing. Suppress means to squash, to sit on, to make smaller, to refuse to let reach, to make a person uncertain about reaching, to lessen in any way possible to the harm of the individual and for the fancied protection of a suppressor. ÑHCOB 31 December 78RA Iss III Attachment. (Edited slightly for clarity.) (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**suppressions**: acts of suppressing. Suppress means to squash, to sit on, to make smaller, to refuse to let reach, to make a person uncertain about reaching, to lessen in any way possible to the harm of the individual and for the fancied protection of a suppressor. —Academy Level II Glossary

**suppressive:\*\*\*** (1) tending to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. (2) same as suppressive person. See also **SP** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**suppressive**: acting to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**suppressive**: same as suppressive person. See also **SP** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**suppressive:** short for **suppressive person:** a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**suppressive:** short for **suppressive person:** a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**suppressive:** short for suppressive person, a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. «Suppressive person» is another name for the «antisocial personality.» —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**suppressive:** tending to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**suppressive:\*\*\*** tending to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**suppressive act:** an action or omission undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. Such an action results in dismissal from Scientology and its organizations. —EM-9 Approved Film Glossary

**suppressive act:\*\*\*** an action or omission undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. Such an action results in dismissal from Scientology and its organizations. —E-Meter Reads Film Glossary (EM-9) Approved 25-11-90

**suppressive act:\*\*\*** same as high crime. See **high crime** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**suppressive person:** a person who actively seeks to suppress or damage Scientology or a Scientologist by suppressive acts. See also **High Crimes** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**suppressive person:** a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. «Suppressive person» is another name for the «antisocial personality.» —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**suppressive person:** a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**suppressive person (SP):** a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. «Suppressive person» is another name for the «antisocial personality.» —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**suppressives:** persons who seek to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in



his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**suppressor:** an exterior force which reduces the chances of the survival of any form. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**suppressor:** the exterior forces which reduce the chances of the survival of any form. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**suppressor line:** one of a number of listing questions directed at remedying a suppressor (the impulse to forbid revelation in another). ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Suppressville:** a made-up name for a town. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**suppurated:** produced and discharged pus, as a wound. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**supranational:** of, for, involving or over all or a number of nations. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Supreme Court:** the highest court of the United States. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Supreme Court:** the highest court of the United States. ÑRandom House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**Sups:** short for Course Supervisors. See **Super** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**surcease:** an end or cessation. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**surcease:** end or cessation. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**surcharge:** an additional or excessive load or burden. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**sure as shootin':** without a doubt. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor

**sure-fire: (informal)** unfailing; certain. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**surgeon general:** the chief general officer or admiral in charge of the medical department of the US Army, Air Force or Navy. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Surgeon General:** the head of the US Bureau of Public Health. In January 1964, the results of a two-year United States research project done by an advisory committee to the Surgeon General of the United States were published. The report stated that cigarette smoking contributes substantially to the death rate, and it linked the smoking of cigarettes to cancer, heart diseases, ulcers, chronic bronchitis and emphysema. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**surgical:** pertaining to or involving manual or operative procedures. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**surplice:** a loose, white, wide-sleeved outer garment worn by the clergy and choir of some churches. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**surrealist:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to surrealism, a modern movement in art and literature, in which an attempt is made to portray or interpret the workings of the unconscious mind as manifested in dreams: it is characterized by an irrational, fantastic arrangement of material. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**survey:** examination; investigation. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**survey:** examination; investigation. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**survival:** an impulse to persist through time, in space as matter and energy. Survival is understood to be the basic single thrust of life through time and space, energy and matter. It is the dynamic principle of existence. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**survival:** an impulse to persist through time, in space as matter and energy. Survival is understood to be the basic single thrust of life through time and space, energy and matter. It is the dynamic principle of existence. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**survival of the fittest:** the process or result of natural selection. Natural selection is a process fundamental to evolution as described by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century. By natural selection, any characteristic of an individual that allows it to survive to produce more offspring will eventually appear in every individual of the species, simply because those members will have more offspring. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**susceptible to:** liable to; open to. ÑThe Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**suspense, held in:** maintained in a state of mental indecision. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**suspension:** a state of being kept from falling, sinking, etc. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Sussex:** a county in southeast England. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Sussex:** a county in southeast England. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Sussex:** a county in southeast England. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Sussex:** a county in southeast England. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Sussex:** a county in southeast England. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Sussex:\*\*\*** a maritime county in southeast England. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Sussex:** a maritime county in southeast England. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Sussex:** a maritime county in southeast England. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**sustenance:** that which sustains life; nourishment; food. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Suzette:** daughter of L. Ron Hubbard. —Clearing Congress No. 5ÑClearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**Suzie:\*\*\*** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Suzie:\*\*\*** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Suzie:** **Mary Sue Hubbard**, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Suzie:** Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Suzie Belle:** a nickname for Mary Sue Hubbard. Belle is a feminine name and means a pretty woman or girl; often, one who is prettiest or most popular. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**svelte:** suave, polished, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Svengali:** a person who completely dominates another, usually with selfish or sinister motives. After the evil hypnotist of the same name in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Mauriere. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Svengali:** a sinister Hungarian musician and hypnotist in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Maurier. A young artist's model in Paris (Trilby O'Ferrall) falls into the hands of Svengali and becomes a great singer under his mesmeric influence, but loses her voice when he suddenly dies of heart failure. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Svengali:** a sinister Hungarian musician and hypnotist in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Maurier. A young artist's model in Paris (Trilby O'Ferrall) falls into the hands of Svengali and becomes a great singer under his mesmeric influence, but loses her voice when he suddenly dies of heart failure. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Svengali:** a sinister Hungarian musician and hypnotist in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Maurier. A young artist's model in Paris (Trilby O'Ferrall) falls into the hands of Svengali and becomes a great singer under his mesmeric influence, but loses her voice when he suddenly dies of heart failure. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Svengali:** of or having to do with a person who completely dominates another, usually with selfish or sinister motives. After the evil hypnotist of the same name in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Mauriere. —OECS - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Swahili:** the language of the Swahili, a Negroid people inhabiting Zanzibar (an island off the east coast of Africa) and the adjacent coast. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**swami:** a title of a Hindu religious teacher. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**swami:** a wise man or sage. —Random House College Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**swami:** lord; master: a Hindu title of respect, especially for a Hindu religious teacher. —Academy Level II Glossary

**swami:** lord; master: a Hindu title of respect, especially for a Hindu religious teacher. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**swami:** lord; master: a Hindu title of respect, especially for a Hindu religious teacher. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**swami:\*\*\*** mystic; of hidden meaning or nature; mysterious. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Swami Bami Hospital:** a made-up name for a hospital. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**Swami Bami Hospital:** a made-up name for a hospital. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Swami Bami Hospital:** a made-up name for a hospital. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Swami Gambola:** a made-up name for a swami. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**swamis:** lords; masters: a Hindu title of respect, especially for a Hindu religious teacher. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**swamishness:** state, quality or instance of being like or characteristic of a swami, a mystic; yogi (one who practices yoga, a Hindu discipline

aimed at training the consciousness for a state of perfect spiritual insight and tranquillity). —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**swamp:** be overcome or overwhelmed; become ruined. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**swamped:** overcome or overwhelmed. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**swamped:** overcome or overwhelmed; ruined. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**swamped up:** cleared out. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**swamped up:** (figurative) plunged or sunk as if in a swamp or in water; overwhelmed with difficulties. —Academy Level III Glossary

**swamp-up:** a clearing out. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Swan:** a northern constellation in the Milky Way that has been thought of as arranged in the shape of a swan. Also known as Cygnus (literally meaning swan). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**swank:** fashionable or elegant; grand. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**swank:** stylish; elegant. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**swanking it:** (slang) acting in an ostentatious or pretentious way; swaggering. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**swan song:** the last work, act, utterance or achievement of a person, group, period, etc., before death, retirement, dissolution, etc. (so called from the belief that the dying swan sings). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**swan song:** the last work, act, utterance or achievement of a person, group, period, etc., before death, retirement, dissolution, etc. (so called from the belief that the dying swan sings). —Academy Level II Glossary

**swan song:** the last work, act, utterance or achievement of a person, group, period, etc., before death, retirement, dissolution (a dissolving or a breaking up; disintegration), etc. (So called from the belief that the dying swan sings.) —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**swan song:** the last work, act, utterance or achievement of a person, group, period, etc., before death, retirement, dissolution (a dissolving or a breaking up; disintegration), etc. (So called from the belief that the dying swan sings.) —NED Approved Glossary

**Swanson, Gloria:** (1897 - 1983) American film actress; a leading lady of the screen who acted in over twenty well-known movies and made many comebacks. See also **Sunset Boulevard** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**swap:** (colloquial) exchange; trade. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**swapped:** (colloquial) exchanged. —NED Approved Glossary

**swapping:** (colloquial) exchanging; trading. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**swapping:** (colloquial) exchanging; trading. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**swaps:** (colloquial) exchanges, trades. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**swash:** pig-wash (garbage, table scraps, etc., mixed with liquid and used for feeding pigs); also wet refuse or filth. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**swastika:** a design or ornament of ancient origin in the form of a cross with four equal arms, each bent in a right-angle extension. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**swastika:\*\*\*** a design or ornament of ancient origin in the form of a cross with four equal arms, each bent in a right-angle extension. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**swat:** hit with a quick, sharp blow. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sway:** sovereign power or authority; rule; dominion. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**sway:** sovereign power or authority; rule; dominion. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**sweat:** a condition of eagerness, anxiety, impatience, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**sweating blood:** (colloquial) working very hard. —Academy Level II Glossary

**sweating blood: (slang)** working very hard; overworking. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**sweating (something) out:** (informal) working arduously at (something). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Sweat Program:** a program developed by L. Ron Hubbard which involved having a person exercise by jogging or running while wearing a rubberized sweat suit to assist in sweating (for the purpose of getting rid of LSD residues lodged in fatty tissue). —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**sweatshop:** a shop where employees work long hours at low wages under poor working conditions. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Swede:** a native of Sweden. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Swedish calisthenics:** exercises or free movements done largely without apparatus. —5thACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Collier's Encyclopedia

**Swedish massage:** a massage in which Swedish movements (a series of exercises designed to tone up different muscles and joints) are used. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**sweeping:** of great scope; comprehensive. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**sweepingly:** including a great deal; very broadly. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**sweepingly:\*\*\*** including a great deal; very broadly. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**sweepingly:** including a great deal; very broadly. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**sweetness and light:** (British slang) exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding or sympathy (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**sweetness and light:** (British slang) exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**sweetness and light:** (British slang) the exhibition of unusual tolerance, understanding or sympathy (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**sweetness and light:** in a manner exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding or sympathy (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sweetness-and-light:** in a manner exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding or sympathy (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**sweetness and light:** persons or things exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding or sympathy (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**sweetness and light:\*\*** persons or things exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding or sympathy (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**sweet nothings:** pleasant but meaningless or unimportant things spoken in the ear of someone one loves or is attracted to. Used figuratively in the lecture. ÑLongman Dictionary of English Idioms (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**swell:** (slang) first-rate; excellent; a generalized descriptive term of approval. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**swelled head:** (colloquial) an exaggerated notion of one's own worth. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**swelled up:** puffed up with pride. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**swellisis:** a made-up name for a disease —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**swells:** waves caused by the heaving of the sea due to the wind, which may last for a considerable time after the wind has died down. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**swim, into the:** actively engaging in current affairs, social activities, etc. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**swimmingly:** easily and with success. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**swimmingly:** easily and with success. —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**swimmingly:** with great ease or success. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**swindiferously:** a humorous variation of splendiferously meaning splendidly; magnificently. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**swindle:** act of swindling; cheat or fraud. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**swindlers:** persons who cheat or defraud. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**swing:** change or shift one's attention, interest, opinion, condition, etc. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**swing:** (figurative) movement; activity, especially vigorous activity. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**swing, back in the:** back in complete and active operation; going on without reserve or restraint again. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**swing, in:** going on without reserve or restraint. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**swinging:** doing fine, splendid, great. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**swinging:** doing fine, splendid, great. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**swing, in the:** in complete and active operation; going on without reserve or restraint. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**swing of, get into the:** (colloquial) become accustomed to an activity and begin to enjoy it or do it well. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Swinkopf:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**swiping:\*\*\* (slang)** stealing. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**swiping: (slang)** stealing.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**swirling turban and the spinning thetan, gentlemen of the:** reference to persons such as whirling dervishes, members of any various Moslem orders of ascetics (ones who lead a life of austere self-discipline, especially as an act of religious devotion or penance), which employ whirling dances and the chanting of religious formulas to produce a collective ecstasy. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**swirling turban and the spinning thetan, gentlemen of the:** reference to persons such as whirling dervishes, members of any various Moslem orders of ascetics (ones who lead a life of austere self-discipline, especially as an act of religious devotion or penance), which employ whirling dances and the chanting of religious formulas to produce a collective ecstasy. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Swishbottom, George Q.:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**swishing:** moving with a hissing sound like that produced by a switch or similar slender object moved rapidly through the air or an object moving swiftly in contact with water. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Swiss cheese:** a firm white or pale-yellow cheese with many large holes, originally produced in Switzerland. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Swiss Guards:** Swiss mercenaries who fought in various European armies from the 15th to the 19th century. They were put at the disposal of foreign armies by the Swiss government in diplomatic treaties. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Swiss watch, like a:** a variation of like clockwork, very regular and even. Swiss watches are known for their delicate, precise workmanship. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**switchblade:** a pocketknife, the blade of which is held by a spring and can be released suddenly, as by pressing a button. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**switchboard:** a board or panel equipped with apparatus for controlling the operation of a system of electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**switchboard:** a board or panel equipped with apparatus for controlling the operation of a system of electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**switchboard:** a board or panel equipped with apparatus for controlling the operation of a system of electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91



**switchboard:** a board or panel equipped with apparatus for controlling the operation of a system of electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**switchboard:** a board or panel equipped with apparatus for controlling the operation of a system of electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**switchboard:** a panel containing the necessary switches, meters and other devices for opening, closing, combining, controlling, measuring and protecting a number of electric circuits. Used figuratively in this context. —Academy Level II Glossary

**switchboards:** panels containing the necessary switches, meters and other devices for opening, closing, combining, controlling, measuring and protecting a number of electric circuits. Used figuratively in the lecture. Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**switchboards:\*\*\*** panels containing the necessary switches, meters and other devices for opening, closing, combining, controlling, measuring and protecting a number of electric circuits. Used figuratively in this context. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**switch box:** a metal box containing the working parts of an electrical switch. Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**switch box:** a metal box containing the working parts of an electrical switch. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**switcheroo:\*\*\* (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**switcheroo: (colloquial)** a reversal or turnabout. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**switching:** striking, hitting, beating or whipping with or as with a switch (a slender stick for this purpose). Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Switzerland pine tree:** (usually called simply Swiss pine) a tall pine having dark green leaves in bundles of five, short spreading branches and cones. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Switzerland pine tree:** (usually called simply Swiss pine) a tall pine having dark green leaves in bundles of five, short spreading branches and cones. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**Switzerland pine tree:\*\*\*** (usually called simply Swiss pine) a tall pine having dark green leaves in bundles of five, short spreading branches and cones. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**swivel chair:** a chair whose seat turns horizontally on a pivot in the base. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**swivel chair spread:** an expansion of the hips acquired through inactivity, such as by sitting in a chair for long periods of time. (A swivel chair is a chair whose seat turns horizontally on a pivot in the base.) Used figuratively in this lecture. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**swivel chair spread:** an expansion of the hips acquired through inactivity, such as by sitting in a chair for long periods of time. (A swivel chair is a chair whose seat turns horizontally on a pivot in the base.) Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**swivel chair spread:** a paunch (a large protruding belly) acquired through inactivity, such as by sitting in a chair for long periods of time. (A swivel chair is a chair whose seat turns horizontally on a pivot in the base.) Used figuratively in this lecture. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Swizzle-Stick:** an auditing technique which processes two basic considerations, one is the consideration of «survive or succumb,» and the other is «the environment is dangerous to the preclear and the preclear is not dangerous to the environment.» It is humorously called the «Swizzle-Stick» for the preclear who just sits there and stirs it around and around and around and isn't going to get anyplace. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**swoon:** enter a state of hysterical rapture or ecstasy. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**swoop, at one:** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**swoop, at one fell:\*\*\*** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**swoop, at one fell:** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**swoop, at one fell:** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —HEV Approved Glossary

**swoop, at one fell:** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**swoop, in one fell:** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**swoop, in one fell:** all at once or all together, as if by one blow. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**swoop, one fell:** all at the same time; in only one attempt. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell:** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell: (informal)** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**swoop, one fell: (informal)** a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**swoops:** sudden, sweeping movements. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**swopping:** striking; flapping. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**sword hilts reversed:** a sign of surrender. The hilt (handle of a sword) is turned around and handed to the enemy.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**swung:** changed or shifted one's attention, interest, opinion, condition, etc. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Sydney:** a seaport in and capital of the state of New South Wales, in southeast Australia. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**syllabic:** having to do with words or portions of words uttered as a single uninterrupted sound. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**syllabification:** the action of uttering syllables, speaking. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**syllable:\*\*\*** a word or a small part of a word which can be pronounced with a single, uninterrupted sounding of the voice. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**syllable:** the slightest bit; word. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**syllogism:** a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is reached from two statements, as in «All men must die; I am a man; therefore, I must die.» —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**syllogism:** a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is reached from two statements, as in «All men must die; I am a man; therefore, I must die.» —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**sylvan:** living, found or carried on in the woods or forest. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**sylvan:** of or characteristic of the woods or forests. Used figuratively, as Rousseau's philosophy of the «natural man.» —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**symbiotes:** any or all life or energy forms which are mutually dependent for survival. The atom depends on the universe, the universe on the atom. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**symbiotes:** a term which in Dianetics is extended beyond the dictionary definition to mean «any or all life or energy forms which are mutually dependent for survival.» The atom depends on the universe, the universe on the atom. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**symbiotic:** having to do with the living together of similar or dissimilar organisms for mutual benefit. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**symbol:** something that could represent or stand for a thought or a thing. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**symbol:\*\*\*** something that could represent or stand for a thought or a thing. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**symbol amputation:** a reference to the fact that words are not used in TR 5, Hand Mimicry. See **Hand Mimicry** in this glossary. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**symbol band:** the range where symbols fall on a scale, such as on the Know to Mystery Scale. Symbols are written or printed marks, letters, abbreviations, etc., standing for an object, quality, etc. Words are also symbols, representing a thought or an object. See also **Know to Mystery Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**symbolic logic:** a modern type of formal logic using special mathematical symbols to stand for propositions and for the relationships among propositions. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**symbolic logic:** a modern type of formal logic using special mathematical symbols to stand for propositions and for the relationships among propositions. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**symbolic logic:** a modern type of formal logic using special mathematical symbols to stand for propositions and for the relationships among propositions. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**symbolic logic:** a modern type of formal logic using special mathematical symbols to stand for propositions and for the relationships among

- propositions. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- symbolic logic:** a system for applying the principles of mathematics to logical reasoning, using symbols to represent exact relationships between concepts. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- symbolism:** in psychoanalytic theory, the employment of symbols to represent repressed material, so that the real meaning may not be recognized by the normal consciousness. See also **Freudian psychoanalysis** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- symbolization:** the process of representing with a symbol or symbols. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Symbological Processing:** processing in which the preclear views unfinished symbols and decides what to make of them. The auditor then requires him, each time he has decided on a symbol, to tell what person or object or thing in the real universe, or what circumstance or state of being the symbol represents. The person being processed is then required to recall an incident involving this person or object or state of being. The goal of this processing is to bring into full view the latent and sometimes violent conflicts and turmoils which lie out of sight in what was once referred to as the «unconscious mind.» More bluntly, the use of this processing brings to light those things for which the processee will not take the responsibility and for which he is unwilling to have been cause. In many individuals the symbol alone can be faced, but once that is faced, the person or object of the incident can be faced, and then, at last, the incident itself may be confronted and by Lock Scanning or Repetitive Straightwire may be deintensified. We examine in symbols, not the source of difficulty, but the key to the source of difficulty. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- symbolologies:** representations or expressions by means of symbolsÑthings that stand for, represent or suggest other things; especially objects used to represent abstracts. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- symbols:** written or printed marks, letters, abbreviations, etc., standing for an object, quality, etc. Words are also symbols, representing a thought or an object. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- sympathetic:** (1) in agreement; harmonious; in accord. (2) (physics) noting or pertaining to vibrations, sounds, etc., produced by a body as the direct result of similar vibrations in a different body. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- sympathetic: (physics)** noting or pertaining to vibrations, sounds, etc., produced by a body as the direct result of similar vibrations in a different body. —HEV Approved Glossary
- sympathetic:** showing favor, approval or agreement. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- sympathy computations:** computations which make the patient «want to be sick.» Sickness has a high survival value, says the reactive mind, so it tailors up a body to be sick. For example, if a patient had a tough engramic background, then broke his leg and got sympathy, he thereafter tends to go around with a simulated broken legÑarthritis, etc., etc.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**sympathy exciters:** any entity on any dynamic for which the individual has felt sympathy of the variety between 0.9 and 0.4 on the Tone Scale. See also Sympathy Exciters on p. 95 of this book. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**synapsed:** went through a synapse (the point of contact between adjacent nerve cells, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one to the other). ÑEditor, from Webster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**synapses:** the points of contact between adjacent neurons, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one neurone to the other. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**synapses:** the points of contact between adjacent neurons, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one neuron to the other. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**synapses:** the points of contact between adjacent neurons, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one neuron to the other. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**synapsing:** sending impulses through synapses (the points of contact between adjacent nerve cells, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one to the other). —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Synco Company:** the name of a paint company at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Synod of Constantinople:** one of a series of meetings held at Constantinople, ancient capital of the Roman Empire, where Christian church officials met together for discussion and decision of church matters. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**synonym:** a word or expression accepted as another name for something. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**synonymous:** equivalent or similar in meaning. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**synonymous:** having the characteristics of a synonym; equivalent in meaning; expressing or implying the same idea. A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in that language. ÑRandom House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**synonyms:** words in the same language that have a similar meaning to another word in that language. Example: Big and large are synonyms. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**synonyms:** words in the same language that have a similar meaning to another word in that language. Example: Big and large are synonyms. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**synonyms:\*\*\*** words in the same language that have a similar meaning to another word in that language. Example: Big and large are synonyms. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**synthesize:** makes by combining parts or elements.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**synthetic:** noting or pertaining to compounds formed through a chemical process by human agency, as opposed to those of natural origin. Ñ Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**synthetic:** produced by synthesis (the putting together of parts or elements so as to form a whole). —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**synthetically:** artificially. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**syphilis:** a contagious venereal disease affecting first some local part, secondly, the skin and mucous membrane and, thirdly, the bones and muscles and brain. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**syphilis:** a contagious venereal disease affecting first some local part, secondly, the skin and mucous membrane and, thirdly, the bones and muscles and brain. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Syracuse:** a city in central New York state in the United States. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Syracuse:** a seaport on the coast of Sicily; in ancient times, a Greek city-state. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**syrupy:**\*\*\* overly sentimental; wearingly or displeasingly sweet, as in tone or manner. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**system, the:** the prevailing structure or organization of society, business or politics or of society in general. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Szasz, Dr. Thomas:** a professor of psychiatry and author of numerous books on psychiatry. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Szondi:** (psychology) psychological testing involving the use of pictures of known psychotic types. The subject is asked which picture he likes the least or most. His responses are correlated then with the responses of psychotics represented by the liked pictures. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- 10 Downing Street:** the address of the official residence of the prime minister of Great Britain, where cabinet meetings are often held. The street is located in the West End of London, England. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- 10<sup>2</sup>:** (mathematics) ten to the twenty-first power; ten multiplied by itself twenty-one times. The power is a small figure or symbol placed at the upper right of another figure or symbol to show how many times the latter is to be multiplied by itself. (Example:  $10^2 = 10 \times 10$ ) —NED Approved Glossary
- 10<sup>21</sup>:** (mathematics) ten to the twenty-first power; ten multiplied by itself twenty-one times. The power is a small figure or symbol placed at the upper right of another figure or symbol to show how many times the latter is to be multiplied by itself. (Example:  $10^2 = 10 \times 10$ ) —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- 10<sup>21</sup>:** (mathematics) ten to the twenty-first power; ten multiplied by itself twenty-one times. The power is a small figure or symbol placed at the upper right of another figure or symbol to show how many times the latter is to be multiplied by itself. (Example:  $10^2 = 10 \times 10$ ) —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- 10<sup>21</sup>:** (mathematics) ten to the twenty-first power; ten multiplied by itself twenty-one times. The power is a small figure or symbol placed at the upper right of another figure or symbol to show how many times the latter is to be multiplied by itself. (Example:  $10^2 = 10 \times 10$ ) —HEV Approved Glossary
- TA:** (1) an abbreviation for tone arm. See **tone arm** in this glossary. (2) an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. [See diagram.] (ILLO OF TONE ARM) —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- TA:** abbreviation for the tone arm action. The tone arm is a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- TA:** abbreviation for the tone arm. See also **arm** in this glossary. —EM-2 Approved Film Glossary
- TA:** abbreviation for the tone arm. See also **tone arm** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- TA:** abbreviation for the tone arm. See also **tone arm** in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary



- TA:** abbreviation for tone arm: a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. See also case in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- TA:** an abbreviation for the tone arm: a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. [See diagram.] See also case and **E-Meter** in this glossary. **ILLO OF TONE ARM** —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- TA:** an abbreviation for the tone arm: a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counter-clockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. [See diagram.] See also case and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- TA:** an abbreviation for the tone arm: a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. See also case and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- TA:** an abbreviation for the tone arm: a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This

is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial.  
—TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**TA:\*\*\*** an abbreviation for the tone arm: a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. [See diagram.] See also **case** and **E-Meter** in this glossary.  
**[DIAGRAM]** —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**TA:** an abbreviation for tone arm. See **tone arm** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**TA:** short for tone arm action. See **tone arm** in this glossary. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**TA:** short for tone arm action. See **tone arm** in this glossary. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**TA action:** TA is an abbreviation for tone arm, the control lever on the E-Meter. Tone arm action refers to registry of change on the tone arm. A pc's gain is directly and only proportional to tone arm action. Tone arm action is measured by divisions down per 2 1/2 hour session or per hour of auditing. TA action is not counted by up and down, only down is used. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**tables:** lists of facts or figures systematically arranged, especially in columns. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**tables, turn the:** (informal) change a situation so that one gains a position of advantage (over one's opponent or enemy) after being at a disadvantage. From two players in certain games played by moving pieces round on a specially marked board. If the player who is losing turns the board (table) round to his side, he would then have the winning pieces instead of his own. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**tables, turn the:** (informal) change a situation so that one gains a position of advantage (over one's opponent or enemy) after being at a disadvantage. From two players in certain games played by moving pieces round on a specially marked board. If the player who is losing

- turns the board (table) round to his side, he would then have the winning pieces instead of his own. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- tabloid:** a newspaper usually half the normal size, with many pictures and short, often sensational, news stories. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- taboos:** any social prohibitions or restrictions that result from convention or tradition.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- taboos:** things set apart as forbidden. The Polynesians have many taboos under which certain things, places and persons are set apart or prohibited as sacred, unclean or cursed. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- taboo system:** the system of setting things apart as forbidden. The Polynesians have many taboos under which certain things, places and persons are set apart or prohibited as sacred, unclean or cursed. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- taboret:** a low seat without back or arms, for one person; stool. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- tabulated:** arranged (facts, figures, etc.) in columns, lists or a table (an arrangement of numbers, words or other items in columns and lines to show some relation distinctly). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- tabulating:** arranging (facts, figures, etc.) in columns, lists or a table. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- tabulating:** arranging (facts, figures, etc.) in columns, lists or a table (an arrangement of numbers, words or other items in columns and lines to show some relation distinctly). —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- tabulation:** the act of putting (facts, statistics, etc.) in a table or columns; the act of arranging systematically. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- tacit consent:** a condition which can arise when two people are co-auditing (auditing each other alternately), in which each prevents the other from contacting certain engrams or incidents. Example: A husband and wife may have a mutual period of quarrels or unhappiness. When engaged upon auditing each other, they avoid the mutual period, thus leaving in place painfully emotional engrams or incidents which should be addressed and handled. See also auditor and engram in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- tacit consent:** a condition which can arise when two people are co-auditing (auditing each other alternately), in which each prevents the other from contacting certain engrams or incidents. Example: A husband and wife may have a mutual period of quarrels or unhappiness. When engaged upon auditing each other, they avoid the mutual period, thus leaving in place painfully emotional engrams or incidents which should be addressed and handled. See also auditor and engram in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- tacit consent:** unspoken agreement. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- tacit consent:** unspoken agreement. In the case of two preclears working on each other, each one assuming in his turn the auditor's role, a

condition can arise where each prevents the other from contacting certain engrams. This is tacit consent. A husband and wife may have a mutual period of quarrels or unhappiness. Engaged upon clearing each other, working alternately as auditor, they avoid, unknowingly, but by reactive computation, the mutual period, thus leaving in place painfully emotional engrams. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**tack-hammer:** a light hammer for driving tacks. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**tack hammer:** a light hammer for driving tacks. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**tackles:** undertakes to handle, master, solve, etc. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**tacks, get down to:** a variation of get down to brass tacks meaning to begin the most important work or business; get started on the most important things to talk about or know. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**tacks, get down to:** begin the most important work or business; get started on the most important things to talk about or know. Variation of the phrase get down to brass tacks. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tack, sharper than a:** (colloquial) very quick to learn or realize things. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**tack, smarter than a:** very intelligent; smart; quick-witted. Variation of sharp as a tack. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tack, smarter than a:** very intelligent; smart; quick-witted. Variation of sharp as a tack. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**tacky: (informal)** shabby or dowdy in appearance. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Tacoma:** a seaport in western Washington state, in the northwestern United States. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Tacoma:** a seaport in western Washington state, in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**tactile:** of, having or related to the sense of touch. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**tactile:** of or using the sense of touch. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tactile:** the perceptics (sense messages) of touch. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**tactile:** the recall of touch perceptics. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**tad: (informal)** a small child, especially a boy. —NED Approved Glossary

**tad: (informal)** a very small boy; chap. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**t-a-d:** thrice a day. A variation of the Latin phrase tres in die (three times a day) commonly used in prescriptions. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**tag:** a children's game in which one player, called "it," chases the others with the object of touching, or tagging, one of them and making that one "it" in turn. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tag:** a children's game in which one player, called "it," chases the others with the object of touching, or tagging, one of them and making that one "it" in turn. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**Tagalogs:** one of the peoples of the Philippine Islands in southeast Asia. —edited from Oxford American Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**tag end:\*\*\*** the last or final part of something. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**tag end:** the last or final part of something. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**tag end:\*\*\*** the last or final part of something. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**tagged:** held answerable or accountable for something; assigned the blame for something. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**tags:** tags on chemical fire extinguishers which state when they were last filled. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**tailboard:** another name for a **tailgate**. See **tailgate** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tailgate:** a board or gate at the back of a wagon, truck, station wagon, etc., designed to be removed or swung down on hinges for loading or unloading. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tail, got life by the: (slang)** to be in command or control of one's life; to be assured of success. —Dictionary of American Slang (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**tail, have a bear by the:** be in command or control of the situation. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Dictionary of American Slang

**tail of one's eye:** the outside corner of one's eye.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**tailor-made:** made to fit a certain person, object or purpose. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tailor-made:** made to order or to meet particular conditions. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**tailor-made:** made to order or to meet particular conditions. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**tailwind:** a wind coming from directly behind a moving object, especially an aircraft or other vehicle. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**tain't: (dialect and vulgar)** contraction of it ain't. Ain't is a substandard contraction of am not (also extended in use to mean are not, is not, has not and have not). —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**'tain't: (dialect)** contraction of it ain't: it is not. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**'tain't: (dialect)** contraction of it ain't: it is not. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**taint:** trace of dishonor or discredit. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Taiwan:\*\*\*** a Chinese island separated from the southeast coast of China by the Taiwan Strait. One of Taiwan's exports is different types of electronic equipment, such as tape players. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Taj Mahal:** a white marble mausoleum in India, built in the seventeenth century by a king (Shah Jahan) for his wife. It is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**take:** a movie scene photographed with an uninterrupted run of the camera. Scene six, take thirty-seven. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**take:** endure or submit to with equanimity or without an appreciable weakening of one's resistance.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**take a leaf from (one's) book:** (informal) follow (one's) example. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**take a (two-course) shot at it:** (colloquial) to make a try at it (in two courses). —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**take a vitamin a day, the dogs will go away:** a humorous alteration of the expression "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." The original expression has been current since the 19th century. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**take heart:** be encouraged, especially to have faith in oneself, one's abilities, one's beliefs or actions, or the future. —Academy Level II Glossary

**take his finger off his number:** stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**taken (one's) finger off of (one's) number:** stopped watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**take off:** (colloquial) go on madly or excitedly; rage; rave; make a great fuss. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**take off:** move onward or forward with a burst of speed. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**take off:** move onward or forward with a burst of speed. Used figuratively in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**take off:** start out. —Academy Level II Glossary

**takes his finger off his number:** stops watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**takes it:** (slang) withstands hardship, criticism, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**take (something) lying down:** accept (something that punishes or wrongs one) without protesting or resisting. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**take (something) to heart:** be greatly influenced by (something) and take notice of it. —Academy Level II Glossary

**takest:** a humorous variation of the word take, adding -est which is an archaic ending for a word. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**takes two sticks to make a fire, it:** allusion to a method of starting a fire by using friction. This method consisted of twirling a stick in a notch in a board until the wood powder that was made began to glow. Enough oxygen to turn the glow into a blaze was supplied by blowing carefully upon the glowing powder. This method survived until recently in certain parts of Europe. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**takes two sticks to make a fire, it:** allusion to a method of starting a fire by using friction. This method consisted of twirling a stick in a notch in a board until the wood powder that was made began to glow. Enough oxygen to turn the glow into a blaze was supplied by blowing carefully upon the glowing powder. This method survived until recently in certain parts of Europe. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**takes up his bed and walks:** reference to a story from the Bible in which Jesus told a man with palsy (paralysis in some part of the body, often with a shaking or trembling that cannot be controlled) to take up his bed and walk, and to the awe of the other people there, he did. —HEV Approved Glossary

**take up:\*\*\*** deal with in discussion. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**take your finger off your number:** stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**take your finger off your number:** stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**taking his finger off his number:** making blunders. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Oxford English Dictionary

**taking it:** resisting or enduring hardship, abuse, etc. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**taking (one's) finger off of (one's) number:** making blunders. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**taking one's finger off one's number:** ceasing to watch something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**talent:** any of various large units of money in ancient times in Greece, Rome, the Middle East, etc. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**tales out of school, telling:** (informal) revealing secrets; revealing information that is supposed to be kept private or secret. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**tales out of school, telling:** revealing secrets; revealing information that is supposed to be kept private or secret. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**talisman:** an object supposed to bring good luck. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**talking (somebody) around: (informal)** causing (somebody) a change in thinking; persuading, convincing or making (somebody) willing. A variation of bring around. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**talking through my hat:** talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**talking through (one's) hat:** talking without real knowledge; saying things that are incorrect or foolish. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**talks:\*\*** conveys ideas, thoughts, information, etc. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Tallahassee:\*\*** a city in and the capital of the state of Florida, USA. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Tallahassee:** a city in and the capital of the state of Florida, USA. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**tallyman:** a recorder or score keeper. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Tamerlane:** European corruption of Timur-i-Leng, an appellation of Timur (1335 - 1405), Mongol conqueror and great-great-grandson of Genghis Khan who conquered large parts of Russia, Persia, India and central Asia. He was noted chiefly for his savage exploits, despite his promotion of art and science. "Timur-i-Leng" literally means "Timur the Lame," a name he acquired as the result of arrow wounds received early in his career which left him permanently crippled. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Tamerlane:** (1335 - 1405) Mongol conqueror and great-great-grandson of Genghis Khan who conquered large parts of Russia, Persia, India and central Asia. He was noted chiefly for his savage exploits, despite his promotion of art and science. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**tampions:** a plug or stopper put in the muzzle of a gun not in use. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tampions:** a plug or stopper put in the muzzle of a gun not in use. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**tandem:** a relationship between two persons or things involving cooperative action, mutual dependence, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Tanganyika:** the United Republic of Tanzania, a country located in east Africa by the Indian Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Tanganyika, Lake:** a lake in central Africa, the longest fresh-water lake in the world, about 450 miles long. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**tangent, go in a:** change suddenly from one line of action or thought to another. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**tangent, go in a:** change suddenly from one line of action or thought to another. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**tangle:** (informal) come into conflict; fight or argue. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**tanglefoot:** complicated; confusing; perplexing. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91



- tanglefoot:** (slang) an intoxicating beverage, especially whiskey. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- tangle foot:** tangle one's feet or stumble. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- tanglefoot:** with feet tangled up; interlaced or intertwined in a complicated and confused manner; matted, mixed up confusedly. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- tangle-footed:** having tangled feet or stumbling. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- tanglefooted:** with feet tangled up; interlaced or intertwined in a complicated and confused manner; matted, mixed up confusedly. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- tank:** a large receptacle, container, or structure for storage. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- tank:** (military) an armored, self-propelled combat vehicle, armed with cannon and machine guns and moving on a caterpillar tread. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Tanlac:** a patent medicine with a high concentration of alcohol. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- tantamount:** equivalent, as in value, force, effect or signification.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- tantastical:** a made-up word for an item. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Tanto gusto: (Spanish)** How do you do? ' —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- tantrum:** violent demonstration of rage or frustration; a sudden burst of ill temper. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- tantrums:** violent, willful outbursts of annoyance, rage, etc.; childish fits of bad temper. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- Tao:** a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word is knowingness. It is an ancestor to the word Scientology. The Tao te Ching (ca. 529 b.c.) was the book on this subject written by Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.), one of the great philosophers of China. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Tao:** a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word is knowingness. It is an ancestor to the word Scientology. The Tao te Ching was the book on this subject written by Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.), in approximately 529 b.c. See also **Lao-tse** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- Tao:** the Tao Te Ching, a book of philosophy written by Chinese philosopher Lao-Tse. The literal translation of the word Tao is "knowingness." The book is the basis of the religion of Taoism. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Tao:** the Tao Teh King, or Tao Te Ching, a book of philosophy written by Lao-Tse in approximately 529 b.c. This book is the basis of the religion of Taoism. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- Taoism:** a Chinese religion and philosophy based on the doctrines of Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.). Tao means a way of knowing how to know. The

literal translation of the word Tao is knowingness. —SHSBC Binder 2  
 Approved Glossary

**Taoism:** a Chinese religion and philosophy based on the doctrines of Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.). Tao means a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word Tao is knowingness. —SHSBC Binder 26  
 Approved Glossary

**Taoism:** a Chinese religion and philosophy based on the doctrines of Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.). Tao means a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word Tao is knowingness. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**Taoism:** a Chinese religion and philosophy based on the doctrines of Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.). Tao means a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word Tao is knowingness. See also Lao-tse in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Taoism:** a Chinese religion and philosophy based on the doctrines of Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.). Tao means a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word Tao is knowingness. See also Lao-tse in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**tap dancing:**\*\*\* dancing in which the rhythm or rhythmical variation is audibly tapped out with the toe or heel by a dancer wearing shoes with special hard soles or with taps (pieces of metal attached to the toes and/or heels). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**tape:** get the range of (a position). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**tape:** have for certain; have under control. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**taped: (colloquial)** sized up, ascertained or understood fully. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**taped:**\*\*\* for certain; under control. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**taped:** for certain; under control. —Academy Level III Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**taped:** for certain; under control. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**taped:** for certain; under control. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**taped:** for certain; under control. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**taped:** fully appraised or summed up, completely “weighed up” or assessed; as if measured with a tape. When one has a situation “taped” it also implies having things under control. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**taped:** fully appraised or summed up, completely “weighed up” or assessed; as if measured with a tape. When one has a situation “taped” it also implies having things under control. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**taped:** (informal) under full control, knowledge or understanding. —Academy Level II Glossary

**taped:** (informal) under full control, knowledge or understanding. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**taped:** made for certain; gotten under control. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —NED Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** for certain; under control. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**taped: (slang)** under control. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**taped, get (someone or something):\*\*\*** sized up, ascertained or understood fully (someone or something). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**taped, have got one: (informal)** have full control, knowledge or understanding of a person. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

- tape in:** (gunnery) get the range of (a position); hence, to hit and silence (a target). Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- taping:** (colloquial) sizing up, ascertaining or understanding fully. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- tapped:** penetrated, opened up, reached into, etc., for the purpose of using something or drawing something off. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- taps:** a bugle call to put out lights in retiring for the night, as in an army camp. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91
- taps:** a bugle call to put out lights in retiring for the night, as in an army camp. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Tarawa:** island in the central Pacific Ocean recaptured from the Japanese by U.S. Marines in late 1943, after very heavy fighting and losses to both sides. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- Tar Baby:** a tar doll, set up by a roadside, which so irritates Br'er Rabbit by its unresponsiveness that he strikes it until he is stuck tight. From the book Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings (1880) by Joel Chandler Harris, 1848 - 1908, American journalist and author. It is a book of folk tales told by Uncle Remus, an aging Negro servant, whose stories are based on traditional fables of his race. Many of the characters, such as Br'er (Brother) Rabbit, are animals endowed with human qualities. See also **Br'er Rabbit** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Tar Baby:** a tar doll, set up by a roadside, which so irritates Br'er Rabbit by its unresponsiveness that he strikes it until he is stuck tight. From the book Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings (1880) by Joel Chandler Harris, 1848 - 1908, American journalist and author. It is a book of folk tales told by Uncle Remus, an aging Negro servant, whose stories are based on traditional fables of his race. Many of the characters, such as Br'er (Brother) Rabbit, are animals endowed with human qualities. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- target:** make a target (object of criticism or attack) of. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary
- target policies:** a series of HCO Policy Letters concerning programs (series of steps in sequence to carry out a plan) and targets (objectives one intends to accomplish). Also called the Target Series. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- tar grenade:** a glass container filled with tar (an inflammable liquid) that is dispersed when the glass is thrown and smashed. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- tariff wall:** a rate or scale of custom duties designed to check the flow of imports. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- Tarleton, Major:** Sir Banastre Tarleton (1754 - 1833), British army officer in the American Revolution. Tarleton arrived in America in 1775, and fought in various battles through 1780. In 1781, Tarleton was sent to South Carolina to stop the American general Daniel Morgan. Morgan skillfully arranged to have his militia seem to run away, as they often did, but this time it was planned. Tarleton fell into the trap. Before it was over, Tarleton had lost over 600 men and Morgan had lost very

- few. Tarleton returned to England in 1782. —SHSBC Binder 9  
Approved Glossary
- Tarleton, Major:** Sir Banastre Tarleton (1754 - 1833), English officer during the American Revolutionary War. Acquired a reputation for barbaric cruelty. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- tarot:** a deck of twenty-two cards with special pictures, used in fortunetelling. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- tar out of, beaten the:** (informal) beaten mercilessly. —9th ACC Volume 3  
Approved Glossary
- tar pit:** a seepage of natural tar or asphalt, especially an accumulation that has acted as a natural trap for animals, whose bones have become preserved within it. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- tarpon:** a large, silver-colored fish found in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The tarpon has large scales, weighs over 100 pounds and is much sought as a game fish. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- tarred:** (figurative) dirtied or defiled as with tar. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- tarsus:** tarsier: any one of a genus of small, nocturnal primates of Indonesia and the Philippines, with wide eyes and long, bare tails. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- tartar:** (slang) a person hard to beat or surpass in skill; champion. After members of any of various tribes who, originally under the leadership of Genghis Khan, overran Asia and much of eastern Europe in the Middle Ages. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Tartar:** (slang) a person hard to beat or surpass in skill; champion. After members of any of various tribes who, originally under the leadership of Genghis Khan, overran Asia and much of eastern Europe in the Middle Ages. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 12  
Approved Glossary
- Tartars:** members of any of the various tribes, chiefly Mongolian and Turkish, who, originally under the leadership of Genghis Khan, overran Asia and much of eastern Europe in the Middle Ages. Also see **Genghis Khan** in this glossary. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91
- Tartars:** members of any of various tribes who, originally under the leadership of Genghis Khan (1162 - 1227, Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of East Europe) overran Asia and much of eastern Europe in the Middle Ages. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91
- Tartars:** members of any of various tribes who, originally under the leadership of Genghis Khan, overran Asia and much of eastern Europe in the Middle Ages. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Tarzan of the Apes:** a story by Edgar Rice Burroughs (1875 - 1950) which first appeared in 1914. It featured Tarzan who was the son of an English nobleman, abandoned in Africa in his infancy. He was brought up by apes, learned to speak their language and went through a long series of breathless adventures. Millions of copies of the Tarzan books have been sold, innumerable films have been made of his adventures and he has long been a comic-strip favorite. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Tasmanian:** of or having to do with Tasmania, a triangular-shaped island south of the eastern mainland of Australia. Used humorously in

- reference to the fact that E-Meters have never been made in Tasmania. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Tasmanian Sea:** a reference to the Tasman Sea, the part of the South Pacific Ocean between southeast Australia and western New Zealand. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Tasman Sea:** a part of the Pacific Ocean between southeast Australia and New Zealand. It is named after Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutch navigator who traveled to this area in the seventeenth century. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- taste:**\*\*\* the ideas of aesthetic excellence or of aesthetically valid forms prevailing in a culture or personal to an individual. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- TAT:** (psychology) abbreviation for Thematic Apperception Test, a test to reveal traits of personality by a story written or told about a picture or the like. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- tawdry:** of the nature of cheap finery; showy or gaudy without real value. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Texas:** humorous pronunciation of Texas, a state in the southwestern United States. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- taxes:** imposes a burden on; puts a strain on. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- taxidermist:** one who practices the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals, especially so as to make them appear lifelike. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- taximeter flag:** a small flag on an automatic device which shows the amount of fare owed in a taxi cab. It sticks up, stating "for hire," to attract attention and is pushed down when the meter is activated. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary
- taxing:** making difficult or excessive demands upon. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- taxing:** making difficult or excessive demands upon. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- taxi rank:** a row of taxicabs (automobiles in which passengers are carried for a fare) waiting to be hired, or the place where these stand. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Taylor & Sanford's:**\*\*\* a made-up name for a company. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Taylor & Sanford's:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Taylor & Sudrow's:**\*\*\* a made-up name for a company. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Taylor & Sudrow's:** a made-up name for a company. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- TB:** abbreviation for the disease tuberculosis, an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- TB:** abbreviation for tuberculosis, an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**TB:** abbreviation for tuberculosis, an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**TB:** abbreviation for tuberculosis, an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**TB:** abbreviation for tuberculosis. See also **tuberculosis** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**TB:** an abbreviation for tuberculosis, an infectious lung disease. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**tea:** (slang) marijuana. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**teach the old dogs new tricks:** (informal) get the older people over their difficulties with learning to live in accordance with new ideas. From the saying: You can't teach an old dog new tricks, meaning "old people find it difficult to learn to live in accordance with new ideas, fashions, etc." —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**tea drug:** (slang) marijuana. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**tea party:** literally, a social gathering at which tea is served, usually in the late afternoon. Used figuratively to mean an easy, pleasant, safe occasion. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**tear around:** to move around violently and with speed; dash. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**tear gas:** a gas that causes irritation of the eyes, a heavy flow of tears and temporary blindness: used as in warfare or by the police.—Webster's New World Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**tear gas:** a gas that causes irritation of the eyes, a heavy flow of tears and temporary blindness: used as in warfare or by the police. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**tearing:** moving very quickly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tearing:** moving very quickly. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**tearing:\*\*\*** moving very quickly. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**tearing (one's) hair out:** being very anxious or worried. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**tearing your hair out:** showing sorrow, anger or defeat. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**tearing your hair out:** showing sorrow, anger or defeat. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**tear-jerker:** (slang) a play, motion picture, etc., that is sad in a very maudlin (silly or tearfully sentimental) way. —Academy Level III Glossary

**tech:** (1) short for technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. (2) short for Technical Division, the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual

- delivery of auditing and training services) in the organization. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Tech:** (1) short for technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. (2) short for Technical Division, the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services) in the organization. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91
- tech:** of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. See also admin and **technology** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- tech:** of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. See also admin and **technology** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Apr. early 1991
- tech:** of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- tech:** of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- tech:\*\*** of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. See also admin and **technology** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Tech:** short for Technical Division. See Technical Division in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- tech:** short for technology. See technology in this glossary. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- tech:** short for technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- tech:** short for technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- tech:** technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- Tech Case Supervisor:** the Case Supervisor for auditors in the Technical Division. A Case Supervisor is the auditor's "handler." He tells the



auditor what to do, corrects his tech, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. See also **Tech Division** in this glossary. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Tech Division:** short for Technical Division, that part of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, thus it is the Tech Division. The head of the Technical Division is the Technical Secretary. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**Technical:** of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as opposed to its administration. See also **technology** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**technical:** of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as opposed to its administration. See also **technology** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**technical:\*\*\*** of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as opposed to its administration. See also **technology** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Technical Director:** at the time of the lecture, the person in a Scientology organization who coordinated all training and processing activities. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Technical Division:** that part of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, thus it is the Tech Div. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Technical Division:** that part of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Technical Division:** the division of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Technical Secretaries:** the heads of Technical Divisions (Division 4). The Tech Sec is responsible for this division achieving its overall products of effectively trained and graduated students, and preclears who have completed a grade or the full end phenomena of an auditing action. See also the org board in the appendix of this book. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Technique 80:** a Scientology auditing technique. The essence of "80" is that no incident of any kind makes itself obnoxious unless the pc has used it against one of the dynamics. When it happened to the pc, it was the MOTIVATOR. When he "dramatized" it or tried to use it, it became an OVERT. When he used a motion (incident) too many times as an OVERT, he came to have a DED (short for DESERVED ACTION); with a DED he came to think of himself as being fair game for anything or anyone because now he deserved to have something happen to him. The auditor then must find the OVERT for every MOTIVATOR, a DED for every chain of OVERTS. See also **motivator, overt** and **DED** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Technique 80:** a Scientology auditing technique. The essence of "80" is that no incident of any kind makes itself obnoxious unless the pc has used it against one of the dynamics. When it happened to the pc, it was the motivator. When he "dramatized" it or tried to use it, it became an overt. When he used a motion (incident) too many times as an overt, he came to have a DED (short for DEserved action); with a DED he came to think of himself as being fair game for anything or anyone because now he deserved to have something happen to him. The auditor then must find the overt for every motivator, a DED for every chain of overts. See also **motivator** and **overt** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Technique 80:** a Scientology auditing technique. The essence of "80" is that no incident of any kind makes itself obnoxious unless the pc has used it against one of the dynamics. When it happened to the pc, it was the motivator. When he "dramatized" it or tried to use it, it became an overt. When he used a motion (incident) too many times as an overt, he came to have a DED (short for DEserved action); with a DED he came to think of himself as being fair game for anything or anyone because now he deserved to have something happen to him. The auditor then must find the overt for every motivator, a DED for every chain of overts. See also **motivator** and **overt act** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Technique 80:** a Scientology processing technique which handles such things as avoidance of energy and refusal to take responsibility for areas in space or time or dynamics. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Technique 88:** a very specialized technique for the processing of the theta body and anything that pertains to it. It does not apply to processing a mest body. See also **theta body** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Technique 88:** a very specialized technique for the processing of the theta body and anything that pertains to it. It does not apply to processing a mest body. See also **theta body** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Technique 88:** a very specialized technique for the processing of the theta body and anything that pertains to it. It does not apply to processing a mest body. See also **theta body** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Technique 88:** a very specialized technique for the processing of the theta body and anything that pertains to it. It does not apply to processing a mest body. See also **theta body** and **mest** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Technique 88:** processing the theta body, and actually anything that pertains to processing the theta body can be lumped into Technique 88. It applies to processing a theta body, not processing a mest body. It's a very specialized technique. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**technique:** the method of procedure (as to practical or formal details) in creating an artistic work or carrying out a scientific or mechanical operation. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**technique XZ 77-hup:** a made-up name for a technique. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Technique Zed, Q and Alpha:** made-up names for various unspecified processes. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Technirama:** (trademark) a process developed in the mid-1950s by the Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation for producing wide-screen motion pictures with excellent definition and clarity. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**technologically:** regarding the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**technology:** the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**technology:** the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**technology:** the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**technology:** the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**technology:\*\*\*** the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. See also **science** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**technology:\*\*\*** the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**techno-space:** of or having to do with outer space (space beyond the atmosphere of the Earth) and advanced science or technology. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**techno-space society:** a society with technology advanced to the level of being capable of space travel. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Tech Sec:** short for Technical Secretary: the head of the Technical Division (that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing and training services). —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Tech Sec:** short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division. See also **Tech** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Tech Sec:** short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division. See also **Tech** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**Tech Sec:** short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division. See also **Technical Division** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Tech Sec:** short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division (that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing and training services). —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**Tech Services:** short for Technical Services, a department in the Technical Division of a Scientology organization which has the purpose of getting auditors, pcs and materials together and in an auditing room

- on schedule so that auditing can occur and with minimal loss of the auditor's time. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- Teddy boy:** (informal) a rebellious British youth who, in the 1950s and early 1960s, wore the dress of the reign of Edward VII. Teddy is a nickname for Edward. See also **Edwardian period** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Teddy boy:**\*\*\* (informal) a rebellious British youth who, in the 1950's and early 1960's, wore the dress of the reign of Edward VII. See also **Edwardian period** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Teddy boys:** (informal) rebellious British youths who, in the 1950's and early 1960's, wore the dress of the reign of Edward VII. See also **Edwardian period** in this glossary. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- Teddy boys: (informal)** rebellious British youths who, in the 1950s and early 1960s, wore the dress of the reign of Edward VII. See also **Edwardian period** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Teddy boys:** rebellious British youth who, in the 1950s and early 1960s, affected the flashy dress of the reign of Edward VII (1901 - 10). —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)
- teddy-boys:** uncouth, rough, idle, usually low-class young toughs (about fifteen to twenty-five years old), often violent; juvenile delinquents. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- teenager:** a person thirteen through nineteen years of age. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- teenagers:** persons in their teens (the years from thirteen through nineteen). —Academy Level II Glossary
- teener:** (slang) a teenager; a person thirteen through nineteen years of age. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary
- teens:** the years (of a person's age) from thirteen through nineteen. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Teeter, Lucky:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- teeth, cut their:** gained experience from (something); learned from. Referring to a child whose teeth are just beginning to appear (i.e. beginning to cut through the gums). —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990
- teeth, fly in its:** be in defiance of or in opposition to it. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- teeth, grit (one's):** (informal) make a determined effort to remain calm and not express one's true feelings of anger, fear, disappointment, etc. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- teeth, have:** are effective or forceful. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- teeth, have (someone or something) by the:** (slang) have control of. A variation of have (someone or something) by the tail. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- teeth in it, has:** is effective or forceful. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**teeth in, kicking (one's):** giving (one) abrupt, often humiliating setbacks. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**teeth in, kicking (your):**\*\*\* giving (you) an abrupt, often humiliating setback. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**teeth in of, kick the living:** a variation of the phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**teeth, in (one's):** in direct opposition or attack. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**teeth, in the:** face to face; directly. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**teeth, in the:** face to face; straight into or against one. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**teeth, in the:**\*\*\* so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**teeth, in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**teeth, in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**teeth, in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**teeth, in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**teeth (in the teeth of):** in defiance of; in opposition to. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**teeth into, get (one's):** become fully occupied with. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**teeth into, get (one's):** (informal) do (something) with vigor; get to work on (something) seriously. —Academy Level III Glossary

**teeth, into the ... of:** working against. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**teeth, kicking (one) in the:** giving (one) an abrupt, often humiliating setback. —HEV Approved Glossary

**teeth, kick in the:** an abrupt and often humiliating setback. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**teeth, kick in the:** (informal) unexpected scorn or insult when praise was expected; rejection. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**teeth, kick (one) in (one's):** (informal) insult (one); betray (one); reject (one). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**teeth, kicks in the:** causes an abrupt, often humiliating setback. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**teeth, looked in the:** met with a steady look; faced bravely. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**teeth, lying in (his):** lying flagrantly. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**teeth, lying in (one's):** telling lies in an open and unashamed manner. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**teeth of, in the:** a variation of in the face of: when confronted with. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**teeth of, in the:** directly and forcefully against. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**teeth of, in the:** directly and forcefully against. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**teeth of, in the:** directly and forcefully against. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**teeth of, in the:** in defiance of or in opposition to. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**teeth of, in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —Academy Level III Glossary

**teeth of, in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**teeth of, in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**teeth of, into the:** directly against; in the face of; in opposition to; defying. Also in the teeth of. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary

**teeth of, into the:** directly and forcefully against. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**teeth of, into the:\*\*\*** directly and forcefully against. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**teeth of, into the:** directly and forcefully against. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**teeth of, into the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**teeth of, into the:** straight into, against or in defiance of. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**teeth on, cut (one's):** (informal) gain experience from (something); learn from. Derived from reference to a child whose teeth are just beginning to appear (i.e., beginning to cut through the gums). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**teeth out, spitting (one's):** (colloquial) expressing vehement anger; raging. A variation of spitting blood. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**teeth, pull its:** take its power away; make it powerless. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**teeth, show of:** display of menace; revelation of hostility. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**teeth, square in the:** so as to face or confront; straight into or against. —Academy Level II Glossary

**teeth, take the bit in (one's):** be obstinately self-willed; make up one's mind not to yield. When a horse has a mind to run away, he catches the bit between his teeth and the driver no longer has control over him. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**teeth, up to (their):** (informal) to an extreme amount; more than (they) were likely to have required. Variation of up to the ears. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**telegraph: (colloquial)** signal (an intended action, decision, etc.) unintentionally to another, as by gesture or look.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**telegraph:\*\*\*** (colloquial) signal (an intended action, decision, etc.) unintentionally to another, as by gesture or look. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**telegraph pole, lash a pc around a:\*\*\*** (slang) restimulate a pc so much that he is wrapped up in his case, resulting in severe upset and dispersal. A variation of wrap around a telegraph pole, from the Western US where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**telegraph poles, wrapped around a few:** (slang) tangled up or confused. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**telegraph poles, wrapped around seven:** (slang) tangled up; confused. Variation of the phrase wrapped around a telegraph pole, taken from the US West where a tangled up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**telegraph poles, wrapped (one) around four:** (slang) tangled up or confused (one). Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**telegraph poles, wrapping (someone) around very many:** (slang) tangling up or confusing (someone). From the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**telegraph poles, wraps (a person) around more:** (slang) tangles up (a person); confuses (a person). Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**telegraph poles, wraps (a person) around more:** (slang) tangles up (a person); confuses (a person). Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**telegraph poles, wrap (something) around a couple of:** (slang) tangle up or confuse (something). Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**telegraph poles, wraps (one) around more: (slang)** tangles up or confuses (one) excessively. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**telegraph poles, wraps (one) around more: (slang)** tangles up or confuses (one) excessively. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**telegraph pole, wrap (a preclear) around a: (slang)** cause (a preclear) to become tangled up in his case, resulting in severe upset and dispersal. Referring to a pc being so poorly audited that "auditing" will create a charged-up condition on the case; or the individual is being so restimulated in his environment that the same condition will occur. Taken from the US West where a tangled up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990

**telegraph pole, wrap (oneself) around a: (slang)** tangle up or confuse (oneself). Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**telegraph pole, wrapped around a: (slang)** refers to the pc who has been so poorly audited that "auditing" has created a charged-up condition on the case or the individual is so restimulated in his environment that the same condition occurs. In both cases the charge which has been restimulated causes the person to get wrapped up in his case, resulting in severe upset and dispersal. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**telegraph pole, wrapped around a: (slang)** tangled up; confused. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**telegraph pole, wrapped around a:\*\*\* (slang)** tangled up; confused. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**telegraph pole, wrapped around a:** tangled up or confused. From the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to



a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**telegraph pole, wrapped (one) around a:** (slang) tangled up or confused (one). Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**telegraph pole, wrapping (itself) around the:** (slang) tangling up or confusing (itself). From the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**telegraph pole, wrap (someone) around a:** (slang) tangle up or confuse (someone). Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**telekinesis:** the ability to move or deform inanimate objects through mental processes. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**telekinesis:** the causing of an object to move supposedly by means of psychic (supernatural) forces and not by means of physical forces. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**telepath:** something or someone who conveys or transmits by means of telepathy (communication from one mind to another without the use of speech or writing or gestures, etc.). —Academy Level III Glossary

**telepathic:** of or having to do with communication from one mind to another without the use of speech or writing or gestures, etc. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**telepathy:** communication from one mind to another without the use of speech or writing or gestures, etc. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**telepathy:** communication from one mind to another without the use of speech or writing or gestures, etc. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**telepathy:** communication from one mind to another without the use of speech or writing or gestures, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**telepathy:** communication from one mind to another without the use of speech or writing or gestures, etc. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**telephone poles, unwrap (someone) around numerous:** (slang) untangle or unconfuse (someone). A humorous variation of wrap (someone) around a telegraph pole, taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**telephone pole, wrapped around a:** (slang) tangled up or confused. From the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was

likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**telephone pole, wrap (someone) around a:** (slang) tangle up or confuse (someone). A humorous variation of wrap (someone) around a telegraph pole, taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**telephoto:** noting or pertaining to telephotography (photography of distant objects). —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**teleport:** move by teleportation: the conveyance of persons (especially oneself) or things by psychic power; also in futuristic description, apparently instantaneous transportation of persons, etc., across space by advanced technological means. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**teleportation:** apparently instantaneous transportation of persons, etc., across space by advanced technological means. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**teleportation:** apparently instantaneous transportation of persons, etc., across space by advanced technological means. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Telesurance:** the name of a business at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Telesurance:** the name of a business at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**teletype:** a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter: the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receiver to register. —Webster's New World Second College Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**teletype:** a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter: the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receiver to register. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**teletypes:** forms of telegraphs in which the receivers print messages typed on the keyboards (like that of typewriters) of the transmitters: the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receivers to register. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**teletypewriter:** a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter: the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receiver to register. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**teletypewriter:** a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter: the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the

- corresponding keys on the receiver to register. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- teletypewriter:** a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter: the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receiver to register. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- teletypewriters:** forms of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter: the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receiver to register. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- telex:** a two-way teletypewriter service channeled through a public telecommunications system for instantaneous, direct communication between subscribers at remote locations. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- telex:** a two-way teletypewriter service channeled through a public telecommunications system for instantaneous, direct communication between subscribers at remote locations. See also teletypewriter in this glossary. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- telex:** a two-way teletypewriter service channeled through a public telecommunications system for instantaneous, direct communication between subscribers at remote locations. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- telex:** concerning a two-way teletypewriter service channeled through a public telecommunications system for instantaneous, direct communication between subscribers at remote locations. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- telex tape:** paper tape with punched holes in a coded pattern recording a message. When this tape is played back through a tape reader it repeats the message recorded on it. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- Teller, Dr.:** Edward Teller, an American physicist of the twentieth century, born in Hungary, known for his nuclear research and for his firm support for development of nuclear weapons in the United States. He has been called the father of the H-bomb. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- telling me off:** (informal) rebuking severely; scolding. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- telling the cards:** making known or disclosing to a person what will happen in that person's future through the use of Tarot cards (cards with pictures of symbolic figures on them). —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- telling, there's no:** it is impossible to find out or know about (something). —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Telstar:** either of two experimental communications satellites, used between 10 July 62 and May 65, to amplify and relay various signals, especially television, across the oceans. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary
- Telstar:** either of two experimental communications satellites, used between 10 July 1962 and May 1965 to amplify and relay various

signals, especially television, across the oceans. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Tel & Tel:** reference to shares of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It has become the largest communication company in the world. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Tel & Tel:** shares of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It has become the largest communication company in the world. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**temper:**\*\*\* state of mind; disposition; condition. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**temper:** to soften or tone down. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**tempera:** a painting medium in which pigment is mixed with water-soluble glutinous materials.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**temperament analysis profile:** Johnson Temperament Analysis Profile, a personality analysis test which gives a profile of nine categories, graded on a scale of Excellent, Satisfactory, Fair and Poor. The categories cover characteristics such as an individual's energy, relaxation, warm-heartedness, objectivity, and self-direction. —Health and Certainty Glossary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**tempest:** a violent windstorm, especially one with rain, hail or snow. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**template:** a pattern or gauge, usually of thin board or metal, used as a guide for cutting metal or stone or wood, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Templehoff, Johann:** an early Scientologist. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Temple of Black Magic:** a made-up name for an occult practice or group. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**temporize:** effect a compromise; negotiate. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**temporizing:** evading immediate action or decision in order to gain time, avoid trouble, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tenable:** capable of being held, maintained, or defended as against attack or dispute. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**tenacity:** firmness in holding fast. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**tenacity:** the quality or state of being persistent or stubborn. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**ten-cent store:** a store offering a wide assortment of inexpensive items, formerly costing five or ten cents, for personal and household use. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Ten Commandments:** (Bible) the ten laws forming the fundamental moral code of Israel, given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Ten Commandments:** (Bible) the ten laws forming the fundamental moral code of Israel, given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Ten Commandments:** (Bible) the ten laws forming the fundamental moral code of Israel, given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Ten Commandments:** (Bible) the ten laws forming the fundamental moral code of Israel, given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**tendered:** presented for acceptance; offered. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**tenderfoot:** a raw, inexperienced person; novice. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tenement:** a rundown and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tenement:** a rundown and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**tenement:** a rundown and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city. —HEV Approved Glossary

**tenet:** a principle or belief held as a truth, as by some group. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**tenor:** general course or tendency. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tenor:** the course of thought or meaning that runs through something written or spoken. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**tentative:** provisional or experimental, not definite or final. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**tenterhooks, on:** in a state of anxiety or full of expectation. From cloth-making where finished cloth is stretched on a frame called a tenter, and attached to it by means of hooks (tenterhooks). —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**tenuous:** weak; flimsy. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**tenure:** a period of having worked in or been placed in. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**termagant:** boisterous, quarrelsome, scolding; shrewish. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**terminal:** 1. any point of no form or any form or dimension from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. 2. In facsimiles, ridges and electrometers, terminals operate and current flows only when they are fixed in time and space. Alternating current becomes possible only because of an overlooked item, the base of the meter, which is fixed in time and space and which keeps the terminals apart by fixing them in time and space. —LRH, 8-8008 —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**terminal:** an item or identity the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses) are recontacted in processing. See also **GPM** in this glossary.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**terminal:** an item or identity the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses) are recontacted in processing. See also GPM in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**terminal:** an item or identity the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses) are recontacted in processing. See also GPM in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**terminal:** an item or identity the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses) are recontacted in processing. See also GPM in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**terminal:** an item or identity the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses) are recontacted in processing. See also Goals-Problem-Mass in this glossary. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**terminal:** an item or identity the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses) are recontacted in processing. See also GPM in this glossary. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

**terminal:\*\*\*** an item or identity the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses) are recontacted in processing. See also GPM in this glossary. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**terminal:** any thing that has mass and meaning; a point from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**terminal:** anything used in a communication system; anything that can receive, relay or send a communication; a man would be a terminal, but a post (position, job or duty to which a person is assigned) would also be a terminal. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**terminal:** anything used in a communication system; anything that can receive, relay or send a communication; a man would be a terminal, but a post (position, job or duty to which a person is assigned) would also be a terminal. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**terminal:** a point that receives, relays and sends communication; a man would be a terminal, but a post (position, job or duty to which a person is assigned) would also be a terminal. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

**terminals:\*\*\*** items or identities the pc has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the pc's own valence" at that time. In the Goals-Problem-Mass, those identities which, when contacted, produce pain, tell us at once that they are terminals. The person could feel pain only as himself (thetan plus body) and therefore identities he has been produce pain when their mental residues (black masses)

- are recontacted in processing. See also GPM in this glossary.  
 —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- terminals:** things that have mass and meaning; points from which energy can flow or by which energy can be received. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- terminate:** bring or come to an end; stop; end. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- terminology:** the special words and phrases used in some art, science, work, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- terrain:** ground or an area of land, especially with regard to its special features or its fitness for some use. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- terra incognita:** an unknown land; a region or subject of which nothing is known. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- terra incognita:** a region or subject of which nothing is known. In Latin it literally means "unknown land." —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- territorial: (military)** a member of a territorial force (a force organized for territorial defense). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- terse:** neatly or effectively precise; brief and full of substance or meaning. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- Tesla, Nikola:** (1856 - 1943) American electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. He emigrated in 1884 to the US. In 1888 he designed the first practical system of generating and transmitting alternating current for electric power. He is recognized as one of the outstanding pioneers in the electric-power field. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Tesla, Nikola:** (1856 - 1943) American electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. He emigrated in 1884 to the US. In 1888 he designed the first practical system of generating and transmitting alternating current for electric power. He is recognized as one of the outstanding pioneers in the electric-power field. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Tesla, Nikola:** (1856 - 1943) American electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. He emigrated in 1884 to the US. In 1888 he designed the first practical system of generating and transmitting alternating current for electric power. He is recognized as one of the outstanding pioneers in the electric-power field. --edited from Funk and Wagnell's Encyclopedia (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- Tesla, Nikola:\*\*\*** (1856 - 1943) American electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. He emigrated in 1884 to the US. In 1888 he designed the first practical system of generating and transmitting alternating current for electric power. He is recognized as one of the outstanding pioneers in the electric-power field. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Tesla, Nikola:** (1856 - 1943), US physicist, electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. Among his inventions were generators of high-frequency currents and wireless systems of communication and of power transmission. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89



**testes:** the male reproductive glands, two oval glands located in the scrotum. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**test flight:** a flight made to observe the performance characteristics of a new aircraft or spacecraft. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**test-fly:** fly (an aircraft or spacecraft) for the evaluation of performance. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**testosterone:** a hormone (internal secretion of the body) which stimulates the growth of masculine characteristics in the body. —Random House College Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**test - PE line:** a public procurement line set up at the time of this lecture in those Scientology organizations that offered the Personal Efficiency Course. A new person was first given a set of tests, such as IQ and personality tests, which were then evaluated to determine what service would be best for that person, and then he was given that service. See also PE in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**test pilot:** a pilot who tests new or newly designed aircraft in flight, to determine their fitness for use. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**test sites:** the locations of atomic bomb testing. At the time of the lecture, the US had atomic bomb testing sites in New Mexico (where the first atomic bomb was exploded in 1945), and Nevada, both states adjacent to Arizona. See also A-bomb and Phoenix in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**test tube:** a tube of thin, transparent glass closed at one end, used in chemical experiments, etc. Used figuratively. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**test tubes:** tubes of thin, transparent glass closed at one end, used in chemical experiments, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Tetragrammaton:** the four Hebrew letters usually transliterated (represented in the corresponding characters of another alphabet) as YHWH or JHVH (Yahweh or Jehovah) and used as a biblical proper name for God. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**tetrahedrons:** four-sided figures with four triangular faces. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. See also Gulf in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. See also Gulf in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Texas:** a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**texas:** the uppermost structure of a river-steamer, containing the officers' quarters. Named after the state of Texas (the largest state in the United States at the time of this lecture), from the fact that the officers' accommodation was the most spacious on the Mississippi steamboats where cabins were named after states. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Texas, University of:** an accredited, coeducational, state-controlled institution occupying approximately 1,100 acres. The main campus is located in Austin, Texas. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Texas, University of:** an accredited, coeducational, state-controlled institution occupying approximately 1,100 acres. The main campus is located in Austin, Texas. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**tex boonk:** a made-up word. —NED Approved Glossary

**tex boonk:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**textbook:** derived from, dependent upon or typical of a textbook. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**tgts:** short for targets. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Thacker, Ray:** a staff member at HASI London at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Thailand:** a kingdom in southeast Asia, formerly called Siam. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**thalamus:** the interior region of the brain where sensory nerves originate. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Thames:** a river in southern England. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Thames:** the longest river in England, flowing generally eastward across southern England and through London to the North Sea. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Thames:** the longest river in England, flowing generally eastward across southern England and through London to the North Sea. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Thames:** the longest river in England, flowing generally eastward across southern England and through London to the North Sea. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Thames Water Board:** an official body controlling the Thames River, the principal river of England. The board controls the navigation, use and conservation of the river water, etc. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Thanksgiving:** an annual US holiday observed on the fourth Thursday of November as a day of giving thanks and feasting: it commemorates the Pilgrims' celebration of the good harvest of 1621. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**thar:** (dialect) a variant of there. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**thar:** (dialect) a variant of there. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**thar:** (dialect) a variant of there. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**thar:** (dialect) a variant of there. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**thar:** (*dialect*) a variant of there. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**thar:** (*dialect*) their; there. —Academy Level II Glossary

**thar:** (*dialect*) there. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**thataboy:** (*slang*) an exclamation of encouragement or admiration. (A corruption of "that's the boy," this expression is also seen as "that's a boy" and "attaboy.") —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**thatagirl:** (*slang*) an exclamation of encouragement or admiration. (A corruption of "that's the girl," this expression is also seen as "that's a girl" and "attagirl.") —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**that-a-girl:** (*slang*) an exclamation of encouragement or admiration. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**that-a-way:** (*dialect*) in that direction. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**that-a-way:** in or toward the direction pointed out. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**that-a-way:** in or toward the direction pointed out. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**that-a-way:** in or toward the direction pointed out. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**that-a-way:** in or toward the direction pointed out. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**that-a-way:** in or toward the direction pointed out. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**that-a-way:** in or toward the direction pointed out. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**that's a boy:** (*slang*) an exclamation of encouragement or admiration. (A corruption of "that's the boy," this expression is also seen as "thataboy" and "attaboy.") —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**that's a girl:** (*slang*) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the girl," this expression is also seen as "thatagirl.") —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**"that's-that-ed":** (*informal*) settled; decided. A variation of the phrase that's that. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**that's the boy:** (*slang*) an exclamation of encouragement or admiration. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**that-un:** (*dialect*) that one. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Thebes:** a city in ancient Egypt which was the royal residence and site where kings and nobles were entombed in great splendor in crypts cut into the cliffs on the west bank of the Nile. The cities which now occupy parts of its site are famous for the magnificent ruins of temples, statues and tombs. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Thebes:** an ancient city in central Greece, one of the centers of ancient Greek life and at one time the most powerful city-state in Greece. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**"The boy stood on the burning deck□.□.□.":** a humorous reference to the poem Casabianca by Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793 - 1835) about the death of the son of a French naval captain in 1798. The ship that they were on caught fire while the boy was on watch, and the father was burnt to death. The boy stood by his post until the ship blew up:  
/ "The boy stood on the burning deck, / Whence all but he had fled.  
/ The flame that licked the battle's wreck / Shown round him o'er the dead.  
/ The flames rolled on; he would not go / Without his father's

word." / There have been many corruptions of this poem by anonymous authors. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**thedeans: (Biblical)** the nations (the people of earth). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**thee:** (archaic) you. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**thee:** (archaic) you. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**thee: (archaic)** you. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**thee: (archaic)** you. —NED Approved Glossary

**thee:** (archaic) you. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**thee: (archaic)** you. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thee: (archaic)** you. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**thee: (archaic)** you. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**thee: (archaic)** you. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**thee:** (archaic) you. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**thee: (dialect)** you. —Academy Level II Glossary

**theetie-weetie: (British slang)** "sweetness and light"; of or pertaining to a person or thing exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**theetie-weetie:** (British slang) "sweetness and light"; of or pertaining to a person or thing exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**theetie-weetie: (British slang)** "sweetness and light"; of or pertaining to a person or thing exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**theetie-weetie: (British slang)** "sweetness and light"; of or pertaining to a person or thing exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary

**theetie-weetie: (British slang)** "sweetness and light"; of or pertaining to a person or thing exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**theetie-weetie: (British slang)** "sweetness and light"; of or pertaining to a person or thing exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**theetie-weetie:** having the attitude that everything is all "sweetness and light" while not facing reality at all. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**theetie-weetie:** (slang) having the attitude that everything is all "sweetness and light" while not facing reality at all. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**theetie-weetie:** (slang) someone who exhibits "sweetness and light" (but they can't face mest or any outness); someone who cannot go

- deeper into the bank than a thought. See also **sweetness and light** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- theetie-weetie:** someone who has the attitude that everything is all “sweetness and light” while not facing reality at all. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91
- Theetie-Weeties:** a made-up name for a product. It's taken from the term theetie-weetie, meaning someone who is all sweetness and light and not facing reality at all. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- them:** (dialect) a nonstandard way of saying those. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- them:** (dialect) a variant of those. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Then and Now Solids:** a Scientology process developed by L. Ron Hubbard in 1957. The process accomplishes a great number of things, such as straightening out the time track of the preclear and giving the preclear practice in handling time. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Then and Now Solids:** CCH 14. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for full data on this process. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- theoretical:** limited to or based on theory; not practical or applied; hypothetical. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89
- theory:** that branch of an art or science dealing with knowledge of its principles and methods rather than with its practice. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- theory:\*\*\*** that branch of an art or science dealing with knowledge of its principles and methods rather than with its practice. See also **science** in this glossary. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- theory:** the principles or methods of a science or art rather than its practice. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- theory of relativity:** a scientific theory proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- theory of relativity:\*\*\*** a scientific theory proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940.

Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**theory of relativity:** a theory developed by Albert Einstein. See **Einstein theory** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**theory of relativity:** a theory proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible. See also **Einstein** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**theosophist:** one who believes in or supports theosophy, any system of philosophy or religion that claims to have a special insight into the divine nature through spiritual self-development. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Theosophist:** one who practices a system of philosophy or religion that claims to have a special insight into the divine nature through spiritual self-development. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**theosophy:** any system of philosophy or religion that claims to have a special insight into the divine nature through spiritual self-development. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**theosophy:** any system of philosophy or religion that claims to have a special insight into the divine nature through spiritual self-development. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Theosophy Society:** a reference to the Theosophical Society, an organization founded in 1875, one of the purposes of which was "to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man." Though numerically small at first, the Society has grown into an international body organized in over fifty countries, with international headquarters in India. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**therapeutic:** serving to cure or heal; curative. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**therapeutic agent:** that thing which brings about or is able to bring about a cure or healing. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**therapeutically:**\*\*\* in a manner pertaining to the treating or curing of disease. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**therapeutics:** the branch of medicine that deals with the treatment and cure of diseases; therapy. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**thereby:** by means of that; in that way. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**thereby:** by that; by means of that. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**therein:** in that matter, circumstance, etc. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**there's the frying pan—there's the fire:** refers to the saying out of the frying pan into the fire, meaning free of one predicament but immediately in a worse one. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**thereunto:** to that matter, circumstance, etc. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thereunto:** to that matter, circumstance, etc. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**thereunto:** to that place, thing, etc. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**thereunto:** to that thing, matter, subject, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

**thereunto:** to that; to it. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**thermal:** having to do with heat. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Thermofax: (trademark)** a copy made through a process for copying documents by means of infrared radiation using heat-sensitive paper. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**thermonuclear:** of nuclear reactions that occur at very high temperatures. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**thermonuclear:** of, pertaining to or involving the nuclear fusion reaction that takes place between the nuclei of a gas, especially hydrogen, heated to a temperature of several million degrees. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Thermopylae:** a pass in eastern Greece which was the only gate for ingress into the country from the north in ancient times. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**(theta) 0:** theta, the eighth letter in the Greek alphabet. Greek for thought or life or the spirit. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

- theta:** (1) energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as useful, constructive communications. The term comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Scientology is thought, life force, Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. (2) the mathematical symbol for the static of thought. By theta is meant the static itself. By facsimile is meant theta which contains impressions by perception. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- theta:** a theoretical static of distinct and precisely defined qualities with certain potentials. See also thetan in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- theta:** characterized by reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable. The term comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics and Scientology is thought, life force, Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- theta:** characterized by reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable. The term comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics and Scientology is thought, life force, Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91
- theta:** energy peculiar to life or a thetan which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a thetan which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as high tone, constructive communications. See also thetan. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as useful, constructive communications. The term comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics is thought, life force, Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as useful, constructive communications. The term comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics is thought, life force,



Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival

goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**theta:** energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**theta:** reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics and Scientology is thought, life force, Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**theta:** reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**theta:** reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics and Scientology is thought, life force, Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**theta:** reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics and Scientology is thought, life force, Èlan vital, the spirit, the soul. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**theta:** the life force, life energy, divine energy, Èlan vital, or any other name, the energy peculiar to life which acts upon the physical universe and animates it and changes it. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**theta being:** the "I"; it is who the preclear is. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**theta bodies:** bodies mocked up on the past track and which consist of a number of facsimiles of old bodies the individual has misowned and is carrying along with him as control mechanisms to be used to control the body he is using. —Editor from PAB 130 (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**theta body:** a body a thetan very often carries with him which he mocked up on the past track and which is a number of facsimiles of old bodies he has misowned and is carrying along with him as control mechanisms which he uses to control the body he is using. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**theta body:** a mock-up consisting of a number of facsimiles of old bodies the thetan has misowned and is carrying along with him as control mechanisms which he uses to control the body he is using. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

- theta body:** the personal theta entity. The soul. Evidence suggests that the theta body may, through many low-tone lives, become an enttheta body, but that such an enttheta body might be cleared by Dianetics processing. It is probable that the theta body can, in part at least, leave the organism temporarily without causing death to the organism. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- theta body:** the personal theta entity. The soul. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- theta body:** the personal theta entity. The soul. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- theta body:** the personal theta entity. The soul. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- theta body:** the personal theta entity. The soul. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- theta bop:** on an E-Meter, a small or wide steady dance of the needle. For example, over a spread of one-eighth of an inch (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. A theta bop means "death," "leaving," "don't want to be here." See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- theta bop:** on an E-Meter, a small or wide steady dance of the needle. Over a spread of one-eighth of an inch, say (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. A theta bop means "death," "leaving," "don't want to be here." —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- theta bop:** on an E-Meter, a small or wide steady dance of the needle. Over a spread of one-eighth of an inch, (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. A theta bop means "death," "leaving," "don't want to be here." See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- theta bop:** on an E-Meter, a small or wide steady dance of the needle. Over a spread of one-eighth of an inch, (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. A theta bop means "death," "leaving," "don't want to be here." See also **E-Meter** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- theta bop:** on an E-Meter, a small or wide steady dance of the needle. Over a spread of one-eighth of an inch, (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks,

goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**theta bop:** on an E-Meter, a small or wide steady dance of the needle. Over a spread of one-eighth of an inch, (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. See also E-Meter in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**theta bops:** does a theta bop, a small or wide steady dance of the needle on an E-Meter. For example, over a spread of one-eighth of an inch (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. A theta bop means "death," "leaving," "don't want to be here." See also E-Meter in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Theta Clear:** a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. No other condition is necessary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Theta Clear:** a person who can get in and out of his body at will. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**Theta Clear:** a person who is at cause over his own reactive bank and can create and uncreate it at will. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Theta Clear:** a person who operates exterior to the body without need of a body. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Theta Clear:** a relative, not an absolute term. It means that the person, this thought unit, is clear of his body, his engrams, his facsimiles, but can handle and safely control a body. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**theta clearing:** the process of bringing a being up to the point where he can leave and return upon a mest body. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Theta Exterior:** a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside.—LRH, 8-8008 (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Theta Exterior:** a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**theta-mest theory:** the theory which states that theta, or life, is impinged upon the physical universe and that these two things together, theta and mest interacting, give us life forms. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**theta - mest theory:** the theory which states that theta, or life, is impinged upon the physical universe and that these two things together, theta and mest interacting, give us life forms. See also mest in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**theta - mest, theory of:** the theory which states that theta, or life, is impinged upon the physical universe and that these two things together, theta and mest interacting, give us life forms. See also theta and mest in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**theta - mest, theory of:** the theory which states that theta, or life, is impinged upon the physical universe and that these two things together, theta and mest interacting, give us life forms. See also theta and mest in this glossary. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the beingness of the individual, the awareness of awareness unit, that quantity and identity which is the preclear. One does not speak of "my thetan" any more than he would speak of "my me." Persons

referring to the thetan in such a way as to make the thetan a third party to the body and the person are not only incorrect, they betoken by this a bad state of aberration. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ -), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}$ - $n$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ -), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}$ - $n$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ -), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}$ - $n$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. —Academy Level II Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ -), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}$ - $n$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. —Academy Level III Glossary

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eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.  
—Ability Congress Approved Glossary

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—FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

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—Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

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—Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

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—OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

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—OEC - Organization App Mar 91

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**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty-}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty-n}$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

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also  $0_{\infty}^{-n}$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.  
—Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

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—Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

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—Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

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—Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ -), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}^{-n}$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.  
—EM-2 Approved Film Glossary

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—EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

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comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.

—PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.

—PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.

See also **theta** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.

—PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.

—PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

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—PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. See also **theta** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

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a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}^{-n}$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.  
—Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**thetan:\*\*\*** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $0_{\infty}$ ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $0_{\infty}^{-n}$ , or "theta to the nth degree," meaning unlimited or vast.  
—Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

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—Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

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—State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

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**thetan:** the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The thetan (spirit) is described in Scientology as having no mass, no wavelength, no energy and no time or location in space except by consideration or postulate. The spirit then is not a thing. It is the creator of things. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta ( $\theta$ ), to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also  $\theta^n$ , or “theta to the nth degree,” meaning unlimited or vast. See also **postulate** and **theta** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**thetanesque:** having the quality of a thetan. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**thetan exterior:** a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**thetan exterior:** a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside. —LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**thetan exterior:** a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thetan exterior stable:** a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it and is stable outside the body. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**thetanism:** the condition of being a thetan. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**theta perceptics:** communication with the theta universe. Such perceptics may include hunches, predictions, ESP at greater and lesser distances, communication with the “dead,” perception of the Supreme Being, etc. See also **extrasensory perception** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**theta perception:** that which one perceives by radiating toward an object and from the reflection perceiving various characteristics of the subject such as size, odor, tactile, sound, color, etc. Theta perception is increased by drilling in certainties as above. Theta perception is dependent upon willingness to handle energy and to create space, energy and objects. In view of the fact that the mest universe can be established easily to be an illusion, one must have an ability to perceive illusions before one can clearly perceive the mest universe. The thetan who cannot perceive the mest universe easily will also be found to be incapable of handling and orienting other kinds of illusions with certainty. Theta perception is also a direct index to responsibility, for responsibility is the willingness to handle force.

—LRH, 8-8008 - Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**theta pole:** a type of theta trap made up of a piece of metal or other material which, when a thetan begins to push against it, absorbs his energy and pulls him in harder. The really effective ones have no energy of their own at all but only use the energy of the thetan himself. The more he pushes, the more he is stuck to the trap, because it is on his wavelength, it's his energy. He could postulate himself off of the trap, but this thetan has lost the power to postulate and thinks the smart thing to do is to push the trap away from him. It is not unusual for a thetan to spend 18 to 20 thousand years on one of these traps. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**thetasphere:** a coined expression from the words theta and -sphere (any of the atmospheric layers surrounding a planet or star). Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **theta** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: they use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into

forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**theta trap:** a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common: They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also **thetan** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)

**theta universe:** thought matter (ideas), thought energy, thought space, and thought time, combining in an independent universe analogous to the material universe. One of the purposes of theta is postulated as the conquest, change, and ordering of mest. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**thick of, in the:** in the busiest or most active part of (a fight, activity, etc.). —Longman Dictionary of English Idioms (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**thin:** lacking solidity, substance or vigor; slight, weak. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**thin air, in:** without anything left; completely. —Academy Level III Glossary

**thin air, into:** to nothing visible or concrete. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**thin air, out of:** (informal) from nothing; from nowhere. —Academy Level II Glossary

**thin air, out of:** out of nothing or from nowhere. —3rd South African published appr gl's (14.4.92)

**thin air, out of:** out of nothing or from nowhere. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**thin air, out of:** out of nothing or from nowhere. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**thin air, out of:** out of nothing or from nowhere. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**thine:** (archaic) that or those belonging to thee (you). —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**thine:** (archaic) your. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thingabob:** a variation of thingamabob. See **thingamabob** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**thingamabob: (informal)** a gadget or other thing for which the speaker does not know or has forgotten the name. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**thingamabob: (informal)** a gadget or other thing for which the speaker does not know or has forgotten the name. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**thingamabob: (informal)** a gadget or other thing for which the speaker does not know or has forgotten the name. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thingamabob: (informal)** a gadget or other thing for which the speaker does not know or has forgotten the name. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**thingamabob: (informal)** difficult to classify or whose name has been forgotten or is not known. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**thingamabob: (informal)** difficult to classify or whose name has been forgotten or is not known. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**thingamagooge: (informal)** a thing which is difficult to classify or whose name has been forgotten or is not known. A variation of thingamabob. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**thingamagubbit: (informal)** a thing which is difficult to classify or whose name has been forgotten or is not known. A variation of thingamabob. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Thinker:** a bronze statue by Auguste Rodin. The seated subject is supporting his chin on his wrist and his arm on his knee. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**"Thinker":** reference to the bronze statue The Thinker by Auguste Rodin. It depicted a seated man supporting his chin on his wrist and arm on his knee. See also **Rodin** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**"Thinker":** reference to the bronze statue "The Thinker" by Auguste Rodin. It depicted a seated man supporting his chin on his wrist and arm on his knee. See also **Rodin** in this glossary. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**thinkingness:** potential of considering; the combination of past observations to derive a future observation. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**thinkingness:** potential of considering; the combination of past observations to derive a future observation. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**thinkingness:** state or condition of thinking or reasoning. —Editor. (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**thinkingness:** that which has the capability of thinking and considering. —Editor. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**thinkingness:\*\*\*** that which has the capability of thinking and considering. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**thinkingness:** the combination of past observations to derive a future observation. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**thinkingness:** the potential of considering; the combination of past observations to derive a future observation. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**thinkingness:** the potential of considering; the combination of past observations to derive a future observation. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thinkingness:** the state or condition of thinking and trying to figure out the reason for this and the reason for that, so much that one is not really looking at what is around him. —edited from Phoenix Lectures (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**thinkingness:** the state or condition of thinking and trying to figure out the reason for this and the reason for that, so much that one is not really looking at what is around him. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary



**thinkingness:** the state, quality or condition of thinking and trying to figure out the reason for this and the reason for that, so much that one is not really looking at what is around him. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**think tank:** (slang) the brain. —Academy Level III Glossary

**3rd dynamic:** see **dynamics** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**3rd Mate:** (1968 Flag ship org board) the head of Division 1, the Communications Division who was responsible for personnel, communications and ethics. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**3rd South African:** short for 3rd South African Advanced Clinical Course, given by Ron in Johannesburg, South Africa from 23 January through 17 February 1961. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**(third) 3rd South African ACC:** the Advanced Clinical Course given by Ron in Johannesburg, South Africa from 23 January through 17 February 1961. See also **ACC** in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**third:** third dynamic. See **dynamics** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**third class:** of the lowest or poorest class or quality; inferior. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**third division:** one of the units into which a ship's company is divided for administrative purposes. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Encyclopedia Britannica

**third-dynamic:** of the third dynamic: the urge toward survival through a group of individuals or as a group. Any group or part of an entire class could be considered to be a part of the third dynamic. The school, the club, the team, the town, the nation are examples of groups. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**third dynamic:** the urge toward survival through a group of individuals or as a group. Any group or part of an entire class could be considered to be a part of the third dynamic. The school, the club, the team, the town, the nation are examples of groups. See also **dynamics** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**third flow:**\*\*\* the flow (progress of particles or impulses or waves) of others doing things to others. See also **flow** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**third grade:** the third year of school for a child. —edited from Webster's New World Student Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**Third Mate:** on a Sea Org ship is the equivalent of the HCO Area Sec and is in charge of Division One (personnel, communications and ethics). —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**third party:** having to do with or concerning the use of false reports to create trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**third-party:** having to do with or concerning the use of false reports to create trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**third-party:**\*\*\* having to do with or concerning the use of false reports to create trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group

- and another group. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- third party:** one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group or a group and another group. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- third-party:** pertaining to one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- third postulate:** forget. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90
- third rail:** a rail paralleling the ordinary rails of a railroad. It carries a powerful electric current and is used on some railroads instead of an overhead wire. Unprotected contact with a live third rail could cause electrocution. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from World Book Dictionary
- third rail, off the:** a variation of off the rails, out of the proper or normal condition; out of control. The third rail is a rail which parallels the ordinary rails of a railroad and provides current to a car or locomotive. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Third Reich:** the name given by the Nazis to their government in Germany; Reich is German for "empire." Adolf Hitler believed that he was creating a third German empire, a successor to the Holy Roman Empire (a Germanic empire of central European states which lasted from the ninth century until 1806) and the German empire formed in 1871. See also **Nazi** and **German Reich** in this glossary. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Third South African:** short for Third South African Advanced Clinical Course. See **South African ACC** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- third, the:\*\*\*** the third race of the day at a horse racetrack. See also **Pimlico** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- (thirteen) 13: Department 13,** at the time of this lecture, the Department of Personnel Enhancement. This is Department 14 on the current org board. See also **Department of Personnel Enhancement** in this glossary. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- (thirteen) 13: Department 13,** at the time of this lecture, the Department of personnel Enhancement. This is Department 14 on the current org board. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- thirteen states:** reference to the original thirteen British colonies that became the United States in 1776. These were Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- (thirty-eight) .38:** a pistol or revolver using a cartridge approximately .38 inches in diameter. —How to Present Scientology to the World Part II Glossary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89
- thirty pieces of silver:** an allusion to the money Judas Iscariot (a disciple of Jesus) received for betraying Jesus to the authorities. This money is referred to as "blood money"—money received for the life of another

- human being. "Thirty pieces of silver" is used proverbially to refer to anything paid or given for a treacherous act. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- thirty pieces of silver:** an allusion to the money Judas Iscariot (a disciple of Jesus) received for betraying Jesus to the authorities. This money is referred to as "blood money"—money received for the life of another human being. "Thirty pieces of silver" is used proverbially to refer to anything paid or given for a treacherous act.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- (thirty point zero) 30.0:** the numerical designation for postulates on the Tone Scale. See also postulates and **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- 30 Marlborough Place:** the location of the Hubbard Association of Scientologists in London in the early 50s. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- 35-millimeter slides:** slides made from film of a 35-millimeter width. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- (thirty-seven Fitzroy) 37 Fitzroy Street, West 1:** the address of HASI in London from April 1957 through the 1960s. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- thirty-six preessions:** a list of thirty-six havingness and confront processes issued on 6 October 1960. Preession processes were developed to get the individual there and able to proceed with auditing, thus the name preession processes. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- thisa and thata: (informal)** various activities, things, etc., (used to give only a general indication of what is being referred to). A variation of this and that. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- thisas□.□.□.□thatas:** (informal) various activities, things, etc., (used to give only a general indication of what is being referred to). A variation of this and that. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- thisa□.□.□.□thata:** (informal) various activities, things, etc., (used to give only a general indication of what is being referred to). —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- this-a-way:** in this direction. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- this-a-way:** in this direction. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- thises and thatas:** (informal) various activities, things, etc., (used to give only a general indication of what is being referred to). —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- This Is Your Life:** a semidocumentary-style television show of the 1950s and early 1960s, in which the lives of show-business personalities who appeared as guests were relived through the testimonies of friends and family. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- "This Was Your Life Mabel":** a reference to a semidocumentary-style television show of the 1950s and early 1960s called "This Is Your Life," in which the lives of show-business personalities who appeared as guests were relived through the testimonies of friends and family. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- This Week:** a magazine at the time of this lecture which was inserted in certain American Sunday newspapers. —LCDH Approved Glossary

- 3D:** short for three-dimensional; having a three-dimensional form, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height. —NED Approved Glossary
- 3D:** short for three-dimensional, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- 3D:** short for three-dimensional, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- .303:** a bullet which is .303 inches in diameter, used in rifles or pistols with a barrel of the same size. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- 360-degree: (geometry)** having the shape of a circle. The turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree and there are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- III:** a case at Step III: By Orientation of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G "Procedures for Theta Clearing" in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- Thomas:** a Scientology staff member at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- Thompson, Commander:** Joseph Thompson (1874 - 1943), a commander in the US Navy Medical Corps who studied with Sigmund Freud in Vienna and was a friend of L. Ron Hubbard when Ron was a boy. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Thompson, Commander:** Joseph Thompson (1874 - 1943), a commander in the US Navy Medical Corps, who studied with Sigmund Freud in Vienna and was a friend of L. Ron Hubbard when Ron was a boy. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Thompson, Commander:** Joseph Thompson (1874 - 1943), a commander in the US Navy Medical Corps who studied with Sigmund Freud in Vienna and was a friend of L. Ron Hubbard when Ron was a boy. Nineteen-thirty, I had known a fellow by the name of Commander Thompson. —The Purpose of Human Evaluation (13 Aug. 51) —HEV Approved Glossary
- Thompson, Commander "Snake":** Joseph Thompson (1874-1943), a commander in the US Navy Medical Corps who studied with Sigmund Freud in Vienna and was a friend of L. Ron Hubbard when Ron was a boy. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- thoracolumbar:** that part of the autonomic nervous system (also called the sympathetic system) which controls the lumbar (lower spinal column) region of the thorax (abdominal cavity). See also **autonomic** in this glossary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- thoracolumbar system:** that part of the autonomic nervous system (also called the sympathetic system) consisting of the nerves that arise from the thorax (abdominal cavity) and lumbar (lower spinal column) regions of the spinal cord. It does such things as stimulate the heartbeat, dilate the pupil of the eye and slow down the activity of glands, digestive and reproductive organs. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Thornville:** a town in central Ohio (a northeastern state in the United States), in the vicinity of Columbus. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) the one spoken to; you. —Academy Level II Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) the one spoken to; you. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) the one spoken to; you. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) the one spoken to; you. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**thou:** **(archaic)** the one spoken to; you. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) the one spoken to; you. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) you. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**thou:** (archaic) you. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) you. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**thou:** (archaic) you. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**thou:** you; the one that is spoken to. —Academy Level III Glossary

**thou art:** (archaic) you are. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**thought:** the act or process of thinking, forming ideas in the mind. —edited from Webster's New World Student Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**thought:** the facsimiles one has recorded of his various environments and the facsimiles he has created with his imaginings, their recombination and evaluations and conclusions for the purpose of determining action or no action or potential action or no action. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**thought:** the facsimiles one has recorded of his various environments and the facsimiles he has created with his imaginings, their recombination and evaluations and conclusions for the purpose of determining action or no action or potential action or no action. Thought is used also to mean a process treating awareness-level recordings as distinct from nonawareness-level recordings. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**thought:** the facsimiles one has recorded of his various environments and the facsimiles he has created with his imaginings, their recombination and evaluations and conclusions for the purpose of determining action or no action or potential action or no action. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**thought:** the phenomenon of combining, imagining or postulating theta facsimiles for the estimation of future physical efforts. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Thought, Emotion or Effort Processing:** three distinct levels of processing. The first is thought, the second is emotion, the third is effort. Thought is directed towards concepts of conclusions or evaluations or actual precise moments where the preclear evaluated or concluded. Emotion is directed to a moment of sympathy, of determinism, of defiance, of agreement; the preclear is made to reexperience the emotion and a few perceptics over and over from beginning to end until the emotion is off the lock. Effort processing is done by running moments of physical stress. These are run either as simple efforts or

- counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- Thoughtport:** a made-up name for a location. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- Thought Processing:** one of three distinct levels of processing. The first is thought, the second is emotion, the third is effort. Thought is done by Straightwire, Repetitive Straightwire and Lock Scanning and is directed towards concepts of conclusions or evaluations or actual precise moments where the preclear evaluated or concluded. —APA Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Thou shalt:\*\*\*** (archaic) you shall. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- thrall:\*\*\*** condition of being in bondage to some power or influence; being a slave (to something). —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- thrashed out:** talked over thoroughly in order to reach a decision, conclusion or understanding. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- thrashers:** people who thrash, that is, separate the grain from the straw by beating it with a flail (an instrument consisting of a handle with a freely swinging bar attached to one end). —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- thrashing things out:** talking things over thoroughly in order to reach a decision, conclusion or understanding. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- (three) 3:** the level 3.0 on the Tone Scale, conservatism. See also Tone Scale in this glossary, and the Tone Scale included in the Appendix, page \_\_\_\_\_. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- three actions of energy:** start, change and stop. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- three and six:** short for three shillings, six pence. A shilling is a former British monetary unit equal to 1/20 of a pound, and a pence is British for penny. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- three A's:** the American Automobile Association; a large organization of motorists founded in 1902. It has a nationwide repair service from which any member can get help almost anywhere in the United States. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- three-card monte:** (cards) a gambling game in which the players are shown three cards and bet that they can identify one particular card of the three, as stipulated by the dealer, after the cards have been moved around face down by the dealer. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- (three D) 3-D:** a three-dimensional form, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition
- (three D) 3-D:\*\*\*** a three-dimensional form or appearance. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- (three D) 3D:** Routine 3D, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. See also GPM in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

- (three d) 3D:** short for Routine 3D, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- (three d) 3D:** short for three-dimensional; having a three-dimensional form, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height. —Class VIII #10, Approved November 1990
- (three D) 3D Criss Cross:** one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed. See also **Routine 3 process** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary, Final approval 29/10/89
- (three D) 3D Criss Cross:** Routine 3D Criss Cross, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- (three d criss...) 3D Criss Cross:** short for Routine 3D Criss Cross, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed. —Academy Level II Glossary
- (three d criss...) 3D Criss Cross:** short for Routine 3D Criss Cross, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (three d criss...) 3D Criss Cross line:** a list of found items each in opposition to the last item on that line. It is a series of zig-zags, with an item at each zig and at each zag. See also **(three d criss...) 3D Criss Cross** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- three-dollar Confederate note, wronger than a: (slang)** very false indeed; not remotely genuine. A variation of the phrase phoney as a three-dollar bill. A confederate note was paper money issued in 1861 by the Confederate States of America which rapidly devalued and became worthless by 1865. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91
- (three GA) 3GA:** one of a series of processes to audit GPMs, following 3D Criss Cross in its development. See also **3D Criss Cross** in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- (three GA) 3GA:\*\*\*** short for Routine 3 GA, one of a series of processes to audit GPMs. (Called Routine 3GA as that was the research number LRH assigned to it when he was researching it out.) —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- (three M) 3M:** Routine 3M (1963), a procedure for auditing the pc's own goals. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90
- Three Mile Island:** the location of a reactor facility outside Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where in March, 1979 a series of human and equipment failures caused a significant meltdown of nuclear fuel and the escape of a cloud of radioactive gas. —All About Radiation Glossary, Final approval 27.9.89
- (three m two) 3M2:** short for Routine 3M2. See also **R3M2** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (three N) 3N:** one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. See also **Routine 3 process** in this glossary. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary, Final approval 29/10/89

- (three N) 3N:\*\*\*** short for Routine 3N, one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- (three n) 3N:** short for Routine 3N. See also **R3N** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (three n) 3N:** short for Routine 3N. See also **R3N** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (three n model...) 3N Model Session:** the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Routine 3N sessions are begun and ended. See also **3N** and **Model Session** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- three pawn shop balls:** the once familiar pawnbroker's sign, consisting of three golden balls. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91
- (three point five) 3.5:** the numerical designation for cheerfulness on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (three point zero) 3.0:** on the E-Meter, the tone arm position for male Clear. The E-Meter basically registers the body at 2.0 (female) or 3.0 (male) on the tone arm. If a thetan is "dead," he doesn't add to or subtract from the reading. If a thetan is "partially alive," he adds or subtracts from the reading. If a thetan is "fully alive," he is not necessarily inside the body he controls and so does not add to or subtract from the reading. For more information on the E-Meter, get Understanding the E-Meter by L. Ron Hubbard. See also **E-Meter** and **tone arm** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- (three r) 3R:** short for Routine 3R. See also **R3R** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- three sheets to the wind: (slang)** drunk. From the fact that a drunken person is as helpless and disorganized as a sailboat with its sheets (sails) flying and hence its course and movement entirely out of control. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- three striper:** a naval officer of the rank of commander; so-called because the shoulder and sleeve insignia of this rank is three gold stripes. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Bluejackets' Manual
- (three t) 3T:** short for Routine 3T. See also **R3T** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- three-thousand-cycle note:** a ringing sound with three thousand vibrations, or cycles, per second. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- three-valued logic:** logic which contains the values right, wrong and maybe. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- threw:** (colloquial) confused or upset. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- throat, at (someone's):** attacking (someone) with great anger. A variation of flying at (someone's) throat. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- throat, at (someone's):** attacking (someone) with great anger. Used figuratively in this lecture. A variation of flying at (someone's) throat. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- throat, being shoved down (someone's):** (informal) being forced to be agreed to or accepted by (someone). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary



**throat cut, getting (one's):** bringing about (one's) ruin. —SHSBC Binder 31  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):**\*\*\* be the means of (one's) own ruin. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 11  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 12  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 13  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 15  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 16  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 20  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 22  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 25  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 27  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) ruin. —NED Approved Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) ruin. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved  
Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** bring about (one's) ruin. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved  
Glossary

**throat, cut (one's):** brought about (one's) own ruin. —Melbourne Congress  
Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**throat, cut (one's):** (informal) become the means of (one's) own ruin.  
—Academy Level II Glossary

**throat, cut (one's) own:** bring about (one's) own ruin. —Games Congress  
GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**throat, cut (one's) own:** brought about (one's) own ruin. —SHSBC Binder 23  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cutting (one's):** being the means of (one's) own ruin. —Academy  
Level IV Glossary

**throat, cutting (one's):** being the means of (one's) own ruin. —OEC -  
Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**throat, cutting (one's):** being the means of (one's) ruin. —PDC Volume 7  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cutting (one's):** bringing about (one's) ruin. —PTS-SP Approved  
Glossary

**throat, cutting (their):** bringing about (their) ruin. —SHSBC Binder 29  
Approved Glossary

**throat, cutting their:**\*\*\* spoiling their chances; ruining them. —Academy  
Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**throat, cut your:** be the means of your own ruin. —Academy Level III  
Glossary

**throat, cut your:** ruin yourself; spoil your chances. —Class VIII #5,  
Approved November 1990

**throat, force (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**throat, forcing (something) down (someone's):** (informal) forcing (something) to be agreed to or accepted by (someone). —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**throat, jump down (someone's):** (colloquial) attack or criticize (someone) suddenly and violently. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**throat, push (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**throats, at each other's: (slang)** fighting, arguing violently, or very angry with each other. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**throats, at everybody else's:** fighting, arguing violently, or very angry with each other. —Academy Level II Glossary

**throats, flying at the:** to attack suddenly with great anger. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**throat, shoved down (someone's):** (colloquial) forcefully made to be accepted (by someone). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**throat, shove it down (one's):** (informal) force (one) to do or agree to (something not wanted or liked). —Academy Level IV Glossary

**throat, shove (something) down (someone's):** (colloquial) try forcefully to make (someone) accept (one's ideas, opinions, etc.). —Academy Level II Glossary

**throat, shove (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**throat, shove (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**throat, shove (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**throat, shove (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**throat, shove (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**throat, shove (something) down (someone's):** (informal) force someone to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**throat, shoving it down (someone's):** (colloquial) trying forcefully to make (someone) accept (one's ideas, opinions, etc.). —Academy Level III Glossary

**throat, shoving (something) down (someone's):** (informal) forcing (someone) to agree to or accept (something). —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**throats of, at the:** quarreling violently with. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**throes of, in the: (informal)** struggling with (a problem, decision, task, etc.). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a made-up name. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a made-up name for a god. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Throgmagog:** a made-up name for a god. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a made-up name for a god. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a term coined by LRH to mean something an individual unknowingly mocks up that will give him all kinds of advice and tell him what to do; an automatic regulator of one's destiny so an individual doesn't have to take responsibility for anything that happens to him. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a term coined by LRH to mean something an individual unknowingly mocks up that will give him all kinds of advice and tell him what to do; an automatic regulator of one's destiny so an individual doesn't have to take responsibility for anything that happens to him. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a term coined by LRH to mean something an individual unknowingly mocks up that will give him all kinds of advice and tell him what to do; an automatic regulator of one's destiny so an individual doesn't have to take responsibility for anything that happens to him. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a term coined by LRH to mean something an individual unknowingly mocks up that will give him all kinds of advice and tell him what to do; an automatic regulator of one's destiny so an individual doesn't have to take responsibility for anything that happens to him. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Throgmagog:** a term coined by LRH to mean something an individual unknowingly mocks up that will give him all kinds of advice and tell him what to do; an automatic regulator of one's destiny so an individual doesn't have to take responsibility for anything that happens to him. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Throgmagog:\*\*\*** a term coined by LRH to mean something an individual unknowingly mocks up that will give him all kinds of advice and tell him what to do; an automatic regulator of one's destiny so an individual doesn't have to take responsibility for anything that happens to him. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**thrombosis:** blockage of an artery by a clot of blood. In the lecture, the word thrombosis is used humorously as the name of a body part. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**thrombosis of the yumbussis:** a made-up name for an illness. Thrombosis is the formation of a clot of blood in a blood vessel or organ of the body. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**thrombosis of the yumbussis:** a made-up name for an illness. Thrombosis is the formation of a clot of blood in a blood vessel or organ of the body. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**throttle:** the valve regulating the flow of steam, gasoline vapor, etc., to an engine. By closing the throttle, the speed is lessened and by opening it, the speed is increased. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**throttle:** valve regulating the flow of steam, gasoline vapor, etc., to an engine. By closing the throttle, the speed is lessened and by opening it, the speed is increased. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**throttle, full:** at maximum speed. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**throttle on the floorboard, put the:** (figurative) go at maximum speed. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**throttles:** chokes or strangles. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**throttles:** valves regulating the flow of steam, gasoline vapor, etc., to an engine. By closing the throttle, the speed is lessened and by opening it, the speed is increased. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**throw:** a fall on the E-Meter. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**throwing lines:** ropes used to throw from a vessel to a person who has fallen overboard. The person grabs onto the line and is pulled in towards the vessel to be rescued. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**thrown the book at:** dealt out the maximum in punishment, penalty, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**throw (one) over:** put (one) off. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**throws:** (colloquial) confuses or disconcerts. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**throw (someone) a bunch of curves:** take (someone) by surprise; mislead; deceive. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**thrumming:** sounding with a repeated monotonous hum, as a string or an instrument when strummed. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**thrust:** the forward force produced in reaction by the gases escaping rearward from a jet or rocket engine. —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**thud:** suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**thud:** suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**thud:\*\*** suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**thud and blunder:** a humorous mispronunciation of blood and thunder, something that is melodramatic, sensational and blood-curdling. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**thuddy:** suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**thuggee: (India)** also thug, a worshiper of Kali who practiced thuggee, the strangling of human victims in the name of religion. Robbery of the victim provided the means of livelihood. They were also called phansigars (noose operators) from the method employed. Vigorous suppression of the thugs was begun in 1828, but the fraternity did

not become completely extinct for another 50 years or so. See also Kali in this glossary. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**thuggee: (India)** reference to a thug, a worshiper of Kali who practiced thuggee, the strangling of human victims in the name of religion. Robbery of the victim provided the means of livelihood. They were also called phansigars (noose operators) from the method employed. Vigorous suppression of the thugs was begun in 1828, but the fraternity did not become completely extinct for another fifty years or so. See also Kali in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**thuggee:** reference to a thug; a member of a former religious organization in India that murdered and robbed. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Thug-wug:** a made-up name for a god. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**thumbling: (figurative)** a dwarfed being or thing. In this lecture, thumbling is used in reference to the Italian Intelligence Service during World War II when taken over by the Nazi Germans. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**thumb (one's) nose:** raise (one's) thumb to the nose in a coarse gesture of defiance or contempt. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**thumb, rule of:** general or approximate principle, procedure or rule based on experience or practice as opposed to a specific, scientific calculation or estimate. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**thumbs, all:\*\*\*** clumsy; fumbling. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**thumbs, bear down with both:** exert much power or influence on. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**thumbscrews:** an old instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**thumbscrews:** an old instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**thumbs down on (something), had the: (colloquial)** had control or influence on (something). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**thumb, stand out like a sore:** be very conspicuous or obvious. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**thumb, under (one's):** under (one's) influence or power. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**thumb, under (someone's): (colloquial)** under the control or influence of (someone). —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**thumb, under the:** under the control or influence of someone. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**thunderings:\*\*\*** speeches of powerful eloquence. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**thunderstruck:** (figurative) causing sudden amazement, terror or the like; making one greatly amazed, astonished, terrified or confounded. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**thunk:** a humorous variation of "think." —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**thunk:** a humorous variation of "think." —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**thunk:** a humorous variation of "think." —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**thunk:** a humorous variation of "think." —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**thunk:** a humorous variation of "think." —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**"Thus Spake Zarathustra":** a philosophical narrative written by Friedrich Nietzsche, in which the ancient Persian philosopher Zarathustra is used as a mouthpiece for the author's views. The work is written in quasi-biblical style, and develops Nietzsche's doctrine of the superman. See also **Nietzsche** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**"Thus Spake Zarathustra":** a philosophical narrative written by Friedrich Nietzsche, in which the ancient Persian philosopher Zarathustra is used as a mouthpiece for the author's views. The work is written in quasi-biblical style, and develops Nietzsche's doctrine of the superman. See also **Nietzsche** in this glossary. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**"Thus Spake Zarathustra":** a philosophical narrative written by Friedrich Nietzsche, in which the ancient Persian philosopher Zarathustra is used as a mouthpiece for the author's views. The work is written in quasi-biblical style, and develops Nietzsche's doctrine of the superman. See also **Nietzsche, Friedrich** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**thwart:** block; hinder. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**thwart:** block; hinder. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**thwarts:** hinders, obstructs, frustrates or defeats (a person, plans, etc.). —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**thy:** (archaic) your. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**thy:** (archaic) your. —Academy Level II Glossary

**thy: (archaic)** your. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**thy:** (archaic) your. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**thy:** (archaic) your. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**thy:** (archaic) your. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**thyroid:** a hormone that regulates the body's growth and development. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**thyroid:** a large ductless gland at the front of the neck, secreting a hormone that regulates the body's growth and development. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**thyroid:** a large gland at the front of the neck, which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**thyroid:** a large gland at the front of the neck, which secretes a substance that regulates the body's growth and development. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**thyself: (archaic)** yourself. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Tiberius:** Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - 37a.d.), Roman Emperor 14 - 37a.d. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**Tiberius:** Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - 37 a.d.), Roman Emperor 14 - 37 a.d. The emperor when Jesus was crucified; labelled a cruel tyrant by some historians. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Tiberius:** Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - a.d. 37), Roman Emperor 14 - 37. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**Tiberius:** Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - a.d. 37 ), Roman Emperor a.d. 14 - 37 The emperor when Jesus was crucified; labelled a cruel tyrant by some historians. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Tiberius:** Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - a.d. 37), Roman emperor a.d. 14 - 37. The emperor when Jesus was crucified; labelled a cruel tyrant by some historians. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Tibet:** an administrative division of China, north of the Himalaya Mountains and India. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Tibet:** an administrative division of China, north of the Himalaya Mountains and India. Polyandry (the practice of having two or more husbands at the same time) is practiced to a certain extent. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Tibet:** an administrative division of China, north of the Himalaya Mountains and India. Polyandry (the practice of having two or more husbands at the same time) is practiced to a certain extent. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Tibet:** a region of central Asia, which during most of its history has been a self-governing part of China. Beginning in the thirteenth century, it was ruled by Dalai Lamas, or priest kings. It was believed that the spirit of a departed lama was incarnated in some living person, who thereby became his successor. In the early years of the twentieth century, there was a power struggle between the British, the Chinese and the lamas for control of the country which ended in the early 1950s with Tibet being occupied by and virtually absorbed into Communist China. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Tibetan:** a person of Tibet (an administrative division of China, north of the Himalaya Mountains and India). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**tibia:** the inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and the ankle; shinbone. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**tibias:** more than one of the inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and the ankle; shinbones. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition

**tibiosis of the filamoriasis:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a disease. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**tibiosis of the filamoriasis:** a made-up name for a disease. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**tibiosis of the filamoriasis:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**tick: (colloquial)** function; work. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**tick: (colloquial)** function; work. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**tick: (colloquial)** function; work. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**ticker tape:** the ribbon of paper on which a ticker (a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints stock prices, market reports, etc.) prints quotations or news. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ticket:** a writing in which something is certified or authorized; a certificate or voucher; a warrant, license, permit. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**ticket:** (colloquial) a summons to court for a traffic violation. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ticket:** (life boat ticket), a certificate of competency which is issued by the government. A person must successfully complete an examination to receive the certificate. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**tickey:** (South African) threepence, a British coin at the time of this lecture which was worth three British pennies. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**tickey:** (South African) threepence, a British coin at the time of this lecture which was worth three British pennies. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**ticking over: (British slang)** running slowly without transmitting power; idling. An engine ticks over when it is out of gear and running slowly. Used figuratively to mean alive when referring to the body. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from World Book Dictionary

**tick-ticking off:** a coined term meaning operating like clockwork: smoothly and without difficulty; smoothly and regularly, like the workings of a clock. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**tick-tock:** (colloquial) a clock. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**tick-tocky:** imitative of the ticking of a clock or watch. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tick, what made him:** the motive or explanation of one's behavior. —Random House Dictionary Second Edition (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**t.i.d.:** (Latin) *ter in die*. Used in prescriptions to indicate something should be taken three times a day. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**tidal wave:** a large, destructive ocean wave, produced by a seaquake (an earthquake on the ocean floor), hurricane or strong wind. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**tidal wave:** any widespread or powerful movement, opinion or tendency; literally means a large destructive ocean wave produced by a seaquake (an earthquake on the ocean floor), hurricane or strong wind. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Tide:** brand-name of a laundry detergent produced in the US and promoted as making white clothes very white. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**tide, go along with the:\*\*\*** act in accordance with a general tendency, custom, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**tide-race:** a sudden increase in the rate at which a tide rises or falls occasioned by an uneven bottom, which suddenly prevents or allows, as the case may be, more or less water to flow at a particular place. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary



**tidings:** news, information. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tie in:** (colloquial) get to work vigorously. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**tie into:** (informal) attack physically or with words; begin to hit or criticize. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**tie themselves into knots:** (informal) cause (oneself or another person) to become confused and uncertain. Variation of the phrase tie up into knots. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Tiffany's:** a large store founded in New York City (1837) by Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812 - 1902). It specializes in jewelry, glassware and china. Purchases of European crown jewels gave the store its reputation for selling only the best of jewelry. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Tiffany's:** a large store founded in New York City (1837) by Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812 - 1902). It specializes in jewelry, glassware and china. Purchases of European crown jewels gave the store its reputation for selling only the best of jewelry. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**tiger:** a pretended staff member who has been repeatedly associated with goofed projects and operations and who actually has caused such to occur. He is a person who is a continual out-ethics person. He has failed to get ethics in on himself. —OEC - A Talk to SH and WW Ethics Officers App Mar 91

**tiger:** a pretended staff member who has been repeatedly associated with goofed projects and operations and who actually has caused such to occur. He is a person who is a continual out-ethics person. He has failed to get ethics in on himself. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**tigerbat:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Tiger Drill:** a drill developed for use in Routine 3GA for nulling goals. The coach only has the drill form and follows it exactly until the student auditor has each example down perfectly. The goal used in this drill is: "To be a tiger" See also 3GA in this glossary.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Tiger Moth:** a light military aircraft produced in the early 1900s by the de Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd., UK. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**tigers:** pretended staff members who have been repeatedly associated with goofed projects and operations and missions and who actually have caused such to occur. They are persons who are continual out-ethics persons. They have failed to get ethics in on themselves and they are in a group of people as tigers would be—dangerous. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**tiger tank:** a heavy tank used during World War II as the mainstay of the German army. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**tiger, to-be-a-:** handle as per the Tiger Drill, a drill developed for use in Routine 3GA for nulling goals. The coach only has the drill form and follows it exactly until the student auditor has each example down perfectly. The goal used in this drill is: "To be a tiger" See also Routine 3GA in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**tightrope:** a raised rope or cable stretched tight, on which acrobats perform. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean a difficult or dangerous situation. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

- tightrope:** a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which acrobats perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- tightrope:** a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which acrobats perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- tightrope:** a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- tightrope:** a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- tightrope:** of or having to do with a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which acrobats perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- tight spot:** (figurative) an unfruitful, embarrassing, disastrous or dangerous situation from which one will have difficulty extracting oneself or succeeding; a situation in which one needs assistance, luck or all one's ingenuity to extract oneself or succeed; a potentially disastrous situation. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- tight-up:** carefully arranged and full, affording little leeway. —FEBC - The Prod Off/Org Off System, Part II Approved Glossary
- tightwire:** a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- tightwire:** a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- tilting:** rushing, charging or fighting with lances, as by knights on horseback. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- timber wolf:** a large gray, black or white wolf of northern and western North America. Also called a gray wolf. —Academy Level II Glossary
- timbre:** the characteristic or quality of sound that distinguishes one voice or musical instrument from another. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- timbre:** the quality in sounds, regardless of their pitch or volume, by which a certain voice, instrument or condition can be distinguished from other voices, instruments or conditions. Because of differences in timbre, identical notes played on a violin, an oboe and a trumpet can be distinguished from one another. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- timbre:\*\*** the quality of a sound, or tone color of a certain instrument. Timbre is the quality in sound that distinguishes a certain voice, instrument, etc., from other voices, instruments, etc., regardless of pitch and volume. See also **tone** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Timbuktu:** a town in west Africa, near the Niger River. The name Timbuktu is used to mean any faraway place. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- time:** a postulate that space and particles will persist. (The rate of persistence is what we measure with clocks and the motion of

- heavenly bodies.) —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- time:** a postulate that space and particles will persist. (The rate of persistence is what we measure with clocks and the motion of heavenly bodies.) —Academy Level III Glossary
- time:** a postulate that space and particles will persist. (The rate of persistence is what we measure with clocks and the motion of heavenly bodies.) —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- time:** a precise instant, second, minute, hour, day, week, month or year, determined by clock or calendar; the point at which something has happened. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90
- Time:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. It is published by Time-Life in the US. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Time:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States founded in 1923. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Time:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- Time:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- time:** basically a postulate that space and particles will persist. (The rate of persistence is what we measure with clocks and the motion of heavenly bodies.) —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- time:**\*\*\* (music) the grouping of rhythmic beats into measures of equal length. See also measure in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- time clock:** a clock with a mechanism for recording on a card (timecard) the time an employee begins and ends a work period. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89
- time clock:** a clock with a mechanism for recording on a card (timecard) the time an employee begins and ends a work period. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- time-continua:** agreed-to, uniform rates of change. Were this agreement not there, one might be in 1776 or 2060, for example, while everybody else was in 1954. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- time continuum:** an agreed-to, uniform rate of change. If, for example, this agreement was not there, one might be in the year 1776 or 2060, while everybody else was in some other year. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- time continuum:** an agreed-to, uniform rate of change. If, for example, this agreement was not there, one might be in the year 1776 or 2060, while everybody else was in some other year. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- time continuum:** an agreed-to, uniform rate of change. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**time file:** a chronological file containing copies of the communications which have passed through the communication system and have been answered or complied with. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**time, have a:** (informal) have trouble. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**time immemorial:** ancient times; beyond memory. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**time immemorial:** ancient times; beyond memory. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**time immemorial:** time in the distant past beyond memory or record. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**time immemorial:** time in the distant past beyond memory or record. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**time immemorial:** time in the distant past beyond memory or record, used figuratively. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**time immemorial:\*\*\*** time so long past as to be vague. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**time immemorial:** time so long past as to be vague. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**time immemorial:** time so long past as to be vague. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**timekeeper:** person employed to keep account of the hours of work done by others. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Time-Life:** publishing company that publishes Time and Life magazines in the US. These magazines cover current news and events around the world. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**time machine:** a system for keeping track of orders and compliance to orders. An executive will write an order, giving the original to the person being ordered and sending a carbon of the order to the time machine. The time machine itself consists of a series of baskets. For example, a one-week time machine would consist of seven baskets. When the carbon of the order is received, it is placed in the first basket. It is advanced one basket every day. When the original of the order comes in complied with, it is matched up with the carbon, clipped together and sent to the executive who issued the order. If the original does not arrive at the time machine, the carbon will "fall off" after it has been advanced through all the baskets. When this happens, the order is returned to the executive who issued the order to let him know that the order was not complied with. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**time machine:\*\*\*** a system for keeping track of orders and compliance to orders. An executive will write an order, giving the original to the person being ordered and sending a carbon of the order to the time machine. The time machine itself consists of a series of baskets. For example, a one-week time machine would consist of seven baskets. When the carbon of the order is received, it is placed in the first basket. It is advanced one basket every day. When the original of the order comes in complied with, it is matched up with the carbon, clipped together and sent to the executive who issued the order. If the original does not arrive at the time machine, the carbon will "fall

off" after it has been advanced through all the baskets. When this happens, the order is returned to the executive who issued the order to let him know that the order was not complied with. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**Time magazine:** a weekly news magazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. It is published by Time-Life in the US. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. It is published by Time-Life in the US. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. It is published by Time-Life in the US. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. It is published by Time-Life in the US. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. It is published by Time-Life in the US. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, cofounded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Time magazine:** a weekly newsmagazine in the United States. It has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. See also **Luce** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly US news magazine. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly US news magazine. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary

**Time magazine:** a weekly US news magazine. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Time magazine:** a weekly US newsmagazine. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Time magazine:** reference to Time Incorporated, the corporation that produces Time magazine, a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**time payment:** a system of paying for purchases with a series of payments made over a period of time. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**timer:** an automatic device in an internal combustion engine that causes the spark for igniting the charge to occur just at the time required. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Times:** short for New York Times: one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Times:** short for New York Times: one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. It has the best known and most prestigious bestseller list in the United States, which is used by the printing industry as a measure of success. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**time signal:** a signal sent electrically or by radio to indicate a precise moment of time as a means of checking or regulating timepieces. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Timeson, J. Walter:** humorous reference to J. Walter Thompson (1847 - 1928), founder of JWT Group Incorporated (1878), one of the oldest and largest advertising agencies in the US. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Times Square:** an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Times Square:** an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Times Square:** an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Times Square:** an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets at which there is located a large building with huge signs. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Times Square:** an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Times Square:** an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**Times Square:** the heart of the New York City theater district, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Times Square:** the heart of the New York City theater district, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. It is packed with skyscrapers, vehicles and pedestrians. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**Times Square:** the heart of the New York City theater district, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. It is packed with skyscrapers, vehicles and pedestrians. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Times, The:** one of the best-known newspapers of England. It is published in London and was founded in 1785. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Times, The:** one of the best-known newspapers of England. It is published in London and was founded in 1785. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**time stream:** (figurative) the continuous flow of time. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**time stream:** (figurative) the continuous flow of time. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulates through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all perceptics, picked up by a person during his whole existence.—Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulates through a person's life. See also mental image pictures in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulates through a person's life. See also mental image picture in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**time track:\*\*** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulates through a person's life. See also mental image pictures in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulates through a person's life. See also mental image picture in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete

with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Academy Level II Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Academy Level III Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. See also **mental image pictures** in this glossary. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete



with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete

- with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. See also **mental image picture** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —NED Approved Glossary
- time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- time track:** the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- time track:** the time span of the individual from conception to present time on which lies the sequence of events of his life. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- timing chain:** a chain in a car engine which synchronizes the movement of different parts. If it is loose then it can cause the engine to run poorly and lose power. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Timur-i-Leng:** see **Tamerlane** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Timur-i-Leng:** Timur (1335 - 1405), Mongol conqueror and great-great-grandson of Genghis Khan who conquered large parts of Russia, Persia, India and central Asia. He was noted chiefly for his savage exploits, despite his promotion of art and science. "Timur-i-Leng" literally means "Timur the Lame," a name he acquired as the result of arrow wounds received early in his career which left him permanently crippled. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- Timur Lenk:** (1335 - 1405) Mongol conqueror and great-great-grandson of Genghis Khan. He conquered great parts of Russia, Persia, India and central Asia. He was noted chiefly for his savage exploits, despite his promotion of art and science. Timur Lenk literally means "Timur the Lame." —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- tin:** a soft, silver-white, metallic chemical element, easily shaped at ordinary temperatures. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- tin can:** a destroyer (a fast, heavily armed warship). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tin can:** a sealed container for food, beverages, etc., as of aluminum, sheet iron coated with tin or other metal. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**tine:** a slender, projecting part that is pointed at the end; prong. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**tingle:** have a prickling or stinging feeling. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

**tin-god:** of a self-important, dictatorial person in a position of authority, as an employer, military officer, critic or teacher. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**tinker's doggone:** a variation of tinker's damn, meaning the least bit. From a tinker's (mender of pots and pans) alleged habit of cursing frequently (hence weakening the force of a curse). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Tinny-Tin:** nickname for Quentin. See also **Quentin** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**tinsel:** of or like tinsel; showy but not worth much. Tinsel is glittering copper, brass or some other metal in thin sheets, strips or threads, used to produce a sparkling effect cheaply. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tinsel:** showy but of little value. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Tiny Tim:** the handicapped son of Bob Cratchit, the employee of Ebenezer Scrooge in A Christmas Carol, by Charles Dickens. He speaks the famous line "God bless us every one." —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**tip of (one's) mind, on the:** (informal) a variation of on the tip of (one's) tongue, almost remembered; at the point where one can almost say it but cannot because it is forgotten. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**tip (one) off:** give (one) a confidential disclosure, hint or warning. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tip (one) off:** (informal) supply (one) with private or secret information; inform (one). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**tip over (one's) apple cart:** spoil (one's) plans, system, situation or undertaking. Used in the lecture to refer to someone spoiling his system of thinking or living (ie. going mad or insane). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tipped the scales:** turned the trend of favor, control, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Tipperary:** a city in Ireland which is well known chiefly because of the song "Tipperary" which was popular with the English-speaking Allies in World War I. The song started with the line "It's a long way to Tipperary." It became one of the ballads of World War I after British troops began to sing it, although the song itself had nothing to do with the war. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Tipperary:** a song which referred to the city of Tipperary, Ireland. It became one of the ballads of World War I after British troops began to sing it, although the song itself had nothing to do with the war. See also **World War I** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**tippy:** (colloquial) not steady; easily tipping. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**tippy: (colloquial)** unsteady; shaky. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**tip (someone) off:** give (someone) a confidential disclosure, hint or warning. —NED Approved Glossary

**tip (someone) off:** give (someone) a confidential disclosure, hint or warning. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary

**tirade:** a long, vehement speech. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**'tis:** (colloquial) shortening of it is. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**'tisn't: (colloquial)** contraction of it isn't. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**'tisn't: (colloquial)** shortening of it isn't. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**'tisn't: (colloquial)** shortening of it isn't. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**'tisn't:** contraction of "it is not." —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Titan:** (mythology) one of the gods who ruled the universe until they were overthrown by Zeus, the supreme god of the ancient Greeks. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**Titanic:** a British luxury ocean liner, thought to be unsinkable, which sank on its first voyage in 1912 after running into an iceberg in the north Atlantic Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**titanic:** of enormous size, strength, power, etc.; gigantic. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Titans:** (mythology) gods who ruled the universe until they were overthrown by Zeus, the supreme god of the ancient Greeks. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**tithes:** any taxes or assessments of one tenth. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tithes:** a tax or donation of one tenth of the yearly produce of land, animals and personal work, paid for the support of the church and the clergy. —Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**titillate:** excite or stimulate in a pleasant way. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**titwillow:** a made-up word for an item. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**tizzy:\*\*\* (slang)** a nervous, excited or distracted state. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**tizzybum:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Tlingits:** members of any of a number of American Indians of the coastal regions of southern Alaska and northern British Columbia, Canada. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**TNT:** a high explosive unaffected by ordinary friction or shock: used chiefly in military and other explosive devices. TNT is short for trinitrotoluene. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**TNT:** a high explosive unaffected by ordinary friction or shock: used chiefly in military and other explosive devices. TNT is short for trinitrotoluene. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**TNT:** a high explosive unaffected by ordinary friction or shock: used chiefly in military and other explosive devices. TNT is short for

- trinitrotoluene. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- toaster, cleaner than a:** (colloquial) a variation of clean as a whistle, completely and entirely clean; without fault or error. A toaster is an electric appliance for toasting bread which is often nickel-plated or made of aluminum and very shiny. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- "To be or not to be":** a quote from Hamlet, a play written by William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616): / "To be, or not to be—that is the question: / Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer / The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune / Or to take arms against a sea of troubles□.□.□." See also Stratford-on-Avon in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- toboggan:** a long, narrow, flat-bottomed sled made of a thin board curved upward and backward at the front, often with low handrails on the sides, used especially in the sport of coasting over snow or ice. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition
- Tobruk:** a small port in northeastern Libya, in north Africa, about 75 miles west of the Egyptian border. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- Tobruk:** a small port in northeastern Libya, in north Africa, about 75 miles west of the Egyptian border. Site of several major World War II battles between German troops led by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and the British. See also Rommel in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- to-do:** (colloquial) commotion; fuss. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- toe in the door, get (one's):** (colloquial) gain entrance into something (e.g., an organization, group, activity, etc.), especially something into which such entrance is difficult to obtain. A variation of get one's foot in the door. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- toes, step on a couple of:** offend or annoy some. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- toes, step on someone's:** offend someone, especially by not respecting his rights. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- toes, stepped on any:** offended or annoyed anyone. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- toe the mark:** be very careful to do just what one is supposed to do; obey the rules and do one's duties. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- togas:** in ancient Rome, loose, one-piece outer garments worn in public by citizens. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89
- togas:** in ancient Rome, loose, one-piece outer garments worn in public by citizens. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- Toh:** an agent of the spiritual world in primitive cultures. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- token:** a very special kind of restimulator; any object, practice or mannerism which one or more allies used. By identity thought the ally is survival; anything the ally used or did is, therefore, survival. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- token:** a very special kind of restimulator; any object, practice or mannerism which one or more allies used. By identity thought the

ally is survival; anything the ally used or did is, therefore, survival. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**token:** indication or mark of something, evidence or proof. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**token:** slight; minimal. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**tokens:** mementos; souvenirs; keepsakes. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**tolahedron:** a made-up word for a geometric shape. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**tole:** (dialect) told. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Toledo:** trademark name for Toledo Scale Company of Toledo, Ohio (USA). First registered in 1901 and trademarked in 1947. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from LA Library (Copyright and Trademark book)

**Toledo scales:** scales made by Toledo Scale Company of Toledo, Ohio (USA). First registered in 1901 and trademarked in 1947. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**tolerance:** a willingness to let others have their own beliefs, ways, etc., even though these are not like one's own. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**tolls:** rings (as in a church bell) slowly with regularly repeated strokes, especially for announcing a death. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Tolstoy:** Leo Tolstoy (1828 - 1910), Russian novelist and philosopher whose works illustrate his own inner searching and moral conflicts. His most famous novels are War and Peace and Anna Karenina. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**toluene:** a colorless, flammable, aromatic liquid obtained from coal tar and petroleum and used as a solvent and for making explosives, dyes, etc. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Tom and Jerry cartoons:** short American cartoons featuring a mean-minded, accident-prone cat named Tom and his adversary, a mouse named Jerry. The original cartoons, drawn by William Hanna and Joe Barbera, were in production from 1937 and known for their excessive violence along with their humor and impossible situations (such as Tom being brutally bashed over the head, instantly recovering his vivacity, and continuing on despite any and all odds). The cartoon also appeared in comic books from the 1940s on. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**tomboy:** a girl who behaves like a boisterous boy. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**tome:** a book, especially a very heavy, large or learned book. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**tomes:** books, especially very heavy, large or learned books. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**tomes:** books, especially very heavy, large or learned books. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**tomes:** books, especially very heavy, large or learned books. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**tomes:** books, especially very heavy, large or learned books. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

- tomes:** large or scholarly books. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- tommy gun:** informal name for a Thompson submachine gun, a small light, automatic or semiautomatic gun, designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- tommy gun:** informal name for a Thompson submachine gun, a small light, automatic or semiautomatic gun, designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- tommy gun:** informal name for a Thompson submachine gun, a small, light, automatic or semiautomatic gun, designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Tommy gun:** (trademark) short for Thompson submachine gun, a small, light, automatic or semiautomatic gun, designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- tonality:**\*\*\* the quality of musical tones. See also tone in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Tone 40 8-C:** a process, CCH 2, with the purpose to demonstrate to the preclear that his body can be directly controlled and thus inviting him to control it. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Tone 40 8-C:** CCH 2. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- tone 40:** a positive postulate with no counter-thought expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale (a scale, in Dianetics and Scientology, that shows the emotional tones of a person), which is serenity of beingness. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- Tone 40:** a positive postulate with no counter-thought—expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name Tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Tone 40:** a positive postulate with no counter-thought—expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name Tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Tone 40:** a positive postulate with no counter-thought—expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name Tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- tone 40:** a positive postulate with no counter-thought expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity of beingness. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- Tone 40 commands:** intention without reservation. See also intention in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

- Tone 40 on an Object:** a training drill, TR 8. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Tone 40 on an Object:** a training drill, TR 8, with the purpose to make a student clearly achieve Tone 40 command, to clarify intentions as different than words, to start the student on the road to handling objects and preclears with postulates and to obtain obedience not wholly based on spoken commands. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Tone 40 on a Person:** a training drill, TR 9. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Tone 40 on a Person:** a training drill, TR 9, with the purpose to make the student able to maintain Tone 40 under any stress of auditing. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Tone 40 processes:** Scientology processes which require positive, knowing, predictable control toward the preclear's willingness to be at cause concerning his body and his attention. Many of the CCH processes are Tone 40 processes. The name Tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity. See also **CCHs** and **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- tone:\*\*\*** (1) a vocal or musical sound. (2) a level of emotion as given on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- tone:** a level of emotion as given on the Tone Scale, a scale in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Self Analysis by L. Ron Hubbard. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- tone:** a level of emotion as given on the Tone Scale. For more information see the Appendix. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- tone:** a level of emotion as given on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- tone:** a level of emotion as given on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- tone:** an emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- tone:** an emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- tone:** color, shade or tint. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- tone:** emotional level on the Tone Scale, a scale, in Dianetics, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed



- downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- tone:** emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- tone:** emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- tone:** emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- tone:** emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- tone:** emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- tone:** in the early 1950s it was thought that the E-Meter registered where a person was on the Tone Scale. The dials of the early meters were scaled for the Tone Scale. The E-Meter tone arm of the modern meters got its name from its original usage of indicating the tone level on the meter dial. For further information on the development of the E-Meter, get Understanding the E-Meter by L. Ron Hubbard. —Editor (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- tone:** level of emotion as given on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- tone action:** short for tone arm action: the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session (used as an index of case improvement in the preclear). —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. The tone arm also measures advance of the case during processing by moving. See also **case; E-Meter; mental mass.** —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. See also **case** and **E-Meter** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for

these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for

these fluctuations. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part I Approved Glossary

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. See also case and E-Meter in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**tone arm:\*\*\*** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. See also case and E-Meter in this glossary. [ILLO] —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in

the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. See also E-Meter in this glossary. [DIAGRAM - PTS/SP Glossary] —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**tone arm:** a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. [illo] —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**tone arm action:** the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session (used as an index of case improvement in the preclear). See also TA in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**tone level:** an emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**tone level:** emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a gradient scale which plots the descending spiral of life from full vitality and consciousness through half-vitality and half-consciousness down to death and the minus tones lying beneath death on the scale. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Dianetics, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone

Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.  
—Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Self Analysis by L. Ron Hubbard. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.  
—Academy Level II Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.  
—Academy Level III Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.  
—Academy Level IV Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the

prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —R-factor—Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For more information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Self Analysis by L. Ron Hubbard. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An

arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There

are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary



**Tone Scale:\*\*\*** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Tone Scale:\*\*\*** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. (See Appendix, page \_\_\_\_.) There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For more information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. See also **Scientology** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Tone Scale:** a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For more information on the Tone

- Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- Tone Scale:** a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity (the highest level), enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Tone Scale:** a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. (There are additional tone levels than these in the Expanded Tone Scale, and for further information see the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics.) —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- Tone Scale:** a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, include exhilaration, strong interest (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy, death. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Tone Scale:** the scale of emotional states which range from death at the bottom, up through apathy, grief, fear, covert hostility, anger, antagonism, boredom, conservatism, cheerfulness, to enthusiasm at the top. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- tong:** one arm of a device for seizing or lifting objects. The device has two arms which are hinged together. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- tong hatchet:** a small ax with a short handle used by a hired Chinese assassin who is a member of a Chinese tong, an association or secret society of Chinese in the US, who are frequently associated with underworld criminal activity. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- tong hatchet:** a small ax with a short handle used by a hired Chinese assassin who is a member of a Chinese tong, an association or secret society of Chinese in the US, who are frequently associated with underworld criminal activity. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- tongue-between-the-teeth:** immediately sorry for what one has said. A variation of bite (one's) tongue off. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- tongue, slips of the:** mistakes in speaking, as inadvertent remarks. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- tongue-tied:** unable to speak because of shyness, embarrassment, etc. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- tongue-tied:** unable to speak because of shyness, embarrassment, etc. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- “Tonight”:** the name of a talk-show television program in England, at the time of the lecture, which covered current news events. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- toning up:** strengthening; improving. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- tonnage:** weight, measured in tons. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- tons:** (colloquial) a very large amount or number. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tonsillectomy: (surgical)** the operation of removing one or both tonsils (prominent oval masses of tissue located on each side of the throat). —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**tonsillectomy:** the surgical removal of the tonsils.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**tonus:** a normal state of continuous slight tension in muscle tissue that facilitates its response to stimulation. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Toodawheela:** a made-up name. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**took his finger off his pc:** a coined phrase meaning stopped watching the pc closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number (or take one's finger off one's number), with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**took its toll:** caused loss or damage. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**took my finger off my number:** stopped watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**took off:** achieved sudden, marked growth, success, etc. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**took (one) by storm:** captured (one) by a sudden or very bold attack. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**took (one's) finger off (one's) button:** a variation of take (one's) finger off (one's) number. See **taken (one's) finger off of (one's) number** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**took their finger totally off their number:** stopped watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**tool off:** (slang) depart. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Tooley:** a Scientologist in Melbourne, Australia at the time of this lecture. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**tools of the trade:** (law) instruments or devices necessary to one's profession or occupation. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**tools of the trade: (law)** instruments or devices necessary to one's profession or occupation. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**tooth-and-claw:** characterized by hard, ferocious or determined fighting. —HEV Approved Glossary

**tooth-and-claw:** characterized by hard, ferocious or determined fighting. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**tooth-and-claw:** characterized by hard, ferocious or determined fighting. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**tooth-and-claw:** characterized by the need of fighting tooth-and-claw, that is, fighting with great determination and effort (against someone). —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**tooth-and-claw:** with great ferocity; fighting as hard as possible. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**tooth-and-claw:** characterized by hard, ferocious or determined fighting. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**tooth and toenail:** a variation of tooth and nail, in good earnest, with one's utmost power; as though biting and scratching. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**tooth and toenail:** with all one's strength or resources. A variation of tooth and nail. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**tooth and toenail:** with all one's strength or resources. Variation of tooth and nail. —Academy Level II Glossary

**toothpicks:** (slang) swords. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**tooth points, at:** ready to start fighting. Humorous variation of at swords' points. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**tootle-gun:** a made-up word for a type of gun. A tootle is the sound made by tooting on a flute or the like. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**too too:** (slang) excessively polite, stylish or affected. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**top brass:** (slang) military officers of the highest ranks. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**top brass:** (slang) military officers of the highest ranks. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**top crust:** the top of a hard shell, covering or surface layer, as of snow, soil, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. That is the top crust of this gradient scale. —Essence of Auditing (7 Dec. 54) —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**top dog:** a person, group or nation that has acquired a position of highest authority. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990

**top dog:** in the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**top dog:** in the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**top dog:** in the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**top-dog:** of the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**top dog:** (slang) a person, company, etc., in a dominant or leading position, especially in a competitive situation. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**top-dog:** (slang) most important; most superior. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**top dog:** (slang) the one in the most desirable position; the most important; the best. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**top dog:** the one in the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**top-drawer:** (slang) of the highest quality; most superior. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**top-flight:** (informal) excellent; first-rate; foremost. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**top flight:** of or pertaining to the highest level or rank. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**top flight:** the highest or most outstanding level, as in achievement or development. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**top kick:** (slang) a first sergeant. See also **first sergeant** and **sergeant** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**top-notch:** (colloquial) first-rate; excellent. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**top of (one's) head:** (informal) a variation of the phrase off the top of (one's) head, without thinking hard; quickly. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Top of the Mark:** the name of a cocktail lounge (in existence since 1926) located on the top floor of the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**topology:** (mathematics) the study of those properties of geometric figures that remain unchanged even when under distortion. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**topology:** (mathematics) the study of those properties of geometric figures that remain unchanged even when under distortion. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**top opterm:** the final achievement of the goal. For example a top opterm could be "apples," and the top terminal it is opposing would be "no apples." See also **goal** and **opterm** in this glossary. —NED Approved Glossary

**top, over the:** out of the trenches and against the enemy. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**topside:** on or to an upper deck or the main deck of a ship. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Topsy:** a character in the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. See also **Little Eva** and **Uncle Tom's Cabin** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Topsy:** in the book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896), a young black slave girl whose ignorance and unconscious humor provide comic relief. Her replies to questioning such as: "Never was born" and "I 'spect I grow'd," have made her a symbol of spontaneity and aimless development. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Topsy:** in the book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, a young black slave girl whose ignorance and unconscious humor provide comic relief. Her replies to questioning such as: "Never was born" and "I 'spect I grow'd," have made her a symbol of spontaneity and aimless development. See also **Uncle Tom's Cabin** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**top, went over the:** (colloquial) did something that was foolishly bold or risky. From the action of soldiers in World War I in climbing from their trenches (lines of defense) to join in an attack on the enemy. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**toreadors:** bullfighters, especially those on horseback. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

**tories:** persons who support a conservative form of government, such as members of the Tory political party in Great Britain that favored royal power and the established church and opposed change. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**tornado:** a rapidly whirling column of air, usually seen as a slender, funnel-shaped cloud that usually destroys everything in its narrow path. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Torquay:** a city in Devonshire, England, a resort in the south on the English Channel. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Torquemada:** Tomas de Torquemada (1420 - 98), first Grand Inquisitor of Spain. The Spanish Inquisition, established under Ferdinand and Isabella in 1478, was centralized by Torquemada after his appointment in 1483 as Grand Inquisitor. He gained the reputation, partly deserved, partly exaggerated, of great cruelty in his conduct of the Spanish Inquisition, which reportedly was responsible for the burning of some two thousand persons between 1481 and 1504. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Torquemada:** Tomas de Torquemada (1420 - 1498), first Grand Inquisitor of Spain in the late fifteenth century. He was known for his severity, especially with persons who were charged with illegally practicing Judaism. An estimated 2000 people were executed while he was in charge of the Inquisition. See also **Inquisition of Spain** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Torquemadas:** people like Tomas de Torquemada (1420 - 1498), first Grand Inquisitor of Spain. The Spanish Inquisition, established under Ferdinand and Isabella in 1478, was centralized by Torquemada after his appointment in 1483 as Grand Inquisitor. He gained the reputation, partly deserved, partly exaggerated, of great cruelty in his conduct of the Spanish Inquisition, which reportedly was responsible for the burning of some two thousand persons between 1481 and 1504. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**torquo-dynamic distributor potboiler:** a made-up name for a type of device. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**torquo-gimmegahoojit:** a made-up word. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**torsion steering:** a humorous coined term for steering that is difficult or hard to manage. Torsion is a mechanical term which means "the stress produced in a rod, wire, etc., from having one end twisted while the other is held firm or twisted in the opposite direction." —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**"tortures of the damned":** the sufferings undergone by souls in hell. Used figuratively. —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**tossed off:** accomplished quickly or easily. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**tossed off:** made, done, written, etc., quickly and casually. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**toss-off: (slang)** done easily and casually. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**totalitarian:** in a manner of absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

- totalitarian:** in a manner of absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary
- totalitarian:** of or pertaining to absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- totalitarian:** of or pertaining to individuals who support totalitarianism: absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- totalitarianism:** absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- totalitarianism:** absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary
- totalitarianism:** absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- totality:** the state of being total; entirety. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- totem:** a representation of a natural object or an animate being, as an animal or bird, serving as the distinctive mark of a clan or group. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- totem pole:** (figurative) a symbol of a hierarchy (group of persons or things arranged in order of rank, grade, class, etc.). Literally, a totem pole is a pole on which some Native Americans carved totems—figures of animals, plants or other objects in nature that had a special relationship to a person, family or clan and serving as symbols for that person or group. The totem pole usually stood in front of a house or shelter. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- totem pole:** (figurative) a symbol of a hierarchy (group of persons or things arranged in order of rank, grade, class, etc.). Literally, a totem pole is a pole on which some Native Americans carved totems—figures of animals, plants or other objects in nature that had a special relationship to a person, family or clan and serving as symbols for that person or group. The totem pole usually stood in front of a house or shelter. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990
- Totterdactyls:** a made-up name for a tribe of people. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- touch and go:** (informal) very risky and uncertain. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**touch and go:** very risky and uncertain. Perhaps referring to a ship that touches rocks or the ground but then goes on past the danger without being damaged. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Touch Assist:** an assist action which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. It brings the person's attention to the injured or affected body areas. This is done by repetitively touching the ill or injured person's body and putting him into communication with the injury. His communication with it brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Touch Assist:** an assist action which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. It brings the person's attention to the injured or affected body areas. This is done by repetitively touching the ill or injured person's body and putting him into communication with the injury. His communication with it brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it. For more information, do the New Era Dianetics Course. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Touch Assist:** an assist action which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. It brings the person's attention to the injured or affected body areas. This is done by repetitively touching the ill or injured person's body and putting him into communication with the injury. His communication with it brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**Touch Assist:** an assist action which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. It brings the person's attention to the injured or affected body areas. This is done by repetitively touching the ill or injured person's body and putting him into communication with the injury. His communication with it brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Touch Assist:** an assist action which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. It brings the person's attention to the injured or affected body areas. This is done by repetitively touching the ill or injured person's body and putting him into communication with the injury. His communication with it brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it. For more information, do the New Era Dianetics Course. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Touch Assist:** an assist action which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. It brings the person's attention to the injured or affected body areas. This is done by repetitively touching the ill or injured person's body and putting him into communication with the injury. His communication with it brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it. —LCDH Approved Glossary



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**Touch Assist:** a reference to what is now called a Contact Assist, the most common assist for accidents and injuries, which consists of touching the injured body member exactly on and in the place it was injured. The person moves slowly through the accident just like it happened over and over again until the exact somatic turns on and then blows off (pain gone) accompanied by a cognition (a new realization of life). See also **somatic** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**touch, out of:**\*\*\* having no recent knowledge (about a person, subject, etc.) —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**tour de force:** an unusually skillful or ingenious creation, production or performance, sometimes one that is merely clever or spectacular. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**tour de force:** a particularly adroit maneuver or technique in handling a difficult situation. In French the phrase literally means "feat of strength or skill." —Class VIII #19, Approved November 1990

**tour of duty:** a period of duty at one place or in one job. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**tours de force:** particularly adroit maneuvers or techniques in handling a difficult situation. In French tour de force literally means "feat of strength or skill." —Class VIII #16, Approved November 1990

**touted:** described or advertised boastfully; publicized or promoted; praised extravagantly. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Tower:** the Tower of London, a fortress made up of several buildings on the Thames in London, England, and serving in historic times as a palace, prison, place of execution, etc. See also **Thames** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Tower:** the Tower of London, a fortress made up of several buildings on the Thames River in London, England, and serving in historic times as a palace, prison, place of execution, etc. —SHSBC Binder 4, 9, 11, 28, 29 Approved Glossary

**tower musket:** a firearm of the sixteenth century. It was very long and heavy and had to be rested on a post on the ground for support when in use. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**tower musket:** a firearm of the sixteenth century. It was very long and heavy and had to be rested on a post on the ground for support when in use. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Tower of Babel:** (biblical) a tower built by people living in southwest Asia. They intended that the tower would reach up to heaven itself, increase their reputation and make them like God. God prevented them from completing the tower by confusing their language so that they could no longer understand one another's speech. From that

- time forward, according to the Bible, the peoples of the Earth would be scattered, speaking different languages. "Babel" is confusion and noise. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990
- Town and Country Planning:** a British agency which administers town-planning laws, including such things as the architectural features of buildings and zoning. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Town and Country Planning:** a British agency which administers town-planning laws, including such things as the architectural features of buildings and zoning. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- Town and Country Planning Committee:** a British agency which administers town-planning laws, including such things as the architectural features of buildings and zoning. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Town and County Planning Commission:** reference to a British agency, Town and Country Planning, which administers town-planning laws, including such things as the architectural features of buildings and zoning. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- town, going to:** (informal) accomplishing something with great speed and efficiency. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- town, go to:** (slang) go on a spree; indulge in something without restraint. —Academy Level II Glossary
- town, go to:** (slang) indulge in something without restraint. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Townsend, Francis:** (1867 - 1960), American physician who originated legislation in 1934 to provide old-age pensions (Townsend plan) in the United States. Although bills to enact the Townsend plan were continually defeated, its popularity contributed to passage of Social Security legislation. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- town, went to:** (informal) accomplished something with great speed and efficiency. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- toxic:** acting as or having the effect of a poison, poisonous. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- toxins:** poisonous substances. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Toynebee:** Arnold Joseph (1889 - 1975), English historian, educated at Oxford. He achieved his greatest fame for his monumental work, A Study of History, an investigation into the growth, development and decay of civilizations. He believed in the theory that the course of history is controlled by psychic rather than materialistic forces. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Toynebee:** Arnold Joseph (1889 - 1975), English historian, educated at Oxford. He achieved his greatest fame for his monumental work, A Study of History, an investigation into the growth, development and decay of civilizations. He believed in the theory that the course of history is controlled by psychic rather than materialistic forces. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Toynebee:** Arnold Joseph (1889 - 1975), English historian, educated at Oxford. He achieved his greatest fame for his monumental work, A Study of History, an investigation into the growth, development and decay of civilizations. He believed in the theory that the course of

- history is controlled by psychic rather than materialistic forces. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Toynbee:** Arnold Joseph (1889 - 1975), English historian, educated at Oxford. He achieved his greatest fame for his monumental work, A Study of History, an investigation into the growth, development and decay of civilizations. He believed in the theory that the course of history is controlled by psychic rather than materialistic forces. —NED Approved Glossary
- Toynbee:** Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889 - 1975), English historian, educated at Oxford. He achieved his greatest fame for his monumental work, A Study of History, an investigation into the growth, development and decay of civilizations. He believed in the theory that the course of history is controlled by psychic rather than materialistic forces. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- TR:** abbreviation for training regimen or routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —Academy Level II Glossary
- TR:** abbreviation for training regimen or routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- TR:** abbreviation for Training Regimen or Routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- TR:\*\*\*** abbreviation for training regimen or routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. See also **communication** in this glossary. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)
- TR:** abbreviation for training regimen or routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. Some of the TRs used in earlier auditor training courses (such as TR 10) were actual processes which the student auditor ran on a preclear to increase his proficiency in specific skills. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- TR:** training regimen or routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills on the cycle of communication. See also **communication** and **two-way comm** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- trace:** a way followed or path taken. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- traced:** followed or discovered by observing marks, tracks, pieces of evidence, etc. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary
- traced:\*\*\*** followed or discovered by observing marks, tracks, pieces of evidence, etc. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

- trace minerals:** minerals that are required in minute quantities for physiological functioning. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- tracer:** a substance, especially a radioactive one, used to follow a chemical process or a complex sequence of biochemical reactions (as in an animal body), to locate diseased cells and tissues, to determine physical properties, etc. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- track:** a series or sequence of events or ideas. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89
- track:** a train or sequence of events, thoughts, etc. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- track: (noun)** the sequence of events of all existence. (verb) exist in alignment, as one gearwheel with another. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- track:** same as time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- track:** short for the time track, the time span of the individual from conception to present time on which lies the sequence of events of his life. For more information see the Appendix. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- track:** short for time track: the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91
- track:** short for time track: the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track: the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his

- whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- track:** short for time track; the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track. See also **time track** in this glossary. —Academy Level II, III, IV Glossary
- track:** short for time track. See also **time track** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Apr. 25 Feb. 91
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Apr GLS (19.3.92)
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track. See **time track** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91
- track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —EM-10 and EM-10A Approved Film Glossary
- track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents,

complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. See also **mental image picture** in this glossary. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**track:**\*\*\* short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**track:**\*\*\* short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. See also **mental image picture** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**track:** short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. See also **picture** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**track:** short for time track, the time span on which lies the consecutive record of events from the beginning (of something) to present time. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**track:** short for time track, the time span on which lies the consecutive record of events from the beginning (of something) to present time. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Track Analysis:** a step in the auditing of Goals-Problem-Masses where it was determined where the GPMs fit on the time track, and where the pc's complete goals series is plotted out. See also **GPM** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**tracking:** making sense, being plausible. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**track, off of the:** away from the objective or the subject at hand. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**track, off the:** departing from the objective or the subject at hand; astray. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**track sheet, scratch (one) off the:** withdraw (one) from a race or event. A track sheet is a paper given out at race tracks with data on the horses and different races. When a horse is withdrawn from running before a race, his name is scratched from the list. Used figuratively in the lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**tracks, in his:**\*\*\* (informal) in the spot in which one is or is standing at the moment. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**tracks, in (his):** (informal) in the spot in which one is or is standing at the moment. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**tracks, in (one's):** (informal) in the spot in which one is or is standing at the moment. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tracks, in (one's):** suddenly and in the course of what one is doing. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**tracks, in (one's):** where one is at the moment. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**track with: (slang)** agree with other information; chime. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**tractability:** condition or state of being easily managed, taught or controlled; docility; compliance. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**tractability:** state of being easy to manage or deal with; docility. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**tractable:** easily managed, taught or controlled; docile; compliant. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**tractor:** that which draws or pulls something. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**tractor:** which draws or pulls something. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**tractor beam:** an energy flow which the thetan shortens. If one placed a flashlight beam upon a wall and then, by manipulating the beam, brought the wall closer to him by it, he would have the action of a tractor beam. Tractor beams are used to extract perceptions from a body by a thetan. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

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**tractor beam:** an energy flow which the thetan shortens. If one placed a flashlight beam upon a wall and then, by manipulating the beam, brought the wall closer to him by it, he would have the action of a tractor beam. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

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**tractor beam:** an energy flow which the thetan shortens. If one placed a flashlight beam upon a wall and then, by manipulating the beam, brought the wall closer to him by it, he would have the action of a tractor beam. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**tractor beams:** energy flows which the thetan shortens. If one placed a flashlight beam upon a wall and then, by manipulating the beam, brought the wall closer to him by it, he would have the action of a tractor beam. Tractor beams are used to extract perceptions from a body by a thetan. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90

**tractor beams:** energy flows which the thetan shortens. If one placed a flashlight beam upon a wall and then, by manipulating the beam,

- brought the wall closer to him by it, he would have the action of a tractor beam. Tractor beams are used to extract perceptions from a body by a thetan. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- tractors:** same as tractor beams. See **tractor beam** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- tractor-type beams:** energy flows that pull things towards their source. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- tractor wave:** same as tractor beam. See **tractor beam** in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- tractor wave:** same as tractor beam. See **tractor beam** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- traded upon:** turned to one's advantage, especially selfishly or unfairly; exploited. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- trade journals:** magazines with contents of interest to those in a given trade, business or industry, sometimes distributed without cost to its readers. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91
- trade journals:** magazines with contents of interest to those in a given trade, business or industry, sometimes distributed without cost to its readers. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91
- trademark:** a word (or a collection of words) and/or a symbol used to identify the services or materials of an organization. The trademarks of the Scientology religion identify the services and materials delivered and used by the Scientology organizations around the world. The purpose and function of a trademark is to ensure the standardness of the services and goods and distinguish them from those created by or delivered by others. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- Trafalgar, Battle of:** a naval battle between British and French forces in the early nineteenth century, when Napoleon Bonaparte was the French emperor. The battle was fought off the southwestern coast of Spain. The British fleet, under Admiral Horatio Nelson, captured over a dozen French and Spanish ships and lost none of its own. During the battle, Nelson was killed aboard his flagship. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- Trafalgar, Battle of:** a naval battle between British and French forces in the early nineteenth century, when Napoleon Bonaparte was the French emperor. The battle was fought off the southwestern coast of Spain. The British fleet, under Admiral Horatio Nelson, captured over a dozen French and Spanish ships and lost none of its own. During the battle, Nelson was killed aboard his flagship. See also **Napoleon** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Trafalgar Square:** one of the main public squares in London, named after the battle of Trafalgar, in which Lord Horatio Nelson's British fleet overwhelmingly defeated a large fleet of French and Spanish ships. Trafalgar Square has in it a 168-foot-tall monument to Lord Nelson. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Trafalgar Square:** one of the main public squares in London, named after the battle of Trafalgar, in which Lord Horatio Nelson's British fleet overwhelmingly defeated a large fleet of French and Spanish ships. Trafalgar Square has in it a 168-foot-tall monument to Lord Nelson. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89



**traffic: (figurative)** dealings; association. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**traffic cop:** (informal) a police officer who directs the flow of traffic, usually at an intersection —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**trained:** engaged in a formal activity imparting the philosophy or technology of Dianetics and Scientology, culminating in the award of a certificate. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**train, in:** in proper order, arrangement or sequence; in process. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Training 0:** Confronting Preclear. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Training 1:** Dear Alice. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Training 2:** Acknowledgments. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Training 3:** Duplicative Question. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND 2CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Training 9:** Tone 40 on a Person. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the Hubbard Professional Upper Indoc TR Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Training 13:** Fishing a Cognition. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**training:** a formal activity imparting the philosophy or technology of Dianetics and Scientology to an individual or group, culminating in the award of a certificate. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**Training and Services:** that bureau of Flag management responsible for training, processing and other technical matters. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Training and Services:** that bureau of Flag management responsible for training, processing and other technical matters. See also **Flag, Flag Bureaux** and **bureau** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**Training Officer:** the position in a Scientology organization, at the time of this lecture, in charge of the Training Section and responsible for excellent technical training of all students of Scientology. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**Training Officer:** the position in a Scientology organization, at the time of this lecture, in charge of the Training Section and responsible for excellent technical training of all students of Scientology. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**training pattern:** a stimulus-response mechanism set up by the analytical mind to carry out activity of either a routine or an emergency nature. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**training pattern:** a stimulus-response mechanism set up by the analytical mind to carry out activity of either a routine or an emergency nature. The training pattern may be said to be held in the somatic mind, but it can be changed at will by the analytical mind. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**traits B and C:\*\*\*** two traits of a pc's personality as plotted on an OCA (Oxford Capacity Analysis) graph. Trait B ranges from Depressed to Happy; trait C ranges from Nervous to Composed. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**tramp:** a person who wanders about, living by begging, doing odd jobs, or the like. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**tramp: (slang)** a promiscuous woman. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**tramp: (slang)** a woman who is sexually promiscuous. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**tramps:** people who travel from place to place on foot, living by begging, doing odd jobs, etc.—Scott, Foresman Advanced Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**tramp steamer:** a freight vessel that does not run regularly between fixed ports, but takes a cargo wherever shippers desire. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**trance:** a half-conscious state, seemingly between sleeping and waking, in which ability to function voluntarily may be suspended. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**trance:** put into a half-conscious state, seemingly between sleeping and waking, in which ability to function voluntarily may be suspended. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Tr and Serv Bu:** short for Training and Services Bureau, the bureau in the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs which is responsible for seeing that Division 4s are fully established, functioning and productive in all Scientology and SO orgs. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**tranquilizers:** drugs that have a sedative or calming effect without inducing sleep. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**tranquilizers:** drugs that have a sedative or calming effect without inducing sleep. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**tranquilizers:** drugs that have a sedative or calming effect without inducing sleep. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**transacting:** carrying on or conducting (business, negotiations, activities, etc.) to a conclusion or settlement. —Random House College Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**transcended:** risen above or gone beyond; overpassed; exceeded. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**transcendental:** rising above common thought or ideas; mystical. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**transcendentalism:** any philosophy based upon the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by a study of the processes of thought, not from experience. —SHSBC Binder 2, 6, 28 Approved Glossary

**transcendentalism:** any philosophy based upon the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by a study of the processes of thought, not from experience. —The Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**transcendentalism:** any philosophy based upon the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by a study of the processes of thought, not from experience. See also Kant in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**transcendentalism:** any philosophy based upon the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by a study of the processes of thought, not from experience. See also Kant in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**transcendental logic:** in the philosophy of Immanuel Kant, logic based on those elements of experience which derive not from sense data but from the inherent organizing function of the mind and which are the necessary conditions of human knowledge; logic transcending sense experience but not knowledge. See also Kant in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**transcending:** rising above or going beyond the limits of; exceeding. -- Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**transcends:** goes beyond the limits of; oversteps; exceeds. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**transcontinental:** across the continent. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**transference: (psychoanalysis)** the process in and by which a person's feelings, thoughts and wishes shift from one person to another, especially this process in psychoanalysis with the analyst made the object of the shift. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**transference: (psychoanalysis)** the process in and by which a person's feelings, thoughts and wishes shift from one person to another, especially this process in psychoanalysis with the analyst made the object of the shift. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**transference: (psychoanalysis)** the process in and by which a person's feelings, thoughts and wishes shift from one person to another, especially this process in psychoanalysis with the analyst made the object of the shift. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**transfinite cardinals: (mathematics)** symbols used in mathematics for making calculations with different sets of numbers, where the sets are of infinite size. For example, a mile can be divided into intervals—1/2 mile, 1/4 mile, 1/8 mile and so on. The number of possible intervals in that mile is infinite, thus creating an infinite set. In doing calculations regarding this set in relation to other sets of infinite size (e.g., the infinite set of whole numbers), transfinite cardinals could be used. Transfinite means going beyond or surpassing the finite. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**transfixed:** unable to move. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**transformers:** devices for transferring electric energy from one alternating current circuit to another, usually with a change in voltage, current, etc. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**transgress:\*\*\*** violate a law, command, moral code, etc.; offend; sin. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**transgression:** the violation of a law, command or duty. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**transient:** not lasting, enduring or permanent. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**transiently:** fleetingly; temporarily; briefly. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**transistor:** an electronic device that can work as an amplifier, transforming weak electrical signals into strong ones. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**transistor:** an electronic device that can work as an amplifier, transforming weak electrical signals into strong ones. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**transistor:\*\*\*** an electronic device that can work as an amplifier, transforming weak electrical signals into strong ones. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**transitory:** of a passing nature; not enduring or permanent; temporary. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**transits:** instruments used in surveying to measure horizontal and vertical angles. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**translate:\*\*\*** change into another form. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**transmigration:** the passage of the soul at death into another body. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**transmission:** the act or process of communicating. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**transorbital leukotomy: (psychiatry)** an operation in which the patient is electrically shocked while an ordinary dime store ice pick is thrust into each eye and shoved up to rip the brain apart. —SHSBC Binder 22, 25, 29, 33 Approved Glossary

**transorbital leukotomy: (psychiatry)** an operation in which the patient is electrically shocked while an ordinary dime store ice pick is thrust into each eye and shoved up to rip the brain apart. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**transorbital leukotomy: (psychiatry)** an operation which, while the patient is being electrically shocked, thrusts an ordinary dime store ice pick into each eye and reaches up to rip the brain apart. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**transorbital leukotomy: (psychiatry)** an operation which, while the patient is being electrically shocked, thrusts an ordinary dime store ice pick into each eye and reaches up to rip the brain apart. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**transorbital migrations:** a coined phrase from transmigration, the passing of a soul at death into another body and orbital, of, belonging to, or of the nature of an orbit (especially of a heavenly body). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**transorbital schizophrenia: (psychiatry)** a coined term combining transorbital, drawn or measured across between the orbits (eye-sockets) and schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatric

classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning "split," and the Greek phren, meaning "mind." —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**transpire:** bring to pass; cause to happen. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**transport:** a ship employed for transporting troops, military supplies, etc. —Random House College Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**transport plane:** a plane used for transporting soldiers, military stores, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**trap gun:** a gun used in trapshooting (the sport of shooting at clay pigeons or disks, sprung into the air from traps). —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**trappings:** ornamental accessories. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**trappings:** things worn; ornaments. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**trauma: (psychiatry)** a painful emotional experience or shock, often producing a lasting psychic effect and, sometimes, a neurosis. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**trauma: (psychiatry)** a painful emotional experience or shock, often producing lasting psychic effects. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**traumas: (psychiatry)** painful emotional experiences or shocks, often producing lasting psychic effects. —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**traumas: (psychiatry)** painful emotional experiences or shocks, often producing lasting psychic effects. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**traumatic:** distressing; emotionally disturbing. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**traumatic:** distressing; emotionally disturbing. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**traumatic:** of or pertaining to a shocking or startling experience that has a lasting mental effect. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**travail: (figurative)** trouble, hardship or suffering. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**travail:** intense pain; agony. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**travail:** pain, anguish or suffering resulting from mental or physical hardship. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**travail:\*\*\*** pain, anguish or suffering resulting from mental or physical hardship. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**traveling ovals:** a continuous connected, overlapping series of ovals about the size of an uppercase letter O, which are done as a writing exercise. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**traveling ovals:** a continuous connected, overlapping series of ovals about the size of an uppercase letter O, which are done as a writing exercise. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**travelogue:** a lecture, slide show or motion picture describing travels. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

- traverse:** the passing or moving over, along or through. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- 2.0:** the numerical designation for antagonism on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)
- 2.0:** the numerical designation for antagonism on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- 2-12:** short for Routine 2-12, a process used in clearing. See also **clearing** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- 20-millimeter machine gun:** a machine gun having a bore (inside-barrel diameter) of twenty millimeters. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- 20-mule team borax:** a commonly used household name for a heavy-duty cleaning agent. "20-mule team" is a part of its advertising, from the 20-mule teams which were once used to carry borax (a colorless crystalline salt) from the mines in California to the trains for transporting. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- 20th ACC:** short for 20th American Advanced Clinical Course; given by Ron in Washington, DC 14 July - 15 August 1958. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- 22 1/2 percent:** the percentage of people who will improve by almost any method of therapy. For more information see Chapter 3 of Dianetics 55! by L. Ron Hubbard. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- .22:** a bullet which is .22 inches in diameter, used in rifles or pistols with a barrel of the same size. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- .22 bullet:** a bullet which is .22 inches in diameter, used in rifles or pistols with a barrel of the same size. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- 22nd American:** short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, from 2 January to 10 February 1961. See also **ACC** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- 22nd American:** short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, from 2 January to 10 February 1961. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- 22nd American:** short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, 2 January - 10 February 1961, running concurrently with the 3rd South African Advanced Clinical Course. L. Ron Hubbard opened the course and gave 10 lectures to the students during the first week, then flew to South Africa. See also **ACC** in this glossary. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- 22nd American:** short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, 2 January - 10 February 1961, running concurrently with the 3rd South African Advanced Clinical Course. L. Ron Hubbard opened the course and gave 10 lectures to the students during the first week, then flew to South Africa where he addressed the Anatomy Congress (21 - 22 January). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

- 22s:** American M22 light tanks used in World War II. M is a designation used in the numbers for tanks. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- .220 Swift:** a type of single-shot rifle that uses a bullet .22 inches in diameter and is more powerful and has a higher velocity than a regular .22 rifle. It is mainly used for hunting. See also **.22** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- 250 Old Brompton Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in a southwestern district of London, England in the 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary
- 250 Old Brompton Road:** L. Ron Hubbard's home in a southwestern district of London, England in the 1950s. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- II:** a case at Step II: Negative Exteriorizing of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G "Procedures for Theta Clearing" in the appendix of this volume. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- TR 0:** a drill to train a person to confront: be able to face people, things, situations, without flinching or avoiding. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 0:** a training drill which trains students to confront a preclear or other terminals. See also **TRs** in this glossary. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91
- TR 0:** training drill which trains students to confront a preclear or other terminals. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90
- TR 1:** a drill to train a person to be able to correctly outflow communication; say something to somebody with the full confidence that they will receive it. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 2:** a drill to train a person to be able to receive and acknowledge a communication. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 3:** a drill to train a person to be able to duplicate a question without variation and get an answer to the question and acknowledge it, rather than diverting off of the original question, before one gets the answer. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 4:** a drill to train a person to be able to handle originations by others, not to be tongue-tied or startled or thrown off by them. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 4:** a drill to train a person to be able to handle originations (things said or done by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties) by others, not to be tongue-tied or startled or thrown off by them. TR is an abbreviation for Training Regimen or Routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —State of Man Congress Approved GlS (14.5.92)
- TR 5N:** a process to handle the pc's charge on the auditor. Its basic commands are "What have I done to you?" "What have you done to me?" —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- TR 6:** a drill to train a person to be able to move another body than his own. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 6:** a drill which trains a person to be able to move another body than his own. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- TR 7:** a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others despite opposition. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

- TR 8:** a drill which trains a person to be able to get his/her intention across to others. See also **intention** in this glossary. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 8:** a drill which trains a person to be able to get his/her intention across to others. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- TR 9:** a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others physically and get one's intention across clearly. See also **intention** in this glossary. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- TR 9:** a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others physically and get one's intention across clearly. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary
- TR 10:\*\*\*** a locational process: "Notice that (indicated object)." —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- TR 10:** a locational process: "Notice that (indicated object)." —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- TR 101:** a Dianetic training drill with the purpose of getting a student able to give all R3RA commands accurately, in correct order without hesitation or having to think what the next command should be. See also **R3RA** in this glossary. —TR-6 Approved Film Glossary
- treacherous:** seeming safe, reliable, etc., but not really so. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- treadmill:** an apparatus to turn something by having a person or animal walk on the moving steps of a wheel or of a sloping, endless belt. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- Treason:** betrayal after trust. The condition of Treason is assigned when a person is in a state of operation whereby his action or inaction has resulted in a betrayal of the functions and purposes of a group. See also **condition** in this glossary. For more information, read the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- Treason:** betrayal after trust. The condition of Treason is assigned when a person is in a state of operation whereby his action or inaction has resulted in a betrayal of the functions and purposes of a group. See also **condition** in this glossary. For more information, read the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- Treason:\*\*\*** betrayal after trust. The condition of Treason is assigned when a person is in a state of operation whereby his action or inaction has resulted in a betrayal of the functions and purposes of a group. See also **condition** in this glossary. For more information, read the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- Treasure Island:** the name of the island with buried treasure in the book Treasure Island, written by Robert Louis Stevenson in 1883. See also **Long John Silver** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- treasury:** a place where the funds of an organization are received, recorded and paid out for bills, material, and so on. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)
- Treasury:** the department of government that has control over the collection, management and disbursement of the public revenue



(from taxes, duties, etc.). —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Treasury:** the department of government that has control over the collection, management and disbursement of the public revenue (from taxes, duties, etc.). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Treasury:** the department of government that has control over the collection, management and disbursement of the public revenue (from taxes, duties, etc.). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Treasury Aide:** the head of Bureau 3 in the Flag Bureaux (the senior Sea Org international management organization at the time of this lecture), responsible for keeping logistics flowing, crews uniformed, outstanding money in the world collected up and getting proper financial planning known and used in every area. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**treasury checks:** checks from the US Treasury, which is a department of the government that has charge of the income and expenses of the country. —edited from Scott Foresman Advanced Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Treasury Department:** a department of the US federal government having general responsibility for setting federal fiscal policy (the policy of a government in controlling its own expenditures and taxation). It controls the printing of money and includes within it the Internal Revenue Service (a division of the Treasury Department responsible for assessment and collection of federal taxes). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Treasury Department:** a department of the US federal government having general responsibility for setting federal fiscal policy (the policy of a government in controlling its own expenditures and taxation). It controls the printing of money and includes within it the Internal Revenue Service (a division of the Treasury Department responsible for assessment and collection of federal taxes). —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Treasury Department:** a department of the US federal government having general responsibility for setting federal fiscal policy (the policy of a government in controlling its own expenditures and taxation). It controls the printing of money and includes within it the Internal Revenue Service. See also Internal Revenue in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Treasury Department:** a department of the US federal government having general responsibility for setting federal fiscal policy (the policy of a government in controlling its own expenditures and taxation). It controls the printing of money. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Treasury Department:** a department of the US federal government having general responsibility for setting federal fiscal policy (the policy of a government in controlling its own expenditures and taxation). It controls the printing of money. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Treasury Department:** a department of the US Federal government having general responsibility for setting federal fiscal policy (the policy of a government in controlling its own expenditures and taxation). It controls the printing of money and includes within it the Internal Revenue Service (a division of the Treasury Department responsible

for assessment and collection of federal taxes). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Treasury Department:**\*\*\* a department of the US federal government having general responsibility for setting federal fiscal policy (the policy of a government in controlling its own expenditures and taxation). It controls the printing of money. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Treasury Division:** (Division 3) the division which is responsible for receiving and recording donations to the organization and caring for its assets. —Orientation Glossary (Attachment to HCOPL 5 Feb. 79RA III)

**treatise:** a formal article or book dealing with some subject in a detailed way. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**treatise:** a formal article or book dealing with some subject in a detailed way. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**treats:** deals with a subject in writing or speech; speaks or writes (of). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**treble:** to make or become three times as much or as many; triple. —Increasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**tree, run (someone) up the:** caused (someone) to become irrational or hysterical; maddened (someone). A variation of the phrase drove (someone) up the wall. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**trench mortar:** any of various portable mortars (short cannons for firing shells at a high angle) for shooting projectiles at a high trajectory and short range. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**trepan: (surgery)** an operation done with a trepan, a surgical instrument having circular, sawlike edges, used to cut out disks of bone, usually from the skull. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**trepan: (surgery)** operate on with a trepan, a surgical instrument having circular, sawlike edges, used to cut out disks of bone, usually from the skull. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**trestle:** a braced framework of timber, steel, etc., used as a bridge to support a road, railroad tracks, etc. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**(tr five n) TR 5N:** a process to handle the preclear's charge on the auditor. Its basic commands are "What have I done to you?" "What have you done to me?" See also **processing, preclear** and **charge** in this glossary. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**trial of a schoolteacher:** refers to the trial (1925) of John T. Scopes (1901 - 70), a US high-school teacher, for violating the Tennessee law prohibiting the teaching of the Darwinian theory of evolution in the schools. The trial was reported worldwide. Scopes was found guilty, but later acquitted on a technicality. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**trials:** reference to a series of public and secret trials (1935 - 1939) held in Russia in which the government of the Soviet Union was "purged" of the persons allegedly involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the government of Joseph Stalin. Many high-ranking government and military officials were tried and convicted. See also **Stalin** in this glossary. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**triangle:** a musical instrument consisting of a steel rod bent into a triangle which is open at one corner and struck with a steel rod. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**triangle:\*\*\*** a musical instrument consisting of a steel rod bent into a triangle which is open at one corner and struck with a steel rod. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**trick of the trade:** (informal) a piece of expert knowledge; a smart, quick or skillful way of working at a trade or job. —Academy Level II Glossary

**tricks of the trade: (idiom)** pieces of expert knowledge; smart, quick or skillful ways of working at a trade or job. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**tricks of the trade:** pieces of expert knowledge; smart, quick or skillful ways of working at a trade or job. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**tried:** thoroughly tested and proved to be good or trustworthy. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**trifle:** deal lightly or without due seriousness or respect (usually followed by with). —Man: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89

**trifles:** matters, affairs or circumstances of trivial importance or significance. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**triggered out:** put into a good condition; made strong; made sound. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**triggered:** (slang) set up to initiate, activate or cause something to happen. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**trigger guard:** a part of a gun (such as a handgun or rifle) designed to help keep the weapon from accidental firing by protecting the trigger from being bumped or snagged. It is usually in the form of a curved piece of metal which goes around and beneath the trigger itself. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**trigger guard:** a part of a gun (such as a handgun or rifle) designed to help keep the weapon from accidental firing by protecting the trigger from being bumped or snagged. It is usually in the form of a curved piece of metal which goes around and beneath the trigger itself. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**trillennia:** a coined word meaning a very large number of years. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**trillennia:** a coined word meaning a very large number of years. —Academy Level III Glossary

**trillennia:** a coined word meaning a very large number of years. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**trillennia:** a coined word meaning a very large number of years. —SHSBC Binder 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 27, 33 Approved Glossary

**trillions-two:** a period of the time track trillions of trillions of years ago. Trillions-three = trillions of trillions of trillions; trillions-four = trillions of trillions of trillions of trillions; etc.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**trillions-two:\*\*\*** a period of the time track trillions of trillions of years ago. Trillions-three = trillions of trillions of trillions; trillions-four = trillions of trillions of trillions of trillions; etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**trim:** the fact of the meter having been set up to pass the correct current flow and adjusted so that the meter gives the correct standard Tone Arm readings. —TR-12 Approved Film Glossary

- trim knob:** the knob used to trim the E-Meter. Trim means to set up the meter to pass the correct current flow and adjust it so that the meter gives the correct standard tone arm readings. See also **meter** and **tone arm** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- trim knob:** the knob used to trim the E-Meter. Trim means to set up the meter to pass the correct current flow and adjust it so that the meter gives the correct standard tone arm readings. See also **E-Meter** and **tone arm** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- trimmed:** (of an E-Meter) set up to pass the correct current flow and adjusted so that the meter will give the correct standard tone arm readings. This adjustment is made using the trim knob on the E-Meter. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary
- trinnerbugs:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Trio:** CCH 8. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Trio:** name of a process (CCH 8): one of a series of processes which have as a goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This process is called "Trio" because there are three different sets of commands for the process. For further information, see the Technical Bulletins Volume III and IV. See also **CCH Processes** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Trio:** name of a process that is one of a series of processes which have as a goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This process is called "Trio" because there are three different sets of commands for the process. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- trip:** any mechanical contrivance for tripping (causing to fail or stop; obstructing) a part. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- tripe: (slang)** anything worthless, offensive, etc.; nonsense. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- tripled:** in processing, having had Flow 2 (self to another or others) and Flow 3 (others to others) run on the same item(s) already run in single flow (Flow 1, to self). An example of the three flows would be: Flow 1, to self, drinking; Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks; Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part II Approved Glossary
- Triples:** processes which address the three flows (directional thought, energy or action) of a being: 1, inward to oneself; 2, outward to another or others and 3, crossways, others to others. An example of the three flows would be: Flow 1, to self, drinking; Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks; Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks. —ESTO - F/Ning Staff Members, Part I Approved Glossary
- tripped:** caught (a person) in a lie, error, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- tripped:** caught in a lie, error, etc. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**tripped:** operated, started or set free (a mechanism, weight, etc.) by suddenly releasing a catch, clutch, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**trips:** experiences or periods of euphoria, hallucination, etc., induced by a psychedelic drug, especially LSD. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**trip (someone) up:** cause (someone) to make a mistake. —Academy Level II Glossary

**trireme:** an ancient Greek or Roman galley, usually a warship, with three banks of oars on each side. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Tristram, Sir:** the main character in The Book of Sir Tristram of Lyonesse. Sir Tristram was one of the most valiant knights of the Round Table. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**trite:** worn out by constant use; no longer having freshness, originality or novelty; stale. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**trite:\*\*\*** worn out by constant use or repetition; devoid of freshness or novelty; commonplace, stale. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**triumphant:** highly elated or jubilant over victory; rejoicing over success. —Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**trolley: (British)** any of various small carts, especially handcarts. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**trolley:** short for a trolley bus or trolley car which is powered by electricity from an overhead wire to which it is linked by a pole and contact wheel. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**trombone:** a large brass-wind instrument with a flared bell at one end of a long tube bent parallel to itself twice and having either a section that slides in or out (slide trombone) or valves (valve trombone). —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**trombone:\*\*\*** a large brass-wind instrument with a flared bell at one end of a long tube bent parallel to itself twice and having either a section that slides in or out (slide trombone) or valves (valve trombone). —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**tromped:** stepped heavily; stamped. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**tromped:** stepped heavily; stamped. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**tromped:** stepped heavily; stamped. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary

**troop: (British military)** carry (the flag or colors) in a ceremonial way before troops —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**troth:** one's pledged word; promise. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**Trot poll:** humorous reference to the Gallup poll, the best known of the public opinion surveys. Instituted by Dr. George Gallup in 1935, trained interviewers interrogate a carefully selected but small cross-section of the population. A trot is a gait of a horse, etc., in which a

- front leg and the opposite hind leg are moved at the same time.  
—Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Trotsky:** Leon Trotsky (1879 - 1940), Russian revolutionary, a leader in the founding of the USSR. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- trotting out:** (colloquial) bringing out for others to see or admire.  
—Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- troubleshoot:** trace and correct the faults in. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- trough:** the bottom of a wave. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- trough to crest:** from the bottom or trough of a wave to the top or crest of the wave. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- trouncing:** beating. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Troupe:** reference to the Apollo Troupe, a large troupe of musicians and dancers comprising several different bands at the time of this lecture. The Troupe was put together and worked with by LRH during the course of the extensive musical research he was doing in 1974 and 1975. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Troy:** an ancient city in Asia Minor (ca. 1200 b.c.), site of the Trojan War—a ten-year war waged against Troy by the Greeks to recover the Greek king's wife, Helen, who had been abducted by Paris, a Trojan. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Troy:** ancient ruined city in Asia minor, site of the Trojan War—a ten-year war waged against Troy by the Greeks to recover the Greek king's wife, Helen, who had been abducted by Paris, a Trojan. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- TR repair list:** a list of questions issued as an HCO Bulletin and used by the TR Supervisor to find the cause of a student's bog on doing TRs. The student's difficulties are isolated through assessing the list and handling each point found per the precise instructions given. See also **assess** in this glossary. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary
- TRs:** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. See also **communication** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- TRs:** abbreviation for Training Regimens or Routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- TRs:** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. See also **communication** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- TRs:** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**TRs:** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**TRs:** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**TRs:** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**TRs:** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. See also **communication** in this glossary. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary

**TRs:\*\*\*** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. See also **communication** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**TRs:\*\*\*** abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**truck:** dealings; business. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**truck:** dealings; business. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**truck:** dealings. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**truck: (nautical)** a circular or square piece of wood fixed on the head of a mast or the top of a flagstaff, usually containing small holes for signal halyards (ropes fitted with clips for hoisting flags). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**truck: (nautical)** a circular or square piece of wood fixed on the head of a mast or the top of a flagstaff, usually containing small holes for signal halyards (ropes fitted with clips for hoisting flags). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**truck light:** (US Navy) a signaling light at the top of a mast. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**truck light:** (US Navy) a signalling light at the top of a mast. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**true-blue:** unwaveringly faithful or loyal. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**True Confession:** a magazine containing sensational articles about supposedly real persons and their problems. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**True Romances:** a magazine containing sensational articles about supposedly real persons and their romances. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**True Romances:** the name of a magazine containing sensational articles about supposedly real persons and their romances. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**True Story:** a magazine started in 1919 which was devoted to the personal narratives of plain people, telling of their problems and how they solved them. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**truism:** a self-evident, obvious truth. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**truism:\*\*\*** a self-evident, obvious truth. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Truman:** Harry S. Truman (1884-1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945-1953). —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Truman:** Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945 - 1953). In 1951, during the Korean War, Truman had a dispute with General Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur, who commanded the troops of the United Nations, wanted to use American air power to attack the People's Republic of China. Truman refused, fearing that an American attack on China would bring the Soviet Union into the war. When MacArthur criticized Truman's decision publicly, Truman declared MacArthur insubordinate, and removed him as commanding general. See also North Korean in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Truman:** Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945-53). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Truman, Harry:** Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945 - 1953). —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Truman, Mr.:** Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945 - 1953). In 1951, during the Korean War, Truman had a dispute with General Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur, who commanded the troops of the United Nations, wanted to use American air power to attack the People's Republic of China. Truman refused, fearing that an American attack on China would bring the Soviet Union into the war. When MacArthur criticized Truman's decision publicly, Truman declared MacArthur insubordinate and removed him as commanding general. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**trumbosis:** a made-up name for a disease. —Class VIII #12, Approved November 1990

**trumbosis powder:** a made-up name for a powder. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**trumpet:** a brass-wind instrument with a blaring tone, made of a long, looped tube flared at the end opposite the mouthpiece. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**trumpet:\*\*\*** a brass-wind instrument with a blaring tone, made of a long, looped tube flared at the end opposite the mouthpiece. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)



- truncated polygon:** a closed plane figure, especially one with more than four sides and angles and having one or more of the angles cut off. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- truncation:** the point where an incomplete, not yet fully formed Goals-Problem-Mass ends. A GPM consists of a series of items arranged in a specific and definite pattern in the mind; when the pattern is not complete in a GPM, that GPM is truncated, meaning literally, "cut off at the top." See also **GPM** in this glossary. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91
- trundle bed:** a low bed moving on small wheels. It can be pushed under a regular bed when not in use. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- trundled:** conveyed or moved in a wagon, cart or other wheeled vehicle; wheeled. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- trunk with a leopard skin:** the Ark of the Covenant, the sacred box of the Jews which held the laws given them by God. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- try (something) on for size:** (colloquial) find out how (something) suits one or how much one likes (something). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- TTC:** abbreviation for Technical Training Corps, that body of auditors on full-time training or full-time interning (who are on Sea Org or five-year staff contracts), who are under their own in-charge and who do their courses in the Technical Division and internships in Qual. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- TTC:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Technical Training Corps, that body of auditors on full-time training or full-time interning (who are on Sea Org or five-year staff contracts), who are under their own in-charge and who do their courses in the Technical Division and internships in Qual. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- TT Model 650:** a racing motorcycle that was produced by Triumph Motors in England. TT was an abbreviation for Tourist Trophy (the name of the model). 650 indicates the size of the engine (650 cc). —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- tube:** (British) an underground electric railway; subway. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91
- tube:** (British) of or pertaining to an underground electric railway; subway. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91
- tube:** short for vacuum tube, a sealed tube from which most of the air has been removed; used in radio and television sets, radar, electron microscopes and other devices to control flows of electric current. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- tuberculosis:** an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs, caused by a specific organism and characterized by small, firm, rounded nodules or swellings called tubercles. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- tuberculosis:** an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- tuberculosis:** an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**tuberculosis:** an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**tuberculosis:** an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs, caused by a specific organism and characterized by small, firm, rounded nodules or swellings called tubercles. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**tubes, out the:** (colloquial) in or into a condition of failure, defeat, etc.; variation of down the tubes. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Tucson:** a city in southern Arizona, USA. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**Tucson:** a city in southern Arizona, USA. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Tucson:** a large city in southeastern Arizona (a state in the southwestern United States), in a desert surrounded by mountains. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**tug of war:** an athletic contest between two teams at opposite ends of a rope, each team trying to drag the other over a line. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**tug of war:** an athletic contest between two teams at opposite ends of a rope, each team trying to drag the other over a line. —HEV Approved Glossary

**tumbled to:** (colloquial) understood suddenly. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**tumbleweed:** any of various plants which break off near the ground in autumn and are blown about by the wind. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**tumbrels:** any of the carts used to carry the condemned to the guillotine during the French Revolution. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**tumpapator:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**tums:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Tums:** brand name of a chewable digestive aid which comes in small white round tablets. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**tumult:** violent and noisy commotion or disturbance of a crowd or mob; uproar. —Man: Good or Evil, Final approval 10.11.89

**tumultuous:** full of tumult or riotousness; marked by disturbance and uproar. —All About Radiation Glossary, Final approval 27.9.89

**tune:** adapt; come into accord with or become responsive to some physical quality or condition. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**tune:** a frame of mind, temper, mood, disposition, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**tuned up:** brought into proper operating order, as a motor. Used figuratively in this lecture. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**tune-in:** an adjustment of a radio or television to a particular station, transmission or frequency. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**tune, out of:** not in proper harmony or accord; unresponsive. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**tuning fork:** a small steel instrument with two prongs, which when struck sounds a certain fixed tone in perfect pitch: It is used as a guide in tuning instruments, in testing hearing, etc. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**tunnel of love:** a dark, winding tunnel or waterway in a carnival or amusement park, through which couples ride in small cars or boats. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**turbine:** a machine or motor driven by a wheel that is turned by the pressure of air, steam, water or gas. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**turbojet:** jet engine having a turbine-driven compressor and developing thrust from the exhaust of hot gases. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**tureens:** large, deep serving dishes with lids, used for soups, stews, etc. —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**Turk:** a cruel, brutal, and domineering man. A name applied to any one having qualities sometimes attributed to the Turks. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**"Turkey in the Straw":** an American folk tune, first published in 1834. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**Turks:** natives or inhabitants of Turkey. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Turk's-head:** a type of ornamental knot tied by winding small cord around a larger rope, used especially by sailors. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**turmoil:** a state of great commotion, confusion or disturbance; tumult; agitation; disquiet. —The Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**turnabout:** a way of doing drills with a partner whereby the two people are alternately student and coach: first Joe is the coach and Bill is the student, then they change and Bill is the coach while Joe is the student, and so on. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**turnabout:** the action of doing something to someone exactly as that person has done to oneself or another. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Turnbull, Ross:** a Melbourne staff member at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**turncoat:** a person who goes over to the opposite side; traitor. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**turned a deaf ear:** refused to listen to or consider (a request, petition, etc.). —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**turned on:** caused to start suddenly to affect or show. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**turned on:** caused to start suddenly to affect or show. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**turned up his toes: (slang)** died. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Turner, Bonnie:** a Scientology staff member in the United States at the time of this lecture. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**Turner, Lana:** (1921 - ) U.S. actress, epitomized Hollywood glamour during the 1940s by the combination of intensive studio promotion and her

well-publicized private life. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**turning in:** informing on or handing over, as to the police. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**turning on:** starting suddenly to affect or show. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**turning over:** continuing to increase in worth by reinvestment of capital, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**turning over:** operating, as an engine or motor. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**turn off:** shut off; extinguish. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**turn on:** to start suddenly to affect or show. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**turnover:** amount of changing from one job to another. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91

**turn over hell, heaven and everything else:** do all that can be done. A variation of the phrase move heaven and earth. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**turn (something or someone) inside out:** search or examine (a building, desk, student, etc.) very carefully and thoroughly. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**turn (something or someone) inside out:** search or examine (a building, desk, student, etc.) very carefully and thoroughly. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**turn (something or someone) inside out:\*\*\*** search or examine (a building, desk, student, etc.) very carefully and thoroughly. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**turns (one) around:** makes (one) shift or reverse allegiance, opinion, tendency, etc. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**turns (oneself) in:** hands (oneself) over, as to the police. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**turns over:** begins to operate, as an engine or motor. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**turn state's evidence:** give evidence against one's accomplice or accomplices (persons who knowingly help another in an unlawful act) in a crime, usually in exchange for a reduced sentence. —HEV Approved Glossary

**turns up:** appears or is found suddenly or unexpectedly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**turns up:** comes to notice. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**turn the engines over:** start the engines or keep them running. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**turn up:** appear. —NED Approved Glossary

**turn up:\*\*\*** intensify or increase. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Turpin, Dick:** (1706 - 1739) English robber. Son of an alehouse keeper; apprentice to butcher; cattle thief; deer stealer; smuggler; partner of a highwayman, Tom King, whom he accidentally killed when firing at a constable. He was convicted of horse stealing and hanged. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Turpin, Dick:** (1706 - 1739) English robber. Son of an alehouse keeper; apprentice to butcher; cattle thief; deer stealer; smuggler; partner of a highwayman, Tom King, whom he accidentally killed when firing at a constable. He was convicted of horse stealing and hanged. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**turret:** a mounting fitted to the front of a camera and carrying several lenses, any of which can be brought into use by rotating the mounting. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**turretapate:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**turrets:** low, armored, usually revolving structures for guns, as on a warship, tank, etc. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**TVA:** abbreviation for Tennessee Valley Authority, a Federal corporation organized in 1933 to provide cheap electric power, flood control, irrigation, etc., by developing the entire valley of the Tennessee River, especially by building dams and reservoirs. The establishment of the TVA aroused both local and national praise and opposition. A controversy over the exact functions and duties of the TVA was still ongoing at the time of this lecture. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**TWA:** Trans World Airlines, a major passenger-airline company. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**twain:** (archaic or poetic) two.—Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Twain, Mark:** pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835 - 1910), American author and humorist. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Twain, Mark:** pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835 - 1910), American author and humorist. He wrote numerous books and papers including The Second Advent, a satire of conventional pieties and a short story called The Holy Children, a satire on the conventional Christian views. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Tweetie Candies:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**twelfth or thirteenth commandment:** (Bible) a humorous reference to the Ten Commandments, the commandments engraved on stone tablets and given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Twelve Against the Gods:** a collection of short biographical sketches, authored by William Bolitho Ryall (1890 - 1930) in 1929. It portrays famous adventurers such as Alexander the Great, Casanova, Christopher Columbus, Napoleon I, Mohammed, Isadora Duncan, Woodrow Wilson, etc. See also Bolitho in this glossary. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**(twelve Auditor) XII Auditor:** an auditor trained to the level of Class XII and able to audit flublessly, L12—the Flag OT Executive Rundown (delivered at Flag only). —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**twelve-pass express highway:** a divided highway with twelve lanes for high-speed, through traffic, with controlled access and generally with overpasses or underpasses at intersections. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**twelve-pass express highway:** a highway for fast driving, wide enough for twelve lines of cars, trucks, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Academy Level II Glossary

- (twelve) XI-Class:** of or by an auditor who is a graduate of the Class XI Course, an advanced auditor training course available to Sea Org auditors only and taught on Flag. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- (twelve) XII:** of or by an auditor who is a graduate of the Class XII Course, an advanced auditor training course available to Sea Org auditors only and taught on Flag. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- Twentieth Century Limited:** a famous American passenger train running between New York and Chicago. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Twentieth Century Limited:** a famous American passenger train which ran between New York and Chicago and other northern cities in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- Twentieth Century Limited:** a famous American passenger train which ran between New York and Chicago and other northern cities in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary
- Twentieth Century Limited:** a famous American passenger train which ran between New York and Chicago and other northern cities in the United States. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Twentieth Century Limited:** a famous American passenger train which ran between New York City and Chicago and other northern cities in the United States. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- (twenty) 20.0:** the numerical designation for action on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- (twenty) 20-millimeter machine gun:** a machine gun having a bore (inside-barrel diameter) of twenty millimeters. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- (twenty-first acc) 21st ACC:** short for the 21st American Advanced Clinical Course which was given by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 5 January to 13 February 1959. —(source needs to be located in OEC)
- (twenty-four g) 24-G:** the Journal of Scientology, Issue 24-G, "SOP 8-C: The Rehabilitation of the Human Spirit," issued on 31 January, 1954. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- twenty-millimeter machine gun:\*\*\*** a machine gun firing projectiles twenty millimeters in diameter. Note: In the next sentence, LRH jokingly refers to the fact that you can't get the muzzle depressed enough. This is in reference to the fact that a 20-millimeter machine gun is a large weapon and is usually mounted in aircraft or an antiaircraft carriage. To depress the muzzle of a weapon is to press or push it down, to lower it. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- twenty-minute test:** a test for the flatness of a process, based upon a quarter of a tone arm division motion or less for a period of twenty minutes. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- twenty-minute test:\*\*\*** a test for the flatness of a process, based upon a quarter of a tone arm division motion or less for a period of twenty minutes. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**(twenty second American) 22nd American:** short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, from 2 January to 10 February 1961. See also **ACC** in this glossary.

**Twenty-Ten:** an auditing technique consisting of running ten minutes of Havingness for every twenty minutes of Security Check. For further data on the use of Twenty-Ten, see HCOB 11 January 62 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**(twenty-two) 22.0:** the numerical designation for games on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**(twenty-two) .22 bullet:** a bullet which is .22 inches in diameter, used in rifles or pistols with a barrel of the same size. —Secrets of the Most Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**(twenty-two) 22s:\*\*\*** American M22 light tanks used in World War II. M is a designation used in the numbers for tanks. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**(twenty-two) 22s:** refers to American M22 light tanks used in World War II. M is a designation used in the numbers for tanks. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90

**twiddle-biddle:** a coined expression from the word twiddle, which means to adjust or bring into some place or condition by twirling or handling lightly. —Class VIII #2, Approved November 1990

**twiddles (one's) thumbs:** does nothing; is idle. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**twigs:** a made-up name for a meter read. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**twilight zone:** an ill-defined area between two distinct conditions, categories, etc., usually comprising certain features of both; an indefinite boundary. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**twine:** a strong thread or string composed of two or more strands twisted together. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Twinkle, twinkle, little star:** the beginning words of a popular nursery rhyme by Ann Taylor (1782 - 1866) entitled "The Star" (1806). / The first stanza is: / "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, / How I wonder what you are, / Up above the world so high, / Like a diamond in the sky!" —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**twinkling of an eye, in the:** the time required for a wink; an instant. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**twin-screw:** having two propellers, which usually revolve in opposite directions. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**twist:** a dance performed by couples and characterized by strongly rhythmic turns and twists of the arms, legs and torso. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**twist:** a dance performed by couples and characterized by strongly rhythmic turns and twists of the arms, legs and torso. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**twisted:** involved; tangled; confused. —Academy Level III Glossary

**twisteroo:** a coined word from twist (an irregular bend; a crook; a kink) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**twisteroo:** a coined word from twist (an irregular bend; a crook; a kink) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**twisteroo:** a coined word from twist (an irregular bend; a crook; a kink) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**twisteroo:** a coined word from twist (an irregular bend; a crook; a kink) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**twisteroo:** a coined word from twist (an irregular bend; a crook; a kink) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**twisteroo: (slang)** state of being confused, or mentally or emotionally disturbed. —Academy Level III Glossary

**twistosis:** a made-up name for a disease. From twist and -osis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**twist, the:** a dance performed by couples and characterized by strongly rhythmic turns and twists of the arms, legs and torso. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**twist, the:\*\*\*** a vigorous dance characterized by strongly rhythmic twisting motions of the body. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**twitchenin':** (colloquial) a variation of twitching, jerking or jumping. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**Twitterwit and Featherbrain:** made-up names; both names imply someone who is foolish. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Twitterwit and Featherbrain & Company:** a made-up company name (both names implying someone who is foolish). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Twitterwit and Featherbrain & Company:** a made-up company name (both names implying someone who is foolish). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word for a quarter of a dollar. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word for a quarter of a dollar. —Academy Level II Glossary

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word for a quarter of a dollar. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word for a quarter of a dollar. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word two-bits, a quarter of a dollar. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word two-bits, a quarter of a dollar. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word two-bits, a quarter of a dollar. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary



**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small-time. From the US slang word two-bits, a quarter of a dollar. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small-time. From the US slang word two-bits, a quarter of a dollar. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**two-bit: (slang)** inferior or unimportant; small-time. From the US slang word two-bits, a quarter of a dollar. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**two-bit piece: (slang)** a twenty-five cent coin; a quarter. —Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**two-bits: (slang)** twenty-five cents. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**two-by-fours:** pieces of untrimmed lumber two inches thick and four inches wide. Those two-by-fours sometimes could be vertical and you measure it with a plumb bob because if they aren't vertical the wall will sag. —TRs in Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**two-dimensional:** having the dimensions of length and width only; lacking depth. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**two-dimensional:** having the dimensions of length and width only; lacking depth. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**(two h) 2H:** short for Routine 2H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**(two h) 2H:** short for Routine 2H. See also **R2H** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary

**two-house system:** a legislative system in which there are two assemblies (or houses) of legislators. Examples are the House of Representatives and the Senate in the United States congress, and the House of Commons and House of Lords in Great Britain's parliament. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**two out and runners on first, second and third and being caught out:** (baseball) in a position where one has just lost his team's chance to score any further points or has just lost the game. In the game of baseball, there are four "bases" called first, second, third and home, laid out in a diamond shape, which players have to run through and touch in sequence in order to score points. The objective of the offensive team is to get players onto and through each of the bases, and the defensive team's aim is to prevent them. Specific actions on the part of the defensive team count as "outs" against the offense, and when the offense has accumulated three "outs," they become the defense, giving the other team a chance to score points. Thus, having runners on first, second and third would be a potential of three points which could be scored, but with two outs, one more out would mean the loss of that potential. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**two-party system: (government)** a political system consisting chiefly of two major parties, more or less of equal strength. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**two-pass:** wide enough for two lines of cars, trucks, etc. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

- twopenny:** of very little value; trifling; worthless. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- (two point 3) 2.3:** the numerical designation for an unnamed tone between 2.0 (antagonism) and 2.4 (monotony) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (two point five) 2.5:** the numerical designation for boredom on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (two point five) 2.5:** the numerical designation for boredom on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- (two point two) 2.2:** the numerical designation for an unnamed tone between 2.0 (antagonism) and 2.4 (monotony) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- (two point zero) 2.0:** on the E-Meter, the tone arm position for female Clear. The E-Meter basically registers the body at 2.0 (female) or 3.0 (male) on the tone arm. If a thetan is "dead," he doesn't add to or subtract from the reading. If a thetan is "partially alive," he adds or subtracts from the reading. If a thetan is "fully alive," he is not necessarily inside the body he controls and so does not add to or subtract from the reading. For more information on the E-Meter, get Understanding the E-Meter by L. Ron Hubbard. See also meter and tone arm in this glossary.
- (two point zero) 2.0:** on the E-Meter, the tone arm position for male Clear. The E-Meter basically registers the body at 2.0 (female) or 3.0 (male) on the tone arm. If a thetan is "dead," he doesn't add to or subtract from the reading. If a thetan is "partially alive," he adds or subtracts from the reading. If a thetan is "fully alive," he is not necessarily inside the body he controls and so does not add to or subtract from the reading. For more information on the E-Meter, get Understanding the E-Meter by L. Ron Hubbard. See also E-Meter and tone arm in this glossary. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- (two point zero) 2.0:** the numerical designation for antagonism on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- (two point zero) 2.0:** the numerical designation for antagonism on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- two-pole:\*\*\*** of or having to do with two poles (opposed or differentiated forces, parts or principles, etc.). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- (two-thousand six hundred Hoover) 2600 Hoover:** 2600 South Hoover Street, the address of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation in Los Angeles, California, in 1950. Other Foundations were located at that time in New York, Illinois, Washington, DC, Hawaii and Elizabeth, New Jersey (the headquarters). —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91
- two-time:** (slang) to deceive or double-cross; especially to be unfaithful to (one's wife or husband, or one's lover). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- (two-twelve) 2-12:** Routine 2-12, a process which was simply an effort to locate one of the GPM items that seemed to be in present time to the pc. It was an effort to locate that item in present time and find its opposition. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90
- (two twelve) 2-12:** short for Routine 2-12 a process used in clearing. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- (two twelve) 2-12:** short for Routine 2-12. See also **R2-12** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- (two twelve) 2-12 assessment:** an assessment of Scientology List One as a part of the Routine 2-12 procedure. See also **Scientology List One** and **R2-12** in this glossary. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Two-way C:** short for two-way communication. See also **two-way comm** in this glossary. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- two-way comm:** short for two-way communication: a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. See also **communication** and **cycle of communication** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)
- two-way comm:** short for two-way communication: a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. See also **communication** and **cycle of communication** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991
- two-way comm:\*\*\*** short for two-way communication: a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. See also **communication** and **cycle of communication** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- two-way comm:** short for two-way communication: a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- two-way comm:** short for **two-way communication**: the normal cycle of a communication between two people, which works as follows: Joe, having originated a communication, and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**two-way comm:** short for two-way communication, a style of auditing governed by the rules of a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**two-way comm:** short for two-way communication, a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**two-way comm:** short for two-way communication. See **two-way communication** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GLs (14.5.92)

**two-way comm:** short for two-way communication, to use a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**two-way communication:** a style of auditing governed by the rules of a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**two-way communication:** a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. See also **communication** in this glossary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**two-way communication:** a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. Two-way communication is also used to refer to a style of auditing governed by the rules of two-way communication. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**two-way communication:\*\*\*** a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. See also **communication** and **cycle of**

- communication** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- two-way communication:** a two-way cycle of communication. For example: Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. —State of Man Congress Approved Gl's (14.5.92)
- two-way communication:** the normal cycle of a communication between two people, which works as follows: Joe, having originated a communication, and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- two-way communication:** the normal cycle of a communication between two people, which works as follows: Joe, having originated a communication, and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- two-way communication:** the normal cycle of a communication between two people, which works as follows: Joe, having originated a communication, and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- two whoops and a collar button, doesn't amount to:** (slang) is of very little value. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- two whoops and a continental, does not give:** (colloquial) doesn't care at all. A combination of the phrases does not give a whoop and does not give a continental. From whoop, a loud cry or shout and continental, a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress (an assembly of delegates from the thirteen American colonies which first met in 1774) which became almost worthless before the end of the American Revolution (1775 - 1783). —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- TWTH:** abbreviation for The Way To Happiness. See also **Way To Happiness, The** in this glossary. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- Tyburn:\*\*\*** a former place of public execution in London, England. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Tyburn:** a former place of public execution in London, England. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- tycoon:** a businessperson of great wealth and power. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- tying up:** bringing to a stop; making inactive. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- tying up:** engaging or occupying completely. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Tyler's:** a wine, beer and spirits merchant as well as a catering service in East Grinstead, England at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**type:\*\*\*** a printed character or printed characters. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**typefaces:\*\*\*** designs of type, including a full range of characters, as letters, numbers and marks of punctuation, in all sizes. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**typhoid:** an infectious, often fatal, febrile (feverish) disease characterized by intestinal inflammation and ulceration, caused by the typhoid bacillus, which is usually introduced with food or drink. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**typhoid fever:** an infectious, often fatal, febrile (feverish) disease characterized by intestinal inflammation and ulceration, caused by the typhoid bacillus, which is usually introduced with food or drink. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**typitcal:** humorous pronunciation of the word "typical." —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**tyrannies:** arbitrary or oppressive exercises of power; unjustly severe uses of one's authority; harsh, severe or unmerciful actions. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**Tyrannosaurus rex:** a species of huge, two-footed flesh-eating dinosaurs. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**tyranny:** instance of cruel or unjust use of power. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**tyrant:** any person who exercises authority in an oppressive manner; cruel master. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Tyre:** an ancient seaport on the Mediterranean Sea, in what is now southwest Lebanon. Though built on an island, Alexander the Great built a mole (a structure built out into the sea as a breakwater or causeway) that has since made the island a peninsula. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Tyrrhenian Sea:** a branch of the Mediterranean between the western coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. It is sometimes called the Tuscan Sea. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

- U-2:** a high-altitude, high-performance, photo-reconnaissance spy plane. The U stands for utility, assigned originally to disguise the fact that these were spy planes, and 2 is the model number. In May 1960, an American U-2 was shot down over Russia. At first, the American government claimed that this plane was a weather observation plane that had drifted over Russia but later admitted that the plane shot down had actually been a spy plane. It was later revealed that the flight was part of a top-secret program of photographic espionage which had been going on for four years. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- U-2 plane:** a high-altitude, high-performance, photo-reconnaissance spy plane. The U stands for utility, assigned originally to disguise the fact that these were spy planes, and 2 is the model number. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- U-235:** a form of uranium having a mass number (number expressing atomic weight) of 235. It makes up about 0.7 percent of all naturally occurring uranium. It is a source of atomic energy. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- Ubangi:** the Ubangi River: a large river in central Africa. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- ubconscious reconscious:** made-up terms for imaginary aspects of the mind; humorous alteration of the psychiatric terms "conscious," "subconscious," "unconscious," etc. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- über alles:** (German) above all else. From the opening words of the German national anthem, "Deutschland [Germany] über alles." —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- UCLA:** abbreviation for University of California at Los Angeles, one of the campuses of the University of California. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- undulated:** moved with a wavelike motion, as with a smooth rising-and-falling or side-to-side movement. Used figuratively in this lecture. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- UCLA:** abbreviation for University of California at Los Angeles, one of the eight campuses of the University of California. UCLA is comprised of colleges of Letters and Science, Engineering, Applied Arts and Agriculture, and schools of Business Administration, Education, Pharmacy, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Public Health and Social Welfare. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- UCLA:** abbreviation for University of California at Los Angeles, one of the eight campuses of the University of California. UCLA is comprised of colleges of Letters and Science, Engineering, Applied Arts and Agriculture, and schools of Business Administration, Education, Pharmacy, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Public Health and Social Welfare. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Ug:** a made-up name for a person. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- Ug:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- Ugbugs:** a made-up name. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Ugbugs:** a made-up name. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Ugbugs:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Ug-bug tribe:** a made-up name for a tribe. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Ughism:** a made-up name for a principle or doctrine. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Ugluks:** a coined term for a primitive tribe. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**ugly duckling:** a swan in a story by Hans Christian Andersen (1805 - 75, Danish writer of fairy tales, poet, novelist and dramatist), that is hatched by a duck and sneered at by the ducklings until it suddenly grows into the beauty and grace of an adult swan. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**ugly head, raises its:** (usually of something bad) appears after lying hidden. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Ugputs:** a made-up name for a primitive tribe. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Ukraine:** a republic of the Soviet Union, in Southern Europe: rich agricultural and industrial region. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Ukraine:** a republic of the Soviet Union, in Southern Europe: rich agricultural and industrial region. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Ukraine:** region of southwestern European USSR. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**ukulele:** a kind of small guitar with four strings that was developed in Hawaii. —EM-9A Approved Film Glossary

**ukulele:\*\*\*** a kind of small guitar with four strings that was developed in Hawaii. —EM 9A Glossary (app. 25 Nov 1990)

**Ukzuk:** a made-up name for a planet. —NED Approved Glossary

**ulcerated:** formed an ulcer (open sore); become ulcerous. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990

**ulcerosis glaucoma magna:** a made-up name for an abnormal or diseased condition. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**ulcers:** open sores with pus, as on the skin or stomach lining. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**ulcers:** open sores with pus, as on the skin or stomach lining. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**ulcers:** open sores with pus, as on the skin or stomach lining.--Webster's New World Dictionary, student Edition. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

**ulcers, no:\*\*\*** a phrase meaning "no strain" or "no worry"; derived from the fact that stomach ulcers are often caused by nervous tension, worry or strain. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**ultimate:** final point or result, fundamental principle, etc. —The Road To Truth Glossary. Final approval 15/9/89

**ultimate:** most basic; fundamental; primary. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**ultra:\*\*\*** immoderately adhering to a belief, fashion or course of action; extreme. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**ultra-light:** a coined term for light which is beyond the perception of a human being. The wavelengths of light which the eye can detect are measured in millionths of an inch. —HEV Approved Glossary

**ultraviolet:** having to do with certain rays of light that are beyond violet in the spectrum and cannot be seen. They are present in sunlight and



light from sunlamps, and are used for healing, forming vitamins and as sterilizers and disinfectants. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ultraviolet:** having to do with certain rays of light that are beyond violet in the spectrum and cannot be seen. They are present in sunlight and light from sunlamps, and are used for healing, forming vitamins and as sterilizers and disinfectants. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**ultraviolet:** having to do with certain rays of light that cannot be seen. They are present in sunlight and light from sunlamps, and are used for healing, forming vitamins and as sterilizers and disinfectants. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**ultraviolet:** pertaining to a band of radiation having wavelengths that are shorter than violet light. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**Uluipian:** a made-up word. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**umbekillus:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**umbilical cord:** a cord connected to the navel of an unborn child to supply nourishment prior to birth. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**umbilical remains, regard with curiosity one's:** a humorous alteration of the phrase contemplate one's navel (a reference to certain Eastern meditation practices). —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**umbilicus:** the umbilical cord. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**umbrage, take:** take offense; feel insulted or resentful. —HEV Approved Glossary

**um-bum theory:** a made-up name for a theory. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**ump-gumps:** a made-up word. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**umph:** an undefined number. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**umph: (slang)** spirit; vigor; vitality; enthusiasm. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Umph, Professor:** a made-up name for a professor. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**umpty-umph:** a coined word from umpty, an undefined number. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**umpire:** a person selected to rule on the plays in a game. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**umpower:** a made-up word combining umpire and power. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**umpteegahs:** a made-up name. —Academy Level II Glossary

**umpteen: (slang)** a great number of; very many. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**umpteen: (slang)** a great number of; very many. —HEV Approved Glossary

**umpteen: (slang)** a great number of; very many. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**umpteen: (slang)** a great number of; very many. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**umpty-bumpty:** a coined word from umpty, an undefined number, usually large and bumpty, a made-up word rhyming with umpty. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**umpty-dozen:** a coined word from umpty, of an undefined number and dozen, a set of twelve. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**umpty-skillion:** a coined word from umpty, an undefined number, and skillion, a made-up name for a very large number. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**umpty-ump:** a coined word from umpty, an undefined number. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**umpty-ump:** fanciful designation for an indeterminate number. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**umpty-ump:** fanciful designation for an indeterminate number. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**umpty-ump:** (slang) fanciful designation for an indeterminate number. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**umpty-umph:** a coined word from umpty, an undefined number. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**UMS:** abbreviation for Universal Medical Society, an elite organization of six hundred physicians in the stories about Ole Doc Methuselah. Membership in this society is not confirmed until the applicant has made an undeniably great contribution to the health and happiness of mankind. See also **Ole Doc Methuselah stories** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**UN:** abbreviation for United Nations: an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —HEV Approved Glossary

**unaberrated:** rational in thought or behavior; sane. See also **aberrated** in this glossary. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**unaberrated:** unaffected by aberration. See also **aberration** in this glossary. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**unalienable:** not able to be given away or taken away. ÑOxford American Dictionary. (Deterioration of Liberty Glossary) Final approval 17.9.89

**unanalytical:** not capable of resolving, such as problems or situations. From the Greek word análisis, meaning "resolve, undo, loosen," which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of and from un-, meaning "not". —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**unanimity:** state or quality of being of one mind, in complete agreement.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**unavailing:** achieving nothing, ineffectual. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**unbale:** undo (goods) from a bale or bales. A bale is a large bundle or package prepared for shipping, storage or sale, especially one tightly compressed and secured by wires, hoops, cords or the like, and sometimes having a wrapping or covering. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**unbaling:** undoing (goods) from a bale or bales. A bale is a large bundle or package prepared for shipping, storage or sale, especially one tightly compressed and secured by wires, hoops, cords or the like and sometimes having a wrapping or covering. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**unbecomest:** a humorous variation of the word un-become, adding -est which is an archaic ending for a word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**uncharted:** not shown or located on a map; unexplored; unknown. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**uncle:** (slang) a pawnbroker. —R-factor Talk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**Uncle Joe:** humorous reference to Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Uncle Joe:** humorous reference to Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), Russian political leader who became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941. In 1943 a select group of scientists composed the Manhattan Project in the United States to construct an atomic weapon. Among these scientists was a Russian spy (Klaus Fuchs) who was supplying data on the atomic bomb to Russia. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Uncle Remus:** a character in several books by Joel Chandler Harris. Uncle Remus is a former plantation slave who tells animal tales to a little boy. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Uncle Tom's Cabin:** a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896) which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. See also **Little Eva** and **Topsy** in this glossary. And now that we need it, I've turned around and reviewed it, and I find out what is now called the CCHs bears no resemblance—Any more than Little Eva did to Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Uncle Tom's Cabin:** a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896) which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Uncle Tom's Cabin:** a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896) which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Uncle Tom's Cabin:** a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Uncle Tom's Cabin:** a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**unconchible:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**unconsciolize:** a humorous made-up word. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**unconscious mind:** a term from psychoanalysis. It is said to be the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. In actuality, the "unconscious" is the sum of all a man's

- bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. See also reactive and **reactive mind** in this glossary. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- unconscious mind:** a term from psychoanalysis. It is said to be the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. In actuality, the "unconscious" is the sum of all a man's bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- unconscious, the:** a term from psychoanalysis. The unconscious is said to be the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90
- uncontrovertible:** unable to be argued or reasoned against, contradicted, denied or disputed. —Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- uncork:\*\*\*** (colloquial) let out, let loose, release, etc. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- uncork:** (colloquial) let out, let loose, release, etc. —NED Approved Glossary
- uncorked:** let out, let loose, released, etc.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)
- uncouth:** uncultured, crude. ÑWebster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- unctuous:** making a false show of deep or sincere feeling, as in trying to persuade; too smooth in speech, manners, etc. —HEV Approved Glossary
- underbeat:** a coined term denoting a lower harmonic. A harmonic is one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- undercut:** literally, to cut under or beneath. Used figuratively to describe the action of handling something very basic or fundamental, which then allows one to handle more complex problems or aspects of something. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- underdogs:** persons who are expected to lose in a contest or conflict; victims of social or political injustice. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- under God's green earth:** on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase **under the sun**. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- under God's green earth:** on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- underground:** an underground electric railway or the tunnel through which it runs; a subway. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- underground:** an underground electric railway or the tunnel through which it runs; a subway. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**underground:** an underground electric railway or the tunnel through which it runs; a subway. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**underground:** the tunnel through which an underground electric railway runs. —Academy Level II Glossary

**underhanded:** not open or honest; secret; sly. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**undermine:** weaken by secret or unfair means. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**undermined:** weakened or destroyed gradually; sapped. ÑWorld Book Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**under, out from:** a variation of under the counter, surreptitiously; with no authorization. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**underscore:** underline. Underscore can be used to set off or emphasize a word or passage. This is an example of an underscore. See also **italics** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**underscore:** underline. Underscore can be used to set off or emphasize a word or passage. This is an example of an underscore. See also **italics** in this glossary. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**understanding:** knowingness of life to a certain direction, object, thing or action. It is knowingness in action. We break this down and we get affinity, reality and communication. Understanding is also an Awareness Level represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also **Awareness Level** and **org board** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**undertaking:** having to do with the profession of supervising or conducting the preparation of the dead for burial, and directing or arranging funerals. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**undertaking parlor:** a business establishment where the bodies of the dead are prepared for burial or cremation and where funeral services can be held. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**under the gun:** (colloquial) in a tense, demanding situation or threatened state, often one involving a deadline. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**under the gun:** (colloquial) in a tense, demanding situation or threatened state, often one involving a deadline. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**under their thumb:** under their influence or power. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**under the sun:** on earth; anywhere. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**under the sun:** on earth; in the world. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**under the sun, moon and stars:** (informal) on earth; in the world. —OEC - Out-Tech App Mar 91

**under the sun, moon and stars:** on Earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**under the sun, moon and stars:** on earth; in the world. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**undertook:** took upon oneself, as a task, performance, etc.; attempted. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**undertook:\*\*\*** took upon oneself, as a task, performance, etc.; attempted. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Underwood & Underwood:** a photo agency which initiated a news-picture service in New York in 1896. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**undimensional:** without measurable extent or limit. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**undress blues:** (US Navy) a blue uniform worn on other than formal occasions. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged and The Bluejackets' Manual, Health and Certainty (Final approval 4/11/89) also 5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89)

**undress blues:** (US Navy) blue working uniforms worn on other than formal occasions. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**undress blues:** (US Navy) blue working uniforms worn on other than formal occasions. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**undue:** more than is proper or right; too much. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**undue:** more than is proper or right; too much. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**undue:** unwarranted; excessive. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**unduly:** in an inappropriate, unjustifiable or improper manner. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**unearth:** uncover or bring to light by search, inquiry, etc. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**Uneeda Biscuits:** a made-up name for a company. —ESTO - Evaluation and Handling of Personnel Part I, Approved Glossary

**unemployment insurance:** a government program that provides a limited number of payments to eligible workers who are involuntarily unemployed. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**unequivocally:** in an absolute or unqualified manner; not subject to conditions or exceptions. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**unethical:** not acting out of one's own sense of justice and honesty. Involved in an action or situation which is contrary to the codes, ideals or ethics standards of one's group or other members of the group. Committing acts of omission or commission that could or have reduced the general effectiveness of a group or its members or impeded it in achieving its goals. See also ethics in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**unfathomable:** something which is too mysterious to be understood; impenetrable by the mind; incomprehensible. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89

**unfissioned plutonium:** small particles of plutonium which have not undergone fission in a nuclear reaction. See also plutonium and **fission** in this glossary. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**unfrocked:** stripped of priestly privileges and functions. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**"Un gato escaldado agua fria huye":** a Spanish phrase meaning "once bitten, twice shy." —Machinery of the Mind

**ungermene:** not relevant, pertinent; not to the point. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**'ungry:** (dialect) hungry. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**'ungry:** (dialect) hungry. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Unguts:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**unhave:** remove or deprive of havingness. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**unheralded:** appearing without warning or prior announcement; unexpected. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**unhesion:** the act or state of coming apart, not sticking together. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**uniform:** consistent in action, effect, etc. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary

**unimpeded:** not possessed of engrams. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**uninitiated:** those not introduced to the knowledge of some art or subject. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**union:** of or having to do with the American colonies who were united into one political body at the time of the American Revolution. See also 1776 in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**union:\*\*\*** of or pertaining to unions: groups designed to protect and advance the interests of wage and salary workers, particularly in large industrial and commercial concerns of the Western world. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**union:** short for labor union: an association of workers to protect and further the welfare, interests and rights of their members. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**union:\*\*\*** short for labor union: an organization of wage earners formed for the purpose of protecting the members' interests with respect to wages and working conditions. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**union:** short for labor union, an organization of wage earners formed for the purpose of protecting the members' interests with respect to wages and working conditions. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**union:** short for labor union, an organization of wage earners formed for the purpose of protecting the members' interests with respect to wages and working conditions. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**union:** short for labor union, an organization of wage earners formed for the purpose of protecting the members' interests with respect to wages and working conditions. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Union:** the northern area of the United States that fought to preserve the United States in the Civil War. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**Union:** the northern area of the United States that fought to preserve the United States in the Civil War. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

- Union:** the northern states during the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). The war was fought between the northern states (Union) and southern states (Confederacy) in which the Confederacy sought to establish itself as a separate nation. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Union:** the United States; especially the northern states during the American Civil War. See also **South, the** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Union:** the United States; especially the northern states during the Civil War (the war was fought between the northern states [Union] and southern states [Confederacy] in which the Confederacy sought to establish itself as a separate nation). See also **Confederate** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- union card:** a card serving to identify one as a member in good standing of a specified labor union. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- union dues:**\*\*\* regular fees or charges payable at specific intervals to a labor union (an association of workers to protect and further the welfare, interests and rights of its members). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- union hours:** a set number of working hours, as established by a labor union (an organization of workers formed to promote collective bargaining with employers over wages, hours, fringe benefits, job security, and working conditions). —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- unionism:** the system, principles or methods of groups designed to protect and advance the interests of wage and salary workers, particularly in large industrial and commercial concerns of the Western world. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- unions:** short for labor unions: associations of workers to protect and further the welfare, interests and rights of their members. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary
- Union Station:** a large subway train station in New York City. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Union Station:** a process which was developed by Ron in the mid-1950s when he was in Washington, DC. It was named after Union Station, a large railroad station there. For more information on this process, see R2-46 in Ability Major 6, Basic Processes, in Technical Bulletins Volume III. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- Union Station:** a process which was developed by Ron in the mid-1950s when he was in Washington, DC. It was named after Union Station, a large railroad station there. For more information on this process, see R2-46 in Ability Major 6, "Basic Processes," in Technical Bulletins Volume III. —NED Approved Glossary
- unique:**\*\*\* limited in occurrence to a given class, situation or area. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- Unit 1:** the first unit of the Advanced Clinical Course given by Ron in Camden, New Jersey from 5 October through 14 November, 1953. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- Unit 2:** the second unit of the American Advanced Clinical Course delivered 17 Nov. through 22 Dec. 1953 in Camden, New Jersey. —Editor from Tech Vol I, p. 478 (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89



- Unit 4:** the fourth unit of the American Advanced Clinical Course delivered 15 Feb. through 29 Mar. 1954 in Phoenix, Arizona. —Editor from Tech Vol II. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89
- unit:** any magnitude regarded as an independent whole; a single, indivisible entity. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- unit:\*\*** of or pertaining to a single individual or thing regarded as a member of a group or number of things or individuals, or discriminated from these by having a separate existence; of or pertaining to one of the separate parts or members of which a complex whole is composed or into which it may be analyzed. —Art Book Glossary (Apr. 15 Mar. 91)
- Unit:** short for Advanced Clinical Unit: a section of an Advanced Clinical Course having a specific curriculum. For example, the ACC Communication Course was taught as one unit; the ACC Indoctrination Course was taught as another unit. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Unit:** short for Advanced Clinical Unit. See **Advanced Clinical Unit** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- unit:** short for Advanced Clinical Unit. See **Advanced Clinical Unit** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Unit C:** one of the four units (divisions) of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Unit C:** one of the four units (divisions) of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- United Airlines:** a major American airline. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- United Fruit:** an American company which owned large banana plantations in Central America in the early 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- United Fruit:\*\*** an American company which owned large banana plantations in Central America in the early 1950s. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- United Mine Workers:** a labor union of coal mine workers, organized in 1890. Throughout the years immediately following World War II the mine workers were one of the dominating factors on the national labor scene. During this time period, the United Mine Workers went on strike very frequently, thus threatening serious disruption of the nation's economy. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one

- founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —SHSBC Binder 2  
Approved Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —SHSBC Binder 14  
Approved Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —SHSBC Binder 19  
Approved Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —SHSBC Binder 26  
Approved Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —Academy Level II Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- United Nations:** an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)
- United Press:** short for United Press International, a business organization of newspapers in the US, together with representatives abroad for the reporting and interchange of news. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- United States Army Signal Corps:** a branch of the army responsible for military communications, meteorological studies and related work. Ñ How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89
- United States Congress:** the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**United States Naval Academy:** a school at Annapolis, Maryland, USA, for training naval officers, founded in 1845. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**United States Senate:** the upper branch of the United States legislature. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**United States Steel:** an American steel manufacturing company founded in 1907. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**United States War Department:** a former federal executive department organized in 1789 to administer the military establishment. In 1949, it was reconstituted as the Department of the Army, a division within the Department of Defense. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**union:** the action of uniting; the fact or condition of being united; union, conjunction, junction. —HEV Approved Glossary

**unit pay:** a pay plan where the organization's salary amount is divided amongst the staff. A staff member's portion (number of units) would depend upon his post, longevity and training level. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**unit pay system:** a pay plan where the organization's salary amount is divided amongst the staff. A staff member's portion (number of units) would depend upon his post, longevity, training level, etc. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**unit pay system:** a pay plan where the organization's salary amount is divided amongst the staff. A staff member's portion (number of units) would depend upon his post, longevity, training level, etc. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91

**units:** a proportion of pay in a proportionate pay plan (a pay plan where the organization's salary amount is divided amongst the staff). A staff member's portion (number of units) would depend upon his post, longevity and training level. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**units:** in a proportionate pay system, the individual amounts into which the salary sum is divided. Each staff member gets a designated number of units according to the post he is holding. —EM-6 Approved Film Glossary

**units:** proportions of pay in a proportionate pay plan, a pay plan where the organization's salary amount is divided amongst the staff. A staff member's portion (number of units) would depend upon his post, longevity and training level. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer, an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer, an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer, an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer, an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

- UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —NED Approved Glossary
- UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- UNIVAC:** abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Univac:** an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. The name stood for Universal Automatic Computer. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- Univac:** an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. The name stood for Universal Automatic Computer. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- UNIVAC:** an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. The name stood for Universal Automatic Computer. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- universe:** a whole system of created things. The universes are three in number. The first of these is one's own universe. The second would be the material universe, which is the universe of matter, energy, space and time, which is the common meeting ground of all of us. The third is actually a class of universes—the universe of every other person. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- universe:** the totality of all the things that exist. —Academy Level III Glossary
- universe:** the totality of all the things that exist. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- Universe Processing:** processing which gets the preclear to differentiate his own universe from the MEST universe. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- universes:** whole systems of created things. The universes are three in number. The first of these is one's own universe. The second would be the material universe, which is the universe of matter, energy, space and time, which is the common meeting ground of all of us. The third is actually a class of universes—the universe of every other person. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- universes, best of all possible:** a reference to the overly optimistic attitude of Dr. Pangloss, the old tutor to the hero in the satire Candide, (subtitled "Optimism") by Voltaire (French philosopher, poet, dramatist and author, 1694 - 1778). Dr. Pangloss' great point was his incurable and misleading optimism which did him no good and brought him all sorts of misfortune, but to the end he reiterated "all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds." —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- universes, it's all for the best in this best of all possible:** a humorous reference to the overly optimistic attitude of Dr. Pangloss, the old

- tutor to the hero in the satire Candide, (subtitled "Optimism") by Voltaire (French philosopher, poet, dramatist and author, 1694 - 1778). Dr. Pangloss' great point was his incurable and misleading optimism which did him no good and brought him all sorts of misfortune, but to the end he reiterated "all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- universeth:** a humorous variation of the word "universe," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- University of Berlin:** a university founded in 1809 - 1810 in Berlin, Germany. —NVRD Approved Glossary
- University of Chicago:** a privately controlled educational institution located in Chicago, Illinois in the midwestern United States. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- University of Chicago:** a privately controlled educational institution located in Chicago, Illinois in the Midwestern United States. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- University of Chicago:** a privately controlled educational institution located in Chicago, Illinois in the midwestern United States. —Classification, Gradation and Awareness Film Approved Glossary
- University of George Washington:** a university located in Washington, DC, capital of the US. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- University of Glasgow:** a large university in Glasgow, Scotland which was founded in 1451. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- University of Illinois:** a state-controlled university with its main campus located in eastern Illinois, about 125 miles from Chicago. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary
- University of Illinois:** a state-controlled university with its main campus located in eastern Illinois, about 125 miles from Chicago. —HEV Approved Glossary
- University of Kansas:** an accredited, coeducational university located in Lawrence, Kansas, USA. See also **Lawrence** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- University of Michigan:** a coeducational institution founded in Michigan in 1817. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- University of Padua:** a university in Padua, Italy, founded in 1222. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- University of San Antonio:** a made-up name for a university. San Antonio is a city in south central Texas. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- University of Southern California:** an accredited, coeducational, privately-controlled university near Los Angeles, California. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary
- University of Squawdump:** a made-up name for a university. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- unkempt:** not properly cared for; neglected; untidy. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary
- unknowingness:** state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- unknowingness:** state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**unknowingness:** state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. —NED Approved Glossary

**unknowingness:** state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**unknowingness:** state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**unknowingness:** state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. - Webster's New World Second College Edition (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**unknowingness:** the state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Unknown Psychotherapist:** symbol representing the death of psychotherapy. A humorous reference to the American Unknown Soldier (an unidentified soldier killed in battle and buried with honors, the tomb serving as a memorial to all the unidentified dead of a nation's armed forces. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**unloaded:** removed (themselves). —Track Analysis and Running the GPMs Approved Glossary

**unmock:** become nothing. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**unmock:** make nothing of. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**unmock:\*\*\*** make nothing of. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**unmock:** make nothing of. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**unmock:** make nothing of. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**unmock:** make nothing of. See also **mock up** in this glossary. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**unmockable:\*\*\*** capable of being made nothing of. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**unmockable:** capable of being made nothing of. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**unpalatable:** unacceptable or disagreeable to the mind or feelings. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**unpositive:** not precise; not specific. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**unrelenting:** not easing or slackening in severity. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**unsavory:** socially or morally objectionable or offensive. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**unsavory:** socially or morally objectionable or offensive. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**unsavory:** unappealing or disagreeable, as a pursuit. - Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**unscrupulous:** paying no attention to what is right or proper; not honest. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**unsettling:** making insecure, or unstable; disturbing; causing to be displaced, disarranged or disordered. - Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**unsheathe:** bring or put forth from a covering. "Unsheathe their fingernails" is a figurative use of the fact that animals such as cats, tigers, etc., uncover their claws, normally withdrawn, when defending or attacking.

—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from World Book Dictionary

**unsnavel:** a made-up word which rhymes with unravel. Snavel is a slang term which means to steal, appropriate or grab. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**unswervably:** in a manner not turning aside in movement or direction; not deviating from the straight or direct course. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**untenable:** that cannot be held, defended or maintained. ÑWebster's 7th New Collegiate Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89

**unthinkingness:\*\*\*** the state, quality or an instance of lacking the ability to think; not being rational. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**unthwarted:** not opposed successfully; not prevented from accomplishing a purpose. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**unthwarted:** unhindered, not obstructed. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**untimely:** coming at the wrong time, especially too soon. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**unto:** (poetic) to. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**unto:** (poetic) to. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**untoward:** unfavorable and unfortunate. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**untrammelled:** not hindered or impeded; unrestrained. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**unwarranted:** having no justification; groundless. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**unwarranted:** not justified; unreasonable. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**unwieldy:** hard to wield, manage, handle or deal with, as because of large size or weight, or awkward form. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**unwittingly:** inadvertently; unintentionally; accidentally. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**unwittingly:** not knowingly; unintentionally. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**unwittingly:** not knowingly; unintentionally. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**unwittingly:** not knowingly; unintentionally. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**up against it:** (informal) faced with a great difficulty or problem; badly in need. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**up and:** started up (accompanied by a subsequent action). —Academy Level III Glossary

**up and at (them), going:** (slang) getting up and going at (people or things); getting active and getting busy. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**upbeats:\*\*\*** (music) unaccented beats in a measure, especially those preceding a downbeat. See also **downbeats** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**upbraided:** found fault with harshly or bitterly; criticized sharply. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**upbraidings:** severe reproofs; scoldings. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Upplop, lower:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**upheaval:** violent change or disturbance. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**upheaval:** violent change or disturbance. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**Upjohn, Professor:** a made-up name for a professor. Upjohn Company is the name of an American company that markets pharmaceutical and home health care products. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**up-on-the-pedestalledness:** the quality of being regarded with great or excessive admiration; being idolized. A variation of the phrase put on a pedestal. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**upped:** made up, formed or composed. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Upper 3D Galactic Space Ranger Empire:** a made-up name for a space empire. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Upper Bavaria:** a district in Bavaria, Germany having iron ore as one of its chief mineral deposits. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**upper crust:** the highest segment of a social class or group. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**upper crust:** upper class. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**uppercut:** (boxing) a short, swinging blow directed upward, as to the chin. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —2nd Lecture on Clearing Methodology Approved 25.2.91

**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary

**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary



**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**Upper Indoc:\*\*\*** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Upper Indoc:** short for Upper Indoctrination, a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Upper Indoctrination:** a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**Upper Indoctrination:** often shortened to Upper Indoc: a series of training drills designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Upper Indoc TRs Course:\*\*\*** a course covering the series of training drills (TRs) designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. See also **TRs** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**upper story:** a higher level or degree. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**uppigitis:** a made-up word. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**upscale:** in better condition or state of being. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**upscale:**\*\*\* in better condition or state of being. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**upscale:** in better condition or state of being. —Academy Level II Glossary

**upscale:** in better condition or state of being. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**upscale:** in better condition or state of being. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**upscale:** in better condition or state of being. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**upscale:** into a better condition or state of being. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**up scale:** into a better condition or state of being. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**up scale:** into a better condition or state of being. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**up scale:** into a better condition or state of being. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**up scale:** into a better condition or state of being. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**up scale:** up the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**up scale:** up the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**up scale:** up the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**up scale:** up the Tone Scale toward enthusiasm. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**up scale:** up the Tone Scale toward enthusiasm. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**up scale:** up the Tone Scale toward enthusiasm. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**upscale:** up the Tone Scale toward enthusiasm. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. ÑThe Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**upscales:** brings into a better condition or state of being. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**upscales:** puts into a better condition or state of being than. —Academy Level III Glossary

**upshot:**\*\*\* the conclusion; result; outcome. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**upshot:** the conclusion; result; outcome. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)

**upstage:** superior or aloof in manner. From theater, where to upstage another actor is to move upstage (toward the back of the stage) of him, forcing him to face away from the audience, or to divert attention from another actor to oneself, to "steal the scene" from him. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**upstage:** superior or aloof in manner. From theater, where to upstage another actor is to move upstage (toward the back of the stage) of him, forcing him to face away from the audience, or to divert attention from another actor to oneself, to "steal the scene" from him. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**upstage:** superior or aloof in manner. From theater, where to upstage another actor is to move upstage (toward the back of the stage) of him, forcing him to face away from the audience, or to divert attention from another actor to oneself, to "steal the scene" from him. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**upstairs: (colloquial)** at a high level; hard to understand. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**upstairs: (colloquial)** at a high level; hard to understand. —F/Ning Staff Members, Part II Approved Glossary

**upstat:** (from "up statistic") in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one who has high statistics. See also **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status I Glossary (approved 25-9-90)

**upstat:** (from "up statistic") in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one who has high statistics. See also **statistic** in this glossary. —FSM Specialist Course Approved Glossary Appr. early 1991

**upstat:\*\*\*** (from "up statistic") in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one who has high statistics. See also **statistic** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**upstats:** those who have high statistics. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**uptake:** absorption. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**"up to":** a made-up term meaning "only until or up to a particular time" or "with a time limit." In reference to an auditor, it means he is putting a preset time limit on a session, deciding in advance to audit only until or up to a certain time. What the hell are you doing, auditing so "up to"? What? What were you doing, auditing a pc who had to meet his wife? I'd never audit a pc who had to go out and meet his wife at four o'clock. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**up to (his) ears:** (informal) having very much or many of. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**uptone:** characteristic of a higher level of the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**uptone:** to a higher level of the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**uptone:** to a higher level of the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**uptown:** of, for or characteristic of affluent people; elegant, stylish or luxurious. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Uptygup:** a made-up word. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Uptygup:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Urals:** a range of mountains in the central Soviet Union. This mountain range is traditionally regarded as the geographical boundary between Europe and Asia. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Urals:** a range of mountains in the central Soviet Union; this mountain range is traditionally regarded as the geographical boundary between Europe and Asia. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**uranium:** a very hard, heavy, silvery radioactive metallic chemical element: it is found only in combination, chiefly in pitchblende (a brown to black lustrous mineral), and is important in work on atomic energy. Ñ All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**uranium:** a very hard, heavy, silvery radioactive metallic chemical element: It is found only in combination, chiefly in pitchblende (a brown to black lustrous mineral), and is important in work on atomic energy. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**uranium:** a very hard, heavy, silvery radioactive metallic chemical element. It is found only in combination, chiefly in pitchblende (a brown to black lustrous mineral), and is important in work on atomic energy. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**urchins:** mischievous boys.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**urchins:** poor, ragged children. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Urdu:** an Indic language that is the official literary language of Pakistan and is widely used especially by Moslems in India. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**'urky:** a contraction of murky, dark or gloomy. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**US Bureau of Internal Revenue:** a division of the US Department of the Treasury, established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**US Forestry Service:** a division of the United States Department of Agriculture which has control over the national forests and is responsible for their best possible use. It does this through research, education and management. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**US Government Civil Defense program:** the plan or procedure of the United States Office of Civil Defense which is to be used to protect the citizens of the United States against enemy attack. At the time of this lecture, this included public education, training schools, stockpiling vital supplies and an attack warning system. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**USGS:** abbreviation for United States Geological Survey, a governmental bureau charged with making investigations of an area to determine the distribution, composition, history, etc., of its rock formations and mineral resources. —R-factorÑTalk to Registrars Approved 5.3.91

**USLO:** abbreviation for United States Liaison Office, the name of Flag's continental liaison office for the United States at the time of this lecture. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**US marshal:** a Federal officer appointed to a judicial district to perform functions like those of a sheriff (chief law-enforcement officer of a county, in charge of keeping the peace and carrying out court orders). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**USnik:** a made-up word rhyming with sputnik. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**US Public Health Service:** an agency of the United States government concerned with control of interstate spread of disease, protection against the importation of disease, care of the health of certain

government employees, and performing a large amount of research on diseases. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**USS:** abbreviation for United States Ship, often used before the names of US naval ships, e.g., USS Missouri. —HEV Approved Glossary

**USS:** United States Senate. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**USS Algol:** short for United States Ship Algol, a ship on which LRH served during World War II. The Algol was named after a star in the constellation Perseus, which is in the Milky Way. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**USS Astoria:** short for United States Ship Astoria, an American cruiser which was lost at sea during World War II. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**USS Constitution:** an American warship launched in 1797 and regarded by Americans as the most famous ship in the history of the US Navy. She was named "Old Ironsides" by sailors in 1812 when British shot failed to penetrate the side of the ship in battle with the British. USS is an abbreviation for United States ship. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**US Senate:** short for United States Senate: the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**USS Missouri:** short for United States Ship Missouri, one of the largest battleships during World War II. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**US State Department:** the department of the executive branch of the US government in charge of relations with foreign countries. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**USS Washington:** short for United States Ship Washington, a US battleship which fought in the South Pacific during World War II. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**USS Washington:** short for United States Ship Washington, a US battleship which fought in the South Pacific during World War II. See also **World War II** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**usurp:** appropriate wrongly to oneself (a right, prerogative, etc.). ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**usurp:** take and hold by force or without right. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**usurpation:** the act of usurping (wrongly appropriating) another's rights, privileges, etc.; an instance of encroachment on or upon (liberty, etc.). ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**usurped:** used without authority or right; employed wrongfully. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**usurped:** used without authority or right; employed wrongfully. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**usurper:** one who takes and holds (power, position, rights, etc.) by force or without right. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**usurps:** appropriates wrongly to itself (a right, prerogative, etc.). —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Utgut, Professor:** a made-up name for a professor. —SHSBC Binder 25  
Approved Glossary

**utmost:** greatest or highest. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs  
Course Approved Glossary

**utopia:** an ideal place or state with perfect laws. ÑThe Affinity, Reality,  
Communication Triangle. Final approval 14/11/89

**utopian:** of or like a utopia, any idealized place, state or situation of  
perfection. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**utter:** make or express with the voice. —Narconon, Communication and  
Perception Course Approved Glossary

**utter:** make or express with the voice. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course  
Approved Glossary

**uttermost:** of or to the greatest or highest degree, amount, etc.; greatest.  
—PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**V-2:** a rocket bomb used by the Germans in World War II after June 1944. It is the abbreviation of German Vergeltungswaffe zwei, meaning "vengeance weapon two." —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**V8: (trademark)** a brand of vegetable juice popular in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**V8: (trademark)** a brand of vegetable juice popular in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**V-8 engine:** an automobile engine in the shape of a V, with four cylinders on each of the two cylinder heads, opposite each other, instead of all eight cylinders in a single line. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**V:** abbreviation for voltage. See voltage in this glossary. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary

**vacillated:** wavered in one's mind; showed indecision. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**vacillation:** a state of indecision or irresolution (lack of decision or purpose). —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**vacuity:** emptiness; an empty space; void or vacuum. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**vacuum tube:** an electron tube from which almost all air or gas has been evacuated: formerly used extensively in radio and electronics. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**vacuum tube:** a sealed tube from which most of the air has been removed, and into which an electrode from outside projects; used in radio and television sets, radar, electron microscopes and other devices to control flows of electric current. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**vacuum-tube rig:** early computer composed of vacuum tubes (sealed tubes with an almost perfect vacuum, allowing free passage of electric current). —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**vacuum tubes:** sealed tubes from which most of the air has been removed, and into which electrodes from outside project, used in radio and television sets, radar, electron microscopes, and other devices to control flows of electric current. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**vagaries:** odd, eccentric or unexpected actions. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**vagaries:** unpredictable or erratic actions, occurrences, courses or instances. —Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**vagus nerve:** longest of the cranial nerves, passing through the neck into the abdomen. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**vain:** without sense or wisdom; foolish; senseless. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**vain, in:** with no result, uselessly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**vain, in:** with no result; uselessly. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**vain, in:** with no result, uselessly. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**vain, in:** with no result, uselessly. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**vain, in:** without effect or avail; to no purpose. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

- vain, in:** without effect or avail; to no purpose. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- Val Doc:\*\*\*** short for valuable document. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Clearing Congress No. 1—The Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Clearing Congress No. 5—Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's



- valence" is acting as though he were his father. —PDC Volume 1  
Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —PDC Volume 3  
Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —PDC Volume 6  
Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —PDC Volume 7  
Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —PDC Volume 8  
Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. See also preclear in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —OT 6 - Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. See also preclear in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- valence:** a personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Academy Level III Glossary
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Academy Level II Glossary
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- valence:\*\*\*** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- valence:** personality. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on

- after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- valences:**\*\*\* personalities. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- valence shift:** getting the preclear moving around from one valence to the other. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- valence shifter:** an action phrase that indicates the person should be somebody else. (You're just like your father, don't be like Uncle Rudy, you're just like everybody else, you're exactly like Rover, you're nobody, you're not human, you're out of this world, you can't ever be yourself, I'll just have to pretend I'm somebody else, or I'll never be happy again.) See also **action phrases** and **valence** in this glossary. —Notes on the Lectures Glossary Final approval 26 March 1990
- valence shifters:** phrases which cause the individual to shift into other identities. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- valence shifting:** shifting a pc into another identity. The term valence is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear "in his father's valence" is acting as though he were his father. —Scientology 8-80 Glossary Final approval 13.2.90
- valence wall:** a sort of protective mechanism by which the charge of the case is compartmented to permit the individual to work at least some of the time. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Valentine's Day:** a holiday celebrated on the 14th of February. Originally a Roman feast day, it was Christianized in memory of the martyr St. Valentine (died a.d. 270). In the Middle Ages, Valentine became associated with the union of lovers under conditions of duress. Today the holiday is celebrated with the exchange of romantic or comic messages called "valentines." —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Valentine's Day:** a holiday celebrated on the 14th of February. Originally a Roman feast day, it was Christianized in memory of the martyr St. Valentine (died a.d. 270). In the Middle Ages, Valentine became associated with the union of lovers under conditions of duress. Today the holiday is celebrated with the exchange of romantic or comic messages called "valentines." —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Valentine's Day:** short for Saint Valentine's Day, 14 February, a day for exchanging tokens of affection (valentines). The day is also observed in honor of a martyr of the third century, Saint Valentine. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Valentino, Rudolph:** (1895 - 1926) a US motion picture actor, born in Italy. He was the great romantic idol of the 1920s. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Valentino, Rudolph:** (1895 - 1926) a US motion picture actor, born in Italy. He was the great romantic idol of the 1920s. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Valentino, Rudolph:** (1895 - 1926) a US motion-picture actor, born in Italy. He was the great romantic idol of the 1920s. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Valhalla: (mythology)** the great hall where the god Odin receives and feasts the souls of heroes fallen bravely in battle. The word literally means hall of the slain. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**Valhalla: (mythology)** the great hall where the god Odin receives and feasts the souls of heroes fallen bravely in battle. The word literally means hall of the slain. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Valhalla: (mythology)** the great hall where the god Odin receives and feasts the souls of heroes fallen bravely in battle. The word literally means hall of the slain. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Valhalla:** the hall of Odin (chief of the Norse gods) into which the souls of heroes slain in battle and others who have died bravely are received. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**validates:** makes valid; substantiates; confirms. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**validation:\*\*\*** the action of supporting or confirming the correctness, value or worth of someone or something. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Validation Committee:** a committee appointed by L. Ron Hubbard at the Freedom Congress to take up the business of the validation of all certificates ever issued, and report on their findings and opinions. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Validation MEST Processing:** a processing technique which is done by straightwiring (recalling, from present time, with some perception or at least a concept, a past incident) times when prosurvival objects, energies, spaces and times are in harmonious proximity or at least not threatening to depart from the preclear, and when contrasurvival objects, energies, spaces and times are entirely absent or, if in view at all, have no bearing on the preclear. —Handbook for Preclears Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Validation Mest Straightwire:** an auditing technique which is done by straightwiring (recalling, from present time, with some perception or at least a concept, a past incident) times when prosurvival objects, energies, spaces and times are in harmonious proximity or at least not threatening to depart from the preclear, and when contrasurvival objects, energies, spaces and times are entirely absent or, if in view at all, have no bearing on the preclear. See also preclear in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Validation Processing:** processing in which the auditor, at least for one session, concentrates exclusively on the theta side of lock chains, not allowing the preclear to run any but analytical moments on any given subject. When the preclear encounters too much entheta on a given chain, the auditor takes him to analytical moments on another subject (which moments constitute, of course, a parallel chain to the locks on that subject) obtained from the file clerk (Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor). During this type of processing somatics will turn on and off, sometimes severely, but the auditor ignores them, and keeps

bringing the preclear back to analytical (not necessarily pleasure) moments.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Validation Processing:** processing in which the auditor, at least for one session, concentrates exclusively on the theta side of lock chains, not allowing the preclear to run any but analytical moments on any given subject. When the preclear encounters too much entheta on a given chain, the auditor takes him to analytical moments on another subject (which moments constitute, of course, a parallel chain to the locks on that subject) obtained from the file clerk (Dianetic Auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor). During this type of processing somatics will turn on and off, sometimes severely, but the auditor ignores them, and keeps bringing the preclear back to analytical (not necessarily pleasure) moments. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

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**validity:\*\*\*** the state, quality or fact of being valid (well-grounded on principles or evidence) in law or in argument, proof, etc. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Valium:** trademark for a drug called diazepam, a tranquilizer that relaxes muscles and prevents or inhibits convulsions. It is addictive and is often prescribed by doctors or psychiatrists to "relieve" anxiety or tension. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Vallejo:** General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo: (1808 - 90) soldier and pioneer in California. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Valley Forge:** a village in southeastern Pennsylvania. It was named after an iron forge located on Valley Creek and was the scene of Washington's winter encampment (1777 - 1778). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**valley of death:** reference to the Twenty-third Psalm of the Bible ("The Lord is my shepherd"). Figuratively, the "valley of the shadow of death" stands for the perils of life, from which God protects believers. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Valley of the Dead:** reference to the Valley of the Kings, a cemetery located in ancient Thebes which contains the tombs of many Egyptian Pharaohs. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**valuable final product:** (abbreviated VFP) something that can be exchanged with other activities in return for support. The support usually adds up to food, clothing, shelter, money, tolerance and cooperation (goodwill). The actual precise definition of a VFP is that it must be valuable (can be exchanged elsewhere outside the area for something in return), final (does not need any further care or attention and is actually out of the shop totally) and product (something that was actually produced). A VFP is of course usually an

object or a thing. It is something that can be counted. A thought or idea can become a VFP only if it emerges in concrete form in the physical universe and it can be exchanged only if you can carry it over and hand it to somebody and he can give you something back for it. —Life Orientation Course Glossary, May 90

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**values:** standards or principles considered valuable or important in life. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**valve:** (electronics) a vacuum tube or electron tube. —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**valve:\*\*\*** (music) of or pertaining to a device for changing the length of the air column to alter the pitch of a tone (in musical wind instruments of the trumpet class). See also **tone** in this glossary. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**valves:** the devices in the engine of a car which allow the fuel and air to go into the cylinder (intake valve) and waste gases to leave the cylinder (exhaust valve). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**valves:** the devices in the engine of a car which allow the fuel and air to go into the cylinder (intake valve) and waste gases to leave the cylinder (exhaust valve). —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Vandals:** members of a Germanic people who, in the fourth and fifth centuries, ravaged Gaul (ancient area, including what is now mainly France, Belgium and northern Italy), Spain, North Africa and Rome, destroying many books and works of art. —Formulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**Vandals:** members of a Germanic people who, in the fourth and fifth centuries, ravaged Gaul (ancient area, including what is now mainly France, Belgium and northern Italy), Spain, North Africa and Rome, destroying many books and works of art. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Van der Dobin:** a made-up name for a painter. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Vandyke beard:** a pointed beard, such as those frequently shown in Vandyke's portraits (Anton Vandyke [1599 - 1641], Flemish painter). —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**van Eyck:** a family name of two famous Flemish painters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Hubert van Eyck (died 1426) was known for his church art. Jan van Eyck (died 1441) was renowned for his jewel-like Madonnas and portrait panels. Their works had a characteristic

perfection and transparent glow. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**van Gogh:** a painting by Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890), Dutch painter whose work, though virtually unknown during his lifetime, is now highly regarded. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Vanguards:** satellite-launching rockets made in the US at the time of this lecture. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**vanity:** excessive pride in one's appearance, qualities, abilities, achievements, etc. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Van Loon, Hendrick:** (1882 - 1944) Dutch-American historian and biographer. He wrote an enormously successful series of books, illustrated by himself, which aimed to explain the world and its complexities both to children and to mystified adults. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**van Niekerk, Paul:** a Scientologist in South Africa at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**vanquish:** overcome. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**vanquish:** overcome. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**vanquished:** the defeated. —Clearing Congress No. 5 Clearing Procedure Approved Glossary

**vantage point:** position which allows a clear and broad view, understanding, etc. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**Van Vogt:** A.E. Van Vogt (1912 - ), science fiction author who was involved in squirreling Dianetics. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**vapid:** uninteresting; lifeless; dull. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**vaporings:** instances or occurrences of vapor, a gaseous form of any substance which is usually a liquid or a solid. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**variable: (Math)** a quantity that may have a number of different values. Ñ Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**variable: (mathematics)** a quantity that may have a number of different values. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**variables:** things that may or do vary. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**variety store:** a retail store that sells a wide variety of relatively small and inexpensive items. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**vascular system:** the system consisting of the vessels for conveying blood within the body. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Vaseline:** a brand name for a petroleum jelly product.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**Vaseline:\*\*\*** (trademark) a soft, greasy substance used as an ointment or lubricant, obtained from petroleum. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**vas poozled:** (dialect) was puzzled. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**Vassar:** a private college in Poughkeepsie, New York, USA. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Vassar:** a private college in Poughkeepsie, New York, USA. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**vast:** very great in size, extent, amount, degree, etc. —Narconon, Learning Improvement Course Glossary

**vast:\*\*\*** very great in size, extent, amount, degree, etc. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**Vatican:** the independent state within the borders of Rome, where the Roman Catholic Church has its headquarters. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Vatican:** the independent state within the borders of Rome, where the Roman Catholic Church has its headquarters. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Vatican:** the independent state within the borders of Rome, where the Roman Catholic Church has its headquarters. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91

**Vaticanism:** the doctrine, school or theory of the Vatican, the independent state within the borders of Rome, where the Roman Catholic Church has its headquarters. Used humorously in this lecture. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**vaudeville:** theatrical entertainment consisting of a number of individual performances, acts or mixed numbers, as by comedians, singers, dancers, acrobats and magicians. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**VD:** abbreviation for venereal disease; any disease transmitted by sexual contact. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**ve: (dialect)** we. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**ve: (dialect)** we. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Veblen, Thorstein:** (1857 - 1929) US economist, sociologist and author of a number of books, including Theory of the Leisure Class (1899). Ñ Money Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —Games Congress GlS (Approved 13.8.92)

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —HEV Approved Glossary

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**vector:** a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**vector:** the particular course followed or to be followed. —Edited from Webster's New World Dictionary (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89



**vector formulas:** formulas dealing with vectors (physical quantities with both magnitude and direction, such as force or velocity). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Veda:** one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; a religious hymn which is about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Veda:** one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; a religious hymn which is about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Veda:** one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; a religious hymn which is about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Veda:** one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; a religious hymn which is about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Veda:** the collective designation of the ancient sacred literature of India or of the individual books belonging to that literature. The principle examples of this voluminous religious collection, the whole of which comprises more than one hundred books, are the Rig-Veda, the Yajur-Veda, the Sama-Veda and the Atharva-Veda. See also Rig-Veda, Yajur-Veda, Sama-Veda and Atharva-Veda in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**Veda:**\*\*\* the most ancient sacred writings of the Hindus. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Veda:** the most ancient sacred writings of the Hindus. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Vedic:** of or pertaining to the Aryans (an ancient, light-skinned people) who invaded India and settled there around 1500 b.c. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Vedic:** of or pertaining to the Aryans (proper name used for themselves by the Hindus and other speakers of Indo-Iranian languages) who settled in India around 1500 b.c. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Vedic:** of or relating to the Veda, the most ancient sacred writings of the Hindus. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**Vedic hymn:**\*\*\* one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; a religious hymn which is about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Vedic Hymns:** the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; religious hymns which are about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Vedic hymns:** the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; religious hymns which are about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**vegetabilize:** become inactive, inert, dull, uneventful. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**vehement:** acting or moving with great force; violent; impetuous. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**veintiuno:** (Spanish) twenty-first. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**veldt:** the open plains of South Africa, having grass and bushes but very few trees. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**velocity:** rapidity of motion or operation; swiftness; speed. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**velocity:** rapidity of motion or operation; swiftness; speed. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**venal:** characterized by bribery or corruption. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**vending machines:** coin-operated machines for selling certain kinds of articles, refreshments, etc. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**veneer:** any attractive but superficial appearance or display. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90

**Venice:** a historic and picturesque port city in northeastern Italy, located on the Adriatic Sea. The city is built on 118 islets, is traversed by 160 canals and is only a few feet above sea level. The tourist trade is one of Venice's principal sources of income. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**ventriloquist:** a person who practices ventriloquism, the art or practice of speaking so that the voice seems to come from some source other than the speaker. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**ventriloquist:** a person who practices ventriloquism, the art or practice of speaking so that the voice seems to come from some source other than the speaker. —compiled from Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Venus:** the sixth largest planet and most brilliant in the solar system, second in distance from the sun. —SHSBC Binder 1 Glossary

**Venus:** the sixth largest planet and most brilliant in the solar system, second in distance from the sun. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Venus:** the sixth largest planet and most brilliant in the solar system, second in distance from the sun. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Venusian:** of the planet Venus. —Academy Level III Glossary

**verbal data:** \*\*\*advice or information on Dianetics or Scientology materials given verbally to another without directly referring to and showing the actual HCO Bulletin, HCO Policy, LRH tape or film. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90

**verbal data:** advice or information on Dianetics or Scientology materials given verbally to another without directly referring to and showing the actual HCO Bulletin, HCO Policy, LRH tape or film. —OEC - A Talk On a Basic Qual App Mar 91

**verbal data:** advice or information on Dianetics or Scientology materials given verbally to another without directly referring to and showing the actual HCO Bulletin, HCO Policy, LRH tape or film. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**verbal data:**\*\*\* advice or information on Dianetics or Scientology materials given verbally to another without directly referring to and showing the actual HCO Bulletin, HCO Policy, LRH tape or film. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**verbal data:** data given on Dianetics or Scientology technology without reference to the actual LRH materials. —Talk on a Basic Qual Glossary Final approval 16.1.90

**verbal tech:** the act of giving out data which is contrary to HCO Bulletins or Policy Letters, or obstructing their use or application, corrupting their intent, altering their content in any way, interpreting them verbally or otherwise for another, or pretending to quote them without showing the actual issue. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**verbal tech:** the act of giving out data which is contrary to HCO Bulletins or Policy Letters, or obstructing their use or application, corrupting their intent, altering their content in any way, interpreting them verbally or otherwise for another, or pretending to quote them without showing the actual issue. —TR 4 Film Approved Glossary

**verbiage:** manner or style of expressing something in words. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**verbiage:** the use of more words than are needed to be clear; wordiness. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary

**verbiage:** the use of more words than are needed to be clear; wordiness. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**verbose:** using or containing too many words; wordy; long-winded. ÑHow To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**verboten: (German)** forbidden; prohibited. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Verboten, Hans:** a made-up name for a painter. Verboten means “forbidden” in German. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**verdammt:** (German informal) damned. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**verge:** (British) a grassy border, as along a road. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**verily:** (archaic) in very truth; truly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**verily:\*\*\*** in truth; really; indeed. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**veritable:** having all the qualities or attributes of the specified person or thing. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**verminous:** infested with small, objectionable parasites such as fleas, lice, etc. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Versailles:** a city in northern France, about 10 miles southwest of Paris. It was here that the treaty that officially ended World War I was signed. This treaty required Germany to give up land and much of its army and navy and to pay extensive reparations for damages to civilians in the war. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Versailles:** reference to the Treaty of Versailles, the treaty that officially ended World War I, signed at the Palace of Versailles in France. The leading figures at the treaty negotiations were Premier Georges Clemenceau of France, Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Britain and President Woodrow Wilson of the United States. The treaty required Germany to give up land and much of its army and navy and to pay extensive reparations for damages to civilians in the war. German discontent over the terms of the Treaty of Versailles led to the outbreak of World War II. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**vertigo:** a dizzying sensation of tilting within stable surroundings or of being in tilting or spinning surroundings. ŃHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**verve:** vigor and energy, as in movement, etc. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**verve:** vigor and energy, as in movement, portrayal, etc. —Man's Relentless Search (Final approval circa 15.11.89)

**Vervordt, Dr.:** a made-up name for a doctor. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**vessel:** something regarded as a holder or receiver of something, especially something nonmaterial. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**vestal virgin:** in ancient Rome, any of the virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta (goddess of the hearth). —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**vestal virgin:** in ancient Rome, any of the virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta (goddess of the hearth). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**vestal virgin:** in ancient Rome, any of the virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta (goddess of the hearth). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**vested:** protected or established by law, commitment, tradition, ownership, etc. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**vested interest:** an interest in something that may be lost by change. —Academy Level III Glossary

**vested interest:** a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. ŃThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89

**vested interest:** a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. —Promotion and Registration Approved 26.2.91

**vested interest:** a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**vested interest:** a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**vested interest:** a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**vested interest:** a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**vested interest:** close involvement in promoting personal advantage. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**vested interest:** close involvement in promoting personal advantage. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**vested interest:** a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**vested interest:** close involvement in promoting personal advantage, usually at the expense of others. ÑWebster's New World Second College Edition (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**vested interest:** persons or groups, etc., who benefit the most from existing business or financial systems. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**vested interests:** persons or groups, etc., who benefit the most from existing business or financial systems. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Vesuvius:** an active volcano in southeastern Italy. Its earliest recorded eruption in a.d. 79 buried three Roman cities. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Vesuvius:** an active volcano in the south of Italy. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Vesuvius, Mount:** an active volcano in southeastern Italy. Its earliest recorded eruption in a.d. 79 buried three Roman cities. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**veterans:** persons who have served in the armed forces of a country, especially during a time of war. ÑWebster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**vetted:** appraised, verified, or checked for accuracy, authenticity, validity, etc. —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**vetted:** appraised, verified or checked for accuracy, authenticity, validity, etc. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**VFP:\*\*\*** abbreviation for Valuable Final Product. Something that can be exchanged with other activities in return for support. The support usually adds up to food, clothing, shelter, money, tolerance and cooperation (goodwill). The actual precise definition of a VFP is that it must be valuable (can be exchanged elsewhere outside the area for something in return), final (does not need any further care or attention and is actually out of the shop totally) and product (something that was actually produced). A VFP is of course usually an object or a thing. It is something that can be counted. A thought or idea can become a VFP only if it emerges in concrete form in the physical universe and it can be exchanged only if you can carry it over and hand it to somebody and he can give you something back for it. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990

**vhen: (dialect)** when. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**VI:** short for Grade VI, a stage of Release where the pc has taken the locks off the reactive mind. See also reactive mind and **locks** in this glossary. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**via:** a relay point in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**via:** a relay point in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**via:** a relay point in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**via:** a relay point in a communication line. To talk via a body, to get energy via eating, alike are communication byroutes. Enough vias make a

- stop. A stop is made out of vias. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- via:** a route that goes through, along or over. Also, a via means a relay point in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- vias:\*\*\*** relay points in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- vias:** relay points in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —TRs and Objs Crs Glossary Final approval 25.4.90
- vias:** relay points in a communication line. To talk via a body, to get energy via eating, alike are communication by-routes. Enough vias make a stop. A stop is made out of vias. ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89
- vias:** routes that go through, along or over. Also, a via means a relay point in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —Narconon, Therapeutic TR Course Approved Glossary
- vias:** routes that go through, along or over. Also, a via means a relay point in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop. —Narconon, Communication and Perception Course Approved Glossary
- vicarious:** shared in or experienced by imagined participation in another's experience. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- vice:** immoral conduct; corrupt, wicked, perverted or degrading behavior. -- Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- vice-admiral:** a naval officer next in rank below an admiral. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition
- vices:** evil or wicked actions, habits or characteristics. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90
- vice squad:** a police squad charged with enforcing laws dealing with gambling, prostitution and other forms of vice. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- vicissitudes:** changes in circumstances or fortune. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- vicissitudes:** changes in circumstances or fortune. —Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- vicissitudes:** unpredictable changes or variations that keep occurring in life, fortune, etc.; shifting circumstances; ups and downs. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- vicissitudes:** unpredictable changes or variations that keep occurring in life, fortune, etc.; shifting circumstances; ups and downs. —Clearing Congress No. 1ÑThe Fact of Clearing Approved Glossary
- Vicksburg, Siege of:** one of the principal battles of the American Civil War from 14 May 1863 - 4 July 1863. Vicksburg is a large port on the Mississippi River in the state of Mississippi. In April 1863, Union gunboats and supply ships ran past the Confederate gun batteries in the dead of night and established a base on the river below the city. Vicksburg was attacked and held under siege until 4 July, when the city surrendered. As it was the last great Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, the Siege of Vicksburg was a major victory for the Union. See also **Confederate** and **Union** in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

- victim:** an unwilling and unknowing effect of life, matter, energy, space and time. ÑThe Differences Between Scn and Other Studies. Final approval 15/11/89
- victor:** the winner in a battle, struggle, etc. ÑWebster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- Victoria:** a state in Australia where a government investigation regarding Scientology occurred in the early 1960s, based on false reports sent to the government by vested interests (persons or groups, etc., who benefit the most from existing business or financial systems), questioning the religious status of Scientology and restricting its practice. This was finally cleared up and a formal apology was received by the Church from the government of Victoria. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Victoria:** a state in Australia where a government investigation regarding Scientology occurred in the early 1960s, based on false reports sent to the government by vested interests (persons or groups, etc., who benefit the most from existing business or financial systems), questioning the religious status of Scientology and restricting its practice. This was finally cleared up and a formal apology was received by the Church from the government of Victoria. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- Victoria:** a state in southeastern Australia. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91
- Victorian:** of or having to do with the reign or time of Queen Victoria of England (1837 - 1901). —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- Victorian:** of that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very respectable and religious in a formal way, whereas people during this time period often only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- Victorian:** of that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very respectable and religious in a formal way, whereas people during this time period often only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- Victorian:** of that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very respectable and religious in a formal way, whereas people during this time period often only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex). —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Victorian age:** that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very respectable and religious in a formal way that sometimes only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex). —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary
- Victorian age:** that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very respectable and religious in a formal way that sometimes only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex). —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Victorian era:** that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very

respectable and religious in a formal way that sometimes only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex). N Study Glossary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89

**Victorian hat:** a type of headdress worn by women during the 1930s and 1940s which reflected those of the Victorian era (1837 - 1901, the reign of Queen Victoria in England). This was composed of a net worn over the hair, often having a small hat attached. Also called a Queen Victoria hat. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Victorian period:** that time period when Victoria was queen of England, from 1837 to 1901. It is known in England as a time of industrial progress, colonial expansion and public fastidiousness in morals. The Victorian period in the United States had many of the same characteristics. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Vienna:** capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. Freud and Adler have been associated with it's name. See also Freud and Adler in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Vienna:** capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. Freud studied and taught there. See also Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Vienna:** capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler both lived and practiced in Vienna. See also Freud and Adler in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Vienna:** capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. The development of psychoanalysis and psychiatry has been associated with its name. See also Freud in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Vienna:** the capital of Austria. The development of psychoanalysis and psychiatry has been associated with its name. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Vienna:** the capital of Austria. The development of psychoanalysis and psychiatry has been associated with its name. —NED Approved Glossary

**Viennese:** characteristic of Vienna. See also Vienna in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**Viennese:** of Vienna. See Vienna in this glossary. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Viet Cong:** a guerilla force led from Hanoi (capital of North Vietnam), which sought to overthrow the South Vietnamese government (1954 - 1975). —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Viet Cong:** a guerrilla force led from Hanoi (capital of North Vietnam), which sought to overthrow the South Vietnamese government (1954 - 1975). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Vietnam:** a country in Southeast Asia; divided into North Vietnam and South Vietnam during the Vietnam War, but now reunified. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Vietnam:** a country in Southeast Asia; the site of the Vietnam War, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The involvement of the United States in the war was extremely controversial, and reports of atrocities



committed by both sides disturbed many Americans. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Vietnam:** a country in Southeast Asia; the site of the Vietnam War, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The involvement of the United States in the war was extremely controversial, and reports of atrocities committed by both sides disturbed many Americans. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Vietnam:** a country in Southeast Asia; the site of the Vietnam War, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The involvement of the United States in the war was extremely controversial, and reports of atrocities committed by both sides disturbed many Americans. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Vietnam:** a country in Southeast Asia; the site of the Vietnam War, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The involvement of the United States in the war was extremely controversial, and reports of atrocities committed by both sides disturbed many Americans. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Vietnam:** a country in Southeast Asia; the site of the Vietnam War, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The involvement of the United States in the war was extremely controversial, and reports of atrocities committed by both sides disturbed many Americans. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Vietnamese War:** a war that took place in the country of Vietnam in Southeast Asia, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part I Approved Glossary

**viewpoint:** a point from which to view. Any being is a viewpoint; he is as much a being as he is able to assume viewpoints. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**viewpoint:** a point from which to view. Any being is a viewpoint; he is as much a being as he is able to assume viewpoints. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**viewpoint:** a point from which to view. Any being is a viewpoint; he is as much a being as he is able to assume viewpoints. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**viewpoint:\*\*\*** a point from which to view. Any being is a viewpoint; he is as much a being as he is able to assume viewpoints. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**viewpoint:** a point from which to view. Any being is a viewpoint; he is as much a being as he is able to assume viewpoints. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**viewpoint:** a point from which to view. The first consideration of a thetan in creation is the assumption of a viewpoint from which to view that to

be created. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**viewpoint:** a point of awareness from which one can perceive. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Viewpoint Straightwire:** a process to increase the preclear's ability to tolerate views. See also the section on **R2 - 25** in this book. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**vignette:** a short description or character sketch. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**vignette:** a short description or character sketch. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**vignette:** a short verbal description.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Vigo:** a seaport in northwestern Spain on the Atlantic Ocean. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**vigorous:** powerful in action or effect. Random House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (Operation Manual for the Mind) Final approval 15/11/89

**vilified:** spoken evilly about; slandered. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**vilify:** speak ill of; defame; slander. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90

**villain of the piece: (informal)** the person or thing that is guilty of or responsible for something bad or harmful. The phrase is taken from the theater, where it means the evil character in a play. —Class VIII #9, Approved November 1990

**villainy:** the actions or conduct of a villain (a person guilty of or likely to commit great crimes); outrageous wickedness. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**vim:** lively or energetic spirit; enthusiasm. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**"vimenk":** a humorous pronunciation of "women." —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**vindicate:** uphold or justify by argument or evidence. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**vinegar: (informal)** vigor; high spirits; vim. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**vin rouge:** (French) red wine. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**vinyl:** any of various plastics, typically tough, flexible and shiny, often used for coverings and clothing. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)

**VIP:** very important person. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**viral:** of or caused by a virus: a form of matter smaller than any of the bacteria, that can multiply in living cells and cause disease in animals or plants (smallpox, measles, the flu, etc., are caused by viruses). —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Virginia:** an auditor at the time of the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Virginia:** a state in the eastern United States, on the Atlantic coast: part of the historical South. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Virginia:** a state in the eastern United States on the Atlantic coast. —HEV Approved Glossary

**viridian:** a bluish-green color. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**viridian with envy:** a variation of green with envy, meaning very jealous. Viridian is a bluish-green color. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**virtually:\*\*\*** for the most part; almost wholly; just about. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**virtue, lady of easy:** (slang) a prostitute. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**virtues:** good or admirable qualities or properties. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**virulent:** highly infectious. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**virus:** a microscopic agent that can reproduce only within the cells of living hosts—mainly bacteria, plants and animals. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**vis-a-vis:** face to face. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**vis-a-vis:** face to face. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Vishnu:** the second member of the Hindu trinity, though worshipped by many Hindus as the supreme deity. He is usually represented as four-armed and carrying a club, a shell, a discus and a lotus; a bow and sword are slung at his side. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**visio:** (1) a thing seen. (2) the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**visio:** a thing seen or the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**visio:** a thing seen or the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**visio:** a thing seen or the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**visio:** a thing seen or the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)

**visio:** having to do with seeing a past sight with the "mind's eye." —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**visio:** recall by seeing a past sight with the "mind's eye." —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**visio:** the perception of light waves. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- visio:** the recall of something seen, so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- visionaries:** persons given to extremely bold, highly speculative or impractical ideas or schemes; dreamers. —Fundamentals of Thought Glossary Final approval 5.2.90
- Visit to Heaven:** Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven, a story written by Mark Twain in 1907. See also **Twain, Mark** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- vista:** a comprehensive awareness of a series of remembered, present or anticipated events. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- vis-à-vis:** face to face. —Class VIII #6, Approved November 1990
- vis-à-vis:** (French) face to face. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- vitals:** the essential parts of anything, indispensable for its existence, continuance, etc. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)
- vitamin A:** a vitamin important in bone growth, healthy skin, sexual function and reproduction. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- vitamin A:** a vitamin important in bone growth, healthy skin, sexual function and reproduction. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- vitamin B<sub>1</sub>:** a vitamin, also called thiamine, important to the body in the functions of cell oxidation (respiration), growth, carbohydrate metabolism, stimulation and transmission of nerve impulses, etc. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- vitamin B<sub>2</sub>:** also called riboflavin, a vitamin important in the metabolism of protein and in skin, liver and eye health. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- vitamin B<sub>6</sub>:** a vitamin, also called pyridoxine, important as an enzyme activator in protein, carbohydrate and fat metabolism, hormone production (adrenalin and insulin) and antibody production. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program
- vitamin B<sub>12</sub>:** a vitamin important to red blood cell formation, nervous system health, normal growth, carbohydrate metabolism and fertility. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**vitamin B complex:** an important group of water-soluble vitamins found in liver, yeast, etc., including vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, vitamin B<sub>2</sub> and niacin. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**vitamin C:** also called ascorbic acid; a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble vitamin, found in many foods, especially citrus fruits, vegetables and rose hips and also made synthetically; it is required for proper nutrition and metabolism. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**vitamin D:** a vitamin which is important in bone health and growth, calcium metabolism, nerve health and regulation of heartbeat. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**vitamin E:** a vitamin important in keeping oxygen from combining with waste products to form toxic compounds, and in red blood cell health. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**vitiated:** debased; corrupted; perverted.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**vitriol:** oil of vitriol (also called sulfuric acid) which burns deeply and leaves very bad scars. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**vitriol:** oil of vitriol (also called sulfuric acid) which burns deeply and leaves very bad scars. Referred to humorously in this lecture. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**vitriol:** sharpness or bitterness of feeling as in speech or writing. From oil of vitriol (also called sulfuric acid) which burns deeply and leaves very bad scars. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**vitriolic acid:** concentrated sulfuric acid: an oily, colorless liquid that is a strong acid and is used in making explosives, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**vivandiere:** a person who supplies food or other provisions to troops in the field. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

**vivandiere:** a person who supplies food or other provisions to troops in the field. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**vivisecting:** cutting into or dissecting. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**vivisection:** medical research consisting of surgical operations or other experiments performed on living animals to study the structure and function of living organs and parts, and to investigate the effects of diseases and therapy. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**Vixie:** a pet dog, kept aboard the flagship at the time of the lecture. —Class VIII #14, Approved November 1990

**Vixie:** the name of the Hubbard family's pet dog at the time of this lecture. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**Vixie:** the name of the Hubbard family's pet dog at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Vixie:** the name of the Hubbard family's pet dog at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**VMI:** abbreviation for Virginia Military Institute, a state-supported military school for men in Lexington, Virginia. The students at Virginia Military Institute are called cadets. They live in barracks, wear military uniforms and adhere to a disciplinary system similar to that of the United States Military Academy. VMI's graduates have played an

active part in every war since its founding in 1839. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**vocational:** designating or of education, training, etc., intended to prepare one for an occupation, sometimes specifically in a trade. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**vocotyper:** a machine which receives speech and converts it to type. —Academy Level III Glossary

**vocotyper:** a machine which receives speech and converts it to type. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**vogue:** popular currency, acceptance or favor; popularity. ÑMoney Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**vogue:** popular favor or acceptance. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**vogue:** something in fashion, as at a particular time. ÑAll About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89

**voice-actuated tape recorder:** a tape recorder which is operationally responsive to the human voice (e.g., when someone is speaking in its vicinity, it goes into action and begins recording; when the person stops speaking, the machine stops recording). —Class VIII #15, Approved November 1990

**void:** an empty space; emptiness. ÑThe Hope of Man Glossary. Final approval circa 16/9/89

**volatile: (figurative)** changing rapidly from one mood or interest to another. —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**volatile:** moving suddenly and often from one idea, interest, feeling, etc., to another; changeable. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**volition:** decision or choice. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**volition:** decision or choice. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary

**volition:** the power or capability of choosing; will. ÑFormulas For Success Glossary. Final approval 16/9/89

**volition:** use of one's own will in choosing or making a decision etc. ÑOxford American Dictionary (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

**volitional:** by decision or choice. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**volitional:** of or having to do with the use of one's own will in choosing or making a decision, etc. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**Volkswagen:** a small, German-built automobile which in the decade following World War II and continuing to the 1970s, was one of the most popular cars of all times. Used humorously as a play on words in connection with Jungvolk. See also **Jungvolk** in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**volley:** bullets, arrows, etc., shot from a number of guns or other weapons at the same time. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**volley: (figurative)** a noisy, rapid outpouring or burst of many things at once. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Volney:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as

- his meters had become too complex to be workable. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Volney:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Volney:** Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Volstead Act:** a law passed by the United States Congress in 1920 to implement the Prohibition (the outlawing of alcoholic beverages from 1920 to 1933). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- volt:** (electricity) a unit for measuring the force of an electric current. For example, an electric coffee pot operates on 115 volts. —TR-9 Approved Film Glossary
- volt:** (electricity) a unit for measuring the force of an electric current. For example, an electric coffeepot operates on 115 volts. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary
- voltage:** a measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- voltage:** a measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- voltage:** a measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- voltage:** a measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. Used figuratively in the lecture. —FPRD Glossary, Aug 90
- voltage:** measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. —EM-4 Approved Film Glossary
- Voltaire:** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition. He believed that men could agree about two or three points that they can understand, but they can only argue to no purpose about two or three thousand that they can never understand. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary
- Voltaire:** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition. He eventually fled from a number of countries, to avoid arrest, due to the controversiality of his works. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Voltaire:** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- Voltaire:** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny

and superstition. He believed that men could agree about two or three points that they can understand, but they can only argue to no purpose about two or three thousand that they can never understand. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Voltaire:** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition. He believed that men could agree about two or three points that they can understand, but they could only argue to no purpose about two or three thousand that they can never understand. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Voltaire:** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition. He was imprisoned in the Bastille for his satirical verses against certain noblemen. See also **Bastille** in this glossary. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**Voltaire:\*\*\*** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Voltaire:\*\*\*** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Voltaire:** assumed name of François Marie Arouet (1694 - 1778), French author and philosopher who believed in freedom of thought and respect for all men, and who spoke out against intolerance, tyranny and superstition. He believed that men can agree about two or three points that they can understand, but they can only argue to no purpose about two or three thousand that they can never understand. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Voltaire: (François Marie Arouet)** (1694 - 1778) French philosopher, historian and writer. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**volte-face:** an about-face; reversal of judgment, belief or policy. —Academy Level II Glossary

**volte-vis:** a variation of the French term volte-face, meaning a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**volte-vis:** a variation of the French term volte-face, meaning a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**volte-vis:** a variation of the French term volte-face, meaning a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**volte-vis:** a variation of the French term volte-face, meaning a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary



- volte-vis:** a variation of the French term volte-face, meaning a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- volte-vis:** a variation of the French term volte-face, meaning a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary
- voltmeter:** an instrument for measuring voltage. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary
- voltmeters:** instruments for measuring voltage, the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990
- volts meters:** instruments for measuring voltage, the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- Volume 0:\*\*\*** the basic staff volume of the Organization Executive Course Volumes. It tells how an org operates and gives the basic information necessary to a staff member to operate properly as one. See also **OEC** and **Org Exec Course Volumes** in this glossary. —Staff Status II Glossary, Approved late Sept. 1990
- voluminous:\*\*\*** of great volume, size or extent. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90
- Volunteer Minister's Handbook, The:** a practical how-to-do book by L. Ron Hubbard which gives a person the basic knowledge on how to help self and others through the rough spots in life. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- vomica:** eject, vomit. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary
- von Braun:** Wernher von Braun (1912 - 1977), German-American rocket engineer. He was technical director (1937 - 1945) of the German rocket research center at Peenemuende, where the V-2 rocket and other weapons were developed. In 1945, von Braun and many members of his team were brought to the US, where he worked on guided missiles for the army. See also **V-2** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- voodoo:** a form of religion based on belief in witchcraft and magical rites, practiced by some people in the West Indies and America. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- voodoo:** a primitive religion based on a belief in magic, witchcraft and charms, that began in Africa and is still practiced, chiefly by natives of the West Indies (a large group of islands between North America and South America). —Self Analysis Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- voodoo:** a primitive religion based on a belief in magic, witchcraft and charms, that began in Africa and is still practiced, chiefly by natives of the West Indies (a large group of islands between North America and South America). —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- voodooism:** the system of voodoo beliefs and practices. Voodoo is a primitive religion based on a belief in magic, witchcraft and charms, that began in Africa and is still practiced, chiefly by natives of the West Indies (a large group of islands between North America and South America). —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**vox populi: (Latin)** literally, "the voice of the people;" expressed general opinion; common talk or rumor. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**VTs:** abbreviation for vital targets, targets that must be done to operate at all. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**vying:** competing; contending. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**Wab-yab:** a made-up name for a person. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Wac:** (US) a member of the Women's Army Corps. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Waco:** a city in central Texas with a population of about 95,000. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Waddingham:** a Saint Hill staff member at the time of this lecture, in charge of the grounds and construction at Saint Hill. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**waddle-gabopped:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**waddy:** (US slang) a cattle rustler; a cowboy, especially a temporary cowhand. Used figuratively in the lecture. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**wad, spilled the:** (slang) a variation of shot one's wad, said everything one could on a subject. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**Wadsworth:** Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807 - 1882), American poet. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Wadsworth:** Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807 - 1882), American poet. The following is from his poem A Psalm of Life (1939): / "Lives of great men all remind us / We can make our lives sublime. / And, departing, leave behind us / Footprints on the sands of time." —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**waffling:**\*\*\* wavering or vacillating. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**wager:** bet. —TR-2 Approved Film Glossary

**waging:** engaging in or carrying on (a war, struggle, campaign, etc.) —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89

**Wagner:** the works of Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883), German composer, musical theorist and originator of the "music drama," which revolutionized opera. Wagner's music is noted for its powerful, dramatic qualities. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Wagner:** Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813 - 83), German composer, musical theorist and originator of the "music drama," which revolutionized opera. Wagner's music is noted for its powerful, dramatic qualities. —The Affinity, Reality, Communication Triangle Final approval 14/11/89

**Wagner:** Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883), German composer, musical theorist and originator of the "music drama," which revolutionized opera. Wagner's music is noted for its powerful, dramatic qualities. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**Wagner:** Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883), German composer, musical theorist and originator of the "music drama," which revolutionized opera. Wagner's music is noted for its powerful, dramatic qualities. —Academy Level II Glossary

**wagon:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. —Academy Level III Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. —Academy Level II Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. —OEC - Suppressives and GAEs Glossary Appr. 25 Feb. 91

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Used figuratively in this lecture. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**wagon, the:** (slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. —Games Congress GIs (Approved 13.8.92)

**wags:** moves about from place to place; wanders. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**wahf-wahf:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Waiting For Godot:** a play written in 1952 by Irish-born French novelist and dramatist Samuel Beckett (1906 - 1989). It is a tragicomedy about two tramps, in which nothing happens except trivial events and conversations that suggest the meaninglessness of life. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Waiting For Godot:** a play written in 1952 by Irish-born French novelist and dramatist Samuel Beckett (born 1906). It is a tragic comedy about two tramps, in which nothing happens except trivial events and conversations which suggest the meaninglessness of life. —Pro TRs Transcript Glossary Final approval 29/10/89

**Waiting For Godot:** a play written in 1952 by Irish-born French novelist and dramatist Samuel Beckett (born 1906). It is a tragic comedy about two tramps, in which nothing happens except trivial events and conversations which suggest the meaninglessness of life. —Academy Level II Glossary

**waitingness:** state, quality or instance of remaining in readiness or in anticipation. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**waived:** not insisted upon or enforced; dispensed with. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**wake, in (someone or something's):** following directly or closely behind. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**walk:** to leave, as when dismissed from a job. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Walker, General:** ex-Major General Edwin A. Walker; one of the leaders of a riot (1962) against United States federal troops who were ordered to escort a James Meredith (a black man) to the University of Mississippi campus due to a US Supreme Court order to allow him to attend school there. There were approximately 16,000 federal troops sent to the area by the president of the United States to quell outbreaks. Walker was arrested at the scene of the rioting, charged with inciting a rebellion and ordered to be placed under psychiatric examination. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**wall:** a type of knot formed on the end of a rope which has many uses, such as for finishing off the ends when two or more ropes have been tied together. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Wallabi Isles:** a small group of islands off the west coast of England. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Wallabong:** a made-up name for a location. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**Wallace:** Joe Wallace, a Scientologist who built and sold E-Meters in the 1950s. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Walla-Walla:** a made-up name for a god. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**Walla Walla:** a small community in an agricultural area of Washington state, in the northwestern US. —Class VIII #7, Approved November 1990

**Walla-wallas:** a made-up name for a primitive tribe. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary

**wall, driven (it) a little bit up the:** forced (it) into a helpless condition; caused (it) to suffer defeat. —Academy Level II Glossary

**wall, driven to the:** forced into a helpless condition; caused to suffer defeat.—HSSC Glossary Sept 90

**wall, driven up the:** (slang) made very annoyed, angry or mentally confused. —Class VIII #8, Approved November 1990

**wallop:** a hard blow. Used figuratively in this lecture. —Clearing Congress Film #6 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial centre of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American Stock market and "big business" generally. —Formulas For Success Glossary Final approval 16/9/89

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the stock exchange and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and "big business" generally. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the stock exchange and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the

financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and "big business" generally. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange (a place where stocks and bonds are regularly bought and sold) and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and big business generally. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange (a place where stocks and bonds are regularly bought and sold) and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and big business generally. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange (a place where stocks and bonds are regularly bought and sold) and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and big business generally. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange (a place where stocks and bonds are regularly bought and sold) and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and big business generally. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange (a place where stocks and bonds are regularly bought and sold) and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and big business generally. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Wall Street:** the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange (a place where stocks and bonds are regularly bought and sold) and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and big business generally. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**Wall Street Journal:** a newspaper published by Dow Jones (American financial statisticians), providing financial news and considered an authoritative publication in the financial and business communities. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street Journal:** a newspaper published by Dow Jones (American financial statisticians), providing financial news and considered an authoritative publication in the financial and business communities. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Wall Street Journal:** a newspaper published by Dow Jones (American financial statisticians), providing financial news and considered an authoritative publication in the financial and business communities. —Formulas For Success Glossary Final approval 16/9/89

**Wall Street Journal:** a newspaper published by Dow Jones (American financial statisticians), providing financial news and considered an authoritative publication in the financial and business communities. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**Wally:** a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Wally Mathison:** nickname for Volney Mathison, who built the first E-Meters to LRH's specifications. See the Film, The History of the E-Meter for more information. —ESTO - Handling Personnel, Part II Approved Glossary

**Walnut Lodge:** a humorous variation of Chestnut Lodge Hospital, a mental institution in Rockville, Maryland. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Walnut Lodge:** a humorous variation of Chestnut Lodge Hospital, a mental institution in Rockville, Maryland. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Walter Reed:** the general hospital of the army medical center at Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**wampum:** small beads made of shells and used by North American Indians as money, for ornament, etc. They were of two varieties, white and the more valuable black (or dark purple). —Money Glossary Final approval circa 16/9/89

**wan:** showing or suggesting ill health, fatigue, unhappiness, etc.—Child Dianetics Glossary (app 12.7.90)

**wandaed:** a pun on the word wander and the name Wanda. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**wanna: (colloquial)** want to. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**wantingness:** the state or quality of wanting. —Money Glossary Final approval circa 16/9/89

**wantingness:** the state or quality of wanting. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**wantingness:** the state or quality of wanting. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**war:** reference to World War II: the war (1939 - 1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.). —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**war:** reference to World War II (in which L. Ron Hubbard served the United States): the war (1939 - 1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.). —LCDH Approved Glossary

**war:** reference to World War II. See **World War II** in this glossary. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**war:** reference to World War II, the war (1939 - 1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**war between Spain and the United States:** reference to the Spanish-American War fought between Spain and the United States in 1898. Accounts of Spanish mistreatment of Cuban natives had aroused much resentment in the US. The war began as an intervention by the United States on behalf of Cuba, and the US won the war easily. —HEV Approved Glossary

- Warburg:** Otto Heinrich Warburg (1881 - 1970), German biochemist, physiologist and physician. He conducted outstanding research on the ability of green plants to use sunlight for the creation of food. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- war criminals:** persons who have committed any crime breaking international law or accepted laws of war or standards of humane behavior, done as by a member of the armed forces or government of a nation at war. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- ward:** a room or division in a hospital set apart for a specific class or group of patients. —Webster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89
- ward:** a room with beds for a particular group of patients in a hospital. —Oxford American Dictionary (Story of Dianetics and Scientology Glossary) Final approval circa 1/9/89
- warden:** keeper; guard. The man in charge of a prison is called the warden. —The Dynamics Glossary. Final approval 14/9/89
- War Department:** a former federal executive department organized in 1789 to administer the military establishment. In 1949, it was reconstituted as the Department of the Army, a division within the Department of Defense. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary
- War Department:** a former federal executive department organized in 1789 to administer the military establishment. In 1949, it was reconstituted as the Department of the Army, a division within the Department of Defense. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- War Department:** a former federal executive department organized in 1789 to administer the military establishment. In 1949, it was reconstituted as the Department of the Army, a division within the Department of Defense. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- wards:** divisions, floors or rooms of a hospital for a particular class or group of patients. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- ware:** (archaic) beware of, guard against; avoid, shun, keep clear of. The phrase "ware shoal" is nauticalÑa warning to beware of a shoal: a sand bar, etc., forming a shallow place that is a danger to navigation, especially one that can be seen when the water is low. This phrase is used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary
- ware:** (archaic) beware of, guard against; avoid, shun, keep clear of. The phrase "ware shoal" is nauticalÑa warning to beware of a shoal: a sand bar, etc., forming a shallow place that is a danger to navigation, especially one that can be seen when the water is low. This phrase is used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- ware:** (archaic) beware of, guard against; avoid, shun, keep clear of. The phrase "ware shoal" is nauticalÑa warning to beware of a shoal: a sand bar, etc., forming a shallow place that is a danger to navigation, especially one that can be seen when the water is low. This phrase is used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary
- war, last:** reference to World War II: the war (1939 - 1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the



- Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.). —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)
- warmongers:** people who advocate, endorse or try to precipitate war. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- Warm Springs:** a city in Georgia and the location of a health resort originally established for the treatment of infantile paralysis. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Warner Brothers:** a major US motion-picture studio, which finances, produces and distributes feature films. During the 1930s and 1940s the company kept its popularity through tough gangster films. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Warner Brothers:** a major US motion-picture studio, which finances, produces and distributes feature films. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Warner Brothers:** a major US motion-picture studio, which finances, produces and distributes feature films. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- War of 1812:** a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, 1812 - 1815, which arose from two main groups of causes: the attempts of the United States, as a poorly armed neutral, to maintain the freedom of the seas against British and French interference, and the desire of the West and South to seize a supposed opportunity for the conquest of Canada from Great Britain, and perhaps also of Florida from a British ally, Spain. To a degree the first group of causes served as an excuse for the second. —ESTO - Hold the Form of the Org, Part II Approved Glossary
- War of American Independence:** the American Revolution which was the war between Great Britain and its American colonies, 1775 - 83, by which the colonies won their independence. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90
- War Office:** the former department of the British government, presided over by the Secretary of State for War, which was charged with the entire administration of the Army. The British War Office was incorporated in 1964 into the Ministry of Defence, under the Secretary of State for Defence. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- warp:** a hypothetical eccentricity or discontinuity in the space-time continuum. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- warped:** bent or turned from the natural or true direction or course. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90
- warped:** turned from what is right, natural, etc.; distorted. —Narconon, Overcoming Ups and Downs Course Approved Glossary
- Warramunga:** an aboriginal tribe living in central Australia. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89
- warrant officer:** any one of various subordinate officers in the United States Navy, such as boatswain, carpenter, gunner, pay clerk or torpedoman. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), World Book Dictionary
- warrants:** serves as a justification or reasonable grounds for. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- war savings bond:** a kind of bond issued by the United States government. Through the sale of savings bonds, the federal government borrows billions of dollars in small amounts from many individuals. Savings

bonds were first issued in World Wars I and II to help meet costs of defense but the practice has continued ever since. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**wars of attrition:** wars fought by a gradual process of wearing down, especially so as to exhaust an opponent's energy or resources. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**war whoop:** any war cry; shout of battle. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**washboard:** a board or frame with a ridged surface of metal, glass, etc., used for scrubbing dirt out of clothes. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**wash, comes out in the:** is revealed; becomes known. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**washes (something) up:** nullifies or cancels (something). ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**washes up:** comes to a conclusion; ends or finishes. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**wash, fall out in the:** be revealed; become known. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**washing, taking in (one's) own:** only handling work made within (one's) own organization. —Games Congress GLs (Approved 13.8.92)

**washing, taking in our own:** only handling work made within the organization. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Washington:** abbreviated term for Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US.). —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**Washington:** abbreviated term for Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990

**Washington:** abbreviated term for Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Washington:** abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**Washington:** abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**Washington:** abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Washington:\*\*\*** George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**Washington:** reference to the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia). —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. It is also the location of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district

that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —HEV Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC: the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —NED Approved Glossary

**Washington:** short for Washington, DC, a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. It is also the location of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**Washington:** short for Washington DC. See **Washington, DC** in this glossary. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**Washington:** the Scientology organization located in the city of Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia), the capital of the United States. —OEC - The Lowest Levels App Mar 91

**Washington:** the Scientology organization located in the city of Washington, DC (District of Columbia), the capital of the United States. —FEBC - Welcome to the FEBC Approved Glossary

**Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary

**Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia

- is a federal territory of the US. —OT 6 - Rudiments, Valences  
Approved April 1991
- Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)
- Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —Promotion and Registration  
Approved 26.2.91
- Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology  
Approved 22.2.91
- Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —New Organizational Structure  
Approved 5.3.91
- Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App  
Mar 91
- Washington:** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved  
Glossary
- Washington:** Washington, DC, a city and the capital of the United States which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US.—Individuation Approved 26.2.91
- Washington:\*\*\*** (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —Academy Level 0 Glossary  
Approved 3-12-90
- Washington:** Washington, DC; the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary
- Washington congress:** a reference to the Clean Hands Congress, held in Washington, DC from 30 December 1961 through 1 January 1962, where L. Ron Hubbard gave nine lectures covering the technology of the Goals Problem Mass and its handling, valences, withholds, Sec Checks, havingness and rudiments. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved  
Glossary
- Washington, DC:** a city and the capital of the United States, located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- Washington, DC:** a city and the capital of the United States, located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

- Washington, DC:** a city and the capital of the United States which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the United States. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- Washington, DC:** a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —FEBC - The Org Off and His Resources, Part II Approved Glossary
- Washington, DC:** a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Washington, DC:** see **Washington** in this glossary. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Washington, DC:** the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- Washington, DC:** the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary
- Washington, DC:** the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary
- Washington, DC:** the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary
- Washington, DC:** the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Academy Level II Glossary
- Washington, DC:** the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)
- Washington, DC:** the capital of the United States, located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Scientology Organizations Approved 5.3.91
- Washington, DC:** \*\*\*Washington is the capital of the United States and is located in the **D**istrict of **C**olumbia. The District of Columbia is a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than

being a part of any of the states. —TR 7, Upper Indoc TRs Film Glossary - Approved 14-11-90

**Washington, DC:** Washington is the capital of the United States and is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Washington, DC:** Washington is the capital of the United States and is located in the **D**istrict of **C**olumbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**Washington, DC:** Washington is the capital of the United States and is located in the **D**istrict of **C**olumbia. The District of Columbia is a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —TR-7 Approved Film Glossary

**Washington, DC:\*\*\*** Washington is the capital of the United States and is located in the **D**istrict of **C**olumbia. The District of Columbia is a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. —TR7 Film Glossary (app. 15 Nov 1990)

**Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799) first president of the United States from 1789 - 1797. —OEC - Organization App Mar 91

**Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799) US general and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). According to a biographer, the young George Washington received a new hatchet and used it to chop down his father's prized cherry tree. His father demanded to know how the tree had fallen. George was tempted to deny his misdeed, but then, "looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, 'I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.'" —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799), US general and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). According to a biographer the young George Washington received a new hatchet and used it to chop down his father's prized cherry tree. His father demanded to know how the tree had fallen. George was tempted to deny his misdeed, but then, "looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, 'I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.'" —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —Academy Level III Glossary

**Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). His picture appears on the United States one dollar bill. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

- Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —NVRD Approved Glossary
- Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Washington, George:** (1732 - 1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolutionary War (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). He led the American forces during an important victory at Trenton, New Jersey in December 1776. Scouting reports told him that Hessian troops in Trenton were scattered and practically without defenses. Despite a bitter storm, Washington crossed the Delaware River north of Trenton on Christmas night. The Americans quickly penetrated the picket lines and advanced through the city, taking the Hessians almost completely by surprise in the early hours of December 26. The mercenaries resisted briefly then surrendered. The victory gave new life to the American cause and led to the eventual withdrawal of the British from New Jersey. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Washington, George:** George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Washington, George:** George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary
- Washington Monument:** the white marble obelisk (tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward its pyramidal top) in Washington, DC, in memory of George Washington (1732 - 1799), first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- Washington Monument:** the white marble obelisk (tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward its pyramidal top) in Washington, DC, in memory of George Washington (1732 - 1799), first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary
- Washington Monument:** the white marble obelisk (tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward its pyramidal top) in Washington, DC, in memory of George Washington (1732 - 1799), first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary
- Washington Monument:** the white marble obelisk (tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward its pyramidal top) in Washington, DC, in memory of George Washington (1732 - 1799), first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary



**Washington Monument:**\*\*\* the white marble obelisk (tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward its pyramidal top) in Washington, DC, in memory of George Washington (1732 - 1799), first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90

**Washington Monument:** white marble obelisk (tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward its pyramidal top) in Washington, DC, in memory of George Washington (1732 - 99), first president of the United States (1789 - 97). —Webster's New World Dictionary and Editor. (5th ACC Glossary Part 1) Final approval 2.12.89

**Washington Navy Yard:** a US naval shipyard (center for building and maintaining naval vessels) located in Washington, DC. See also Washington in this glossary. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Washington Post:** a large daily newspaper published in Washington, DC. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**Washington raid:** a raid conducted by the Food and Drug Administration against the Church in Washington DC in 1963. Federal marshals armed with a false warrant seized prayer books and instruments. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**Washington School of Freudian Appendectomies:** a made-up name for a school. See also Freudian in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary

**Washington University:** see George Washington University in this glossary. —The Dynamics of Life Film Glossary (Approved)

**wash (it) up:** be done with it; finish. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**wash, shake out in the:** a variation of come out in the wash, meaning have a good or satisfactory result; turn out eventually. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**wash up:** end, especially ignominiously. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**wash up: (figurative)** finish. —2D Tapes Glossary Final approval 22 Mar 90

**Was ist: (German)** a common way of saying "what is it?"; "what is up?" —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Wassermann:** a humorous reference to a diagnostic test for syphilis, named after its inventor, August von Wassermann (1866 - 1925), German physician and bacteriologist. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**waster:** person who wastes money; spendthrift. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**watch:** a period of time for watching or keeping guard. ÑIncreasing Efficiency Glossary. Final approval 18/11/89

**watch:** a portion of time during which a part of a ship's company is on duty. Also the part of a ship's company required to be on duty during a specific period. Every member of a ship's company has two general types of activities, one of these is as a member of watches, wherein he handles his duties of steering, lookout, engines, etc., including emergency drills. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**Watch and Ward Society of Boston:** a vigilance committee in the city of Boston. It was a stalwart defender of conventional morals, being strongly opposed to anything it considered obscene. Watch and ward

are terms formerly used to denote guard by night and by day respectively; from the 13th century practice where townships were made responsible for appointing watchmen. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**watch officers:** the officers in charge of the watch, namely the Officer of the Watch and the Conning Officer. See also **Officer of the Watch** and **Con** in this glossary. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**watch officers:** the officers in charge of the watch, namely the Officer of the Watch and the Conning Officer. The Officer of the Watch is the ship's officer responsible for keeping the ship running inside and outside. He sees that the course is followed and reliefs occur of the wheel, etc. The Conning Officer is the one who, in the absence of the Captain, controls the course and speed of the vessel and as the senior watch officer, is responsible for its safety. Con stands for and is short for control. Whoever is directing the steering of the ship, whether the Captain or the Conning Officer on duty, is said to be "at the con." —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**watch their step:** (informal) be very careful not to make a mistake, not to offend someone, etc. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91

**watchword:** a word or phrase expressive of a principle or rule of action; slogan. —Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program

**waterbuckbat:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**water cure:** a method of treatment that attempts to cure all diseases by the internal and external use of water. —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**water doors:** water-tight doors which are fitted between the lower compartments of the ship to allow each compartment to be isolated in the event of damage to the hull and water leaking in. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**water gun:** a toy pistol that shoots water in a stream. —NED Approved Glossary

**water gun:** a toy pistol that shoots water in a stream. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**watering station:** a station where a train stops to load up a steam locomotive with water so that it can continue to operate. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Waterloo:** a battle on 18 June 1815, near the town of Waterloo, in central Belgium, in which the British and the Prussians decisively defeated Napoleon and ended his power. —Dianetics 55! Glossary (app 9.7.90)

**Waterloo, Battle of:** a battle in Belgium in 1815 in which the British defeated the French under Napoleon Bonaparte. The battle was fought over three days (June 16th, 17th and 18th) and a rainstorm on the evening of the 17th created wet conditions of the already marshy ground which delayed the French attack. A cavalry commander in the French army ran his horsemen into a sunken road, losing them but allowing the infantry to then march across the top of it. Napoleon's troops were nevertheless defeated. Napoleon abdicated as emperor a few days later, and he was subsequently captured and sent into exile. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Waterloo, battle of:** a battle in Belgium in 1815 in which the British defeated the French under Napoleon Bonaparte. The battle was

fought over three days (June 16th, 17th and 18th). Napoleon abdicated as emperor a few days later, and he was subsequently captured and sent into exile. —Clearing Congress #3: The Freedoms of Clear Approved Glossary

**Waterloo Station:** a process where, in a populated area (park, railroad station, etc.), the auditor spots people and has the preclear tell him something he wouldn't mind not-knowing about these persons, or these persons not-knowing about him. The name of this process is derived from the name of a railroad station located in London, England, Waterloo Station. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Waterloo Station:** a Scientology process done in a populated area (park, railroad station, etc.), in which the auditor spots people and has the preclear tell him something he wouldn't mind not-knowing about these persons, or these persons not-knowing about him. The name of this process is derived from the name of a railroad station located in London, England, Waterloo Station. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**watermelon pickles:** citron melon (a round, hard-fleshed watermelon) that is used only candied or preserved (pickled). —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**water under the dam, over the bridge:** something that happened in the past and cannot be changed. A variation of water over the dam, under the bridge. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 8 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he

had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —Academy Level III Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he

- had solved a complex crime or mystery. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade
- Watson:** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —NED Approved Glossary
- Watson:\*\*\*** Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase “Elementary, my dear Watson” is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- watt:** a unit of electrical power. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- watt:** a unit of electrical power. Named after James Watt (1736 - 1819), Scottish engineer and inventor. —HEV Approved Glossary
- Watt:** James Watt (1736 - 1819), Scottish engineer and inventor; invented the modern version of the steam engine. The watt, a unit of electrical power, was named after him. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary
- Watt, James:** (1736 - 1819) Scottish engineer and inventor; invented the modern version of the steam engine. The watt, a unit of electrical power, was named after him. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- Watt, James:** (1736 - 1819) Scottish engineer and inventor; invented the modern version of the steam engine. The watt, a unit of electrical power, was named after him. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Watt, James:** (1736 - 1819) Scottish engineer and inventor; invented the modern version of the steam engine.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- Watt, James:\*\*\*** (1736 - 1819) Scottish engineer and inventor; invented the modern version of the steam engine. —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- watts:** units of electrical power. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90
- wavelength:** (colloquial) a way of thinking, understanding, etc. —Academy Level II Glossary
- wavelength:** (physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave. (ILLO) —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- wavelength:** (physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave. —Genus of Dianetics and Scientology Approved 22.2.91
- wavelength:** (physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary
- wavelength:\*\*\*** (physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave. (add illustration of wavelength from Scientology 8-80) —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- wavelength:** the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series. —Scientology 0-8 Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**wavelength:** the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. [ILLO] —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. [ILLO] —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. [illo] —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. [ILLO] —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. [ILLO] —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. [ILLO] —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. [ILLUSTRATION] —HEV Approved Glossary

**wavelength:** the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**wavering:** showing doubt or being uncertain. —Narconon, Changing Conditions in Life Glossary

**Wavy Navy:** popular name for the former Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, whose officers wore gold distinction lace made in wavy lines instead of straight, as worn on the sleeves of regular officers belonging to the "Straight Navy." —The Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89

**wax:** grow bigger or greater; increase. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**wax:\*\*\*** grow or become. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**wax:** grow or become. —Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary

**wax indentations:** the notches or grooves in a phonograph record (from the wax cylinders formerly used for recording sound). —The Evolution of a Science Glossary Final Approval early March 1990

**wax, the whole ball of:** (slang) the totality; everything; the whole thing. —Academy Level II Glossary

**way back when:** a long time ago. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**way back when:** a long time ago. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**way, in a bad: (informal)** in trouble or likely to have trouble. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Wayne, John:** (1907 - 1979) one of the best known and most successful US motion-picture actors of the twentieth century who often played "tough guys," particularly soldiers and cowboys. He appeared in over 125 films. —SHSBC Binder 25 Approved Glossary

**ways:** (colloquial) distance. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**ways: (nautical)** the timbered structure on which a ship is built and from which it slides when launched. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

- way-stop:** an intermediate stopping place on a journey. —Academy Level III Glossary
- way-stop:** a stop between main stations in the course of a journey. Used figuratively. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- Way To Happiness, The:** a non-religious moral code written by L. Ron Hubbard, which, when adhered to by the world at large, will revert the continuous degradation of the current civilization. —OEC - Ron's Journal 38 App Mar 91
- wazir, grand:** (Arabic) the chief minister or administrator of a Muslim ruler, especially of the Sultan of Turkey. Wazir literally means "bearer of burdens." —SHSBC Binder 26 Approved Glossary
- wazzergoo:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- WC: water closet:** a room containing a toilet and also hand basin, shower or tub; bathroom. —Cleaning Course Glossary (Approved August 1990)
- WDC:** abbreviation for Watchdog Committee, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Church. It is an inspection and police organization which inspects the actual management units of the Church and sees that they are established and functioning. It is responsible for forming up management units where they do not exist or re-forming them where they may be ineffective. —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- wear and tear:** damage or deterioration resulting from ordinary use; normal depreciation. —Class VIII #13, Approved November 1990
- Weather Bureau:** the former name of the US National Weather Service, responsible for the preparation of weather maps and weather forecasts. The National Weather Service issues official warnings of natural disasters, such as floods and hurricanes and supplies special information for weather-sensitive activities, such as boating, flying and farming. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- weathercock:** a device to show which way the wind is blowing, especially one in the shape of a rooster. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- weathercock:** a person that is changeable or inconstant, especially one who veers easily to conform to the prescribed attitudes or popular beliefs of the moment. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)
- weather-vaning:** acting like a person or thing that is changeable or inconstant, especially one who veers easily to conform to the prescribed attitudes or popular beliefs of the moment. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- West:** to the western region of the United States, especially during the frontier period of the nineteenth century. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- West Point:** a military reservation in southeastern New York: site of the US Military Academy. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- whatcha: (informal)** what are you. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)
- Wheaties:** brand name of an American breakfast cereal which calls itself "The Breakfast of Champions" and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**wheels, off the:** out of proper or normal condition; out of control; haywire.  
A variation of off the rails. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)

**White House:** a white mansion in Washington, DC which is the official residence of the president of the United States and location of the executive branch of the US government. At the time of this lecture, Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969) was the US president and lived in the White House. He had graduated from West Point in 1915 and enjoyed playing golf. —Conquest of Chaos Approved Glossary (8.7.92)



- 0-0:** short for Routine 0-0, a basic auditing routine used on Level 0. At the time of this lecture the commands were "What are you willing to talk to me about?" Pc answers. "What would you like to tell me about that?" —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- 007ish:** like or in the manner of 007, code name of British secret agent James Bond, the larger-than-life character in a series of suspense novels by British author Ian Fleming (1908 - 1964). —Mission School 3rd Class Approved Glossary
- X9:** a made-up name for a continent on a planet. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- X970:** a made-up term for a scientific measurement of some kind. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary
- Xeroxes: (trademark)** devices for copying graphic or printed material; also called photocopiers. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary
- Xerxes:** a made-up name for a planet. —NED Approved Glossary
- Xerxes:** a made-up name for a planet. Xerxes (519? - 465?b.c.) was a king of Persia (486? - 465?b.c.). —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary
- Xerxes:** a made-up name for a planet. Xerxes (519? - 465?b.c.) was a king of Persia (486? - 465?b.c.). —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary
- X-nu:** a made-up name for a planet. —Academy Level IV Glossary
- x-ray:** a form of radiation similar to light but of a shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids; used in medicine for study, diagnosis and treatment of certain organic disorders, especially of internal structures of the body. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- x-ray:** a form of radiation similar to light but of a shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids; used in medicine for study, diagnosis and treatment of certain organic disorders, especially of internal structures of the body. —LCDH Approved Glossary
- x-ray:** a form of radiation similar to light but of a shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids; used in medicine for study, diagnosis and treatment of certain organic disorders, especially of internal structures of the body. —Games Congress Gls (Approved 13.8.92)
- X-rays:** a form of radiation similar to light but of a shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids; used in medicine for study, diagnosis and treatment of certain organic disorders, especially of internal structures of the body. —All About Radiation Glossary. Final approval 27.9.89
- X-rays:** a form of radiation similar to light but of a shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids; used in medicine for study, diagnosis and treatment of certain organic disorders, especially of internal structures of the body. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Auditor Administration (7 April 1972)
- X Unit:** a division of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (at the time of the lecture), which included the theory and practical of Routine 2-12 (a process used in clearing) and auditing on rudiments and havingness. See also **Clear** in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91
- X Unit:** a division of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (at the time of this lecture), which included the theory and practical of Routine 2-12 (a process used in clearing) and auditing on rudiments and havingness. —NED Approved Glossary

**ya: (dialect)** you. —OEC - The Five Conditions App Mar 91

**ya: (dialect)** you. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**yacht:** a sailboat for pleasure trips or racing. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**yachting:** the action, sport, or recreation of sailing or cruising in a yacht. A yacht is a small ship made for pleasure cruises or racing. ÑWebster's New World Dictionary (Scientology and Ability Glossary) Final approval 18/9/89

**Yahweh:** God: a form of the Hebrew name in the Old Testament. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Yahweh:** God: a form of the Hebrew name in the Old Testament. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**yah-yah:** slang term for bickering. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Yajur-Veda:** one of the books of the Veda containing a collection of sacrificial formulas. See also **Veda** in this glossary. —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)

**yak:** a made-up name for a drink. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**yak: (slang)** idle talk or chatter. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**yak: (slang)** idle talk or chatter. —Academy Level II Glossary

**yak: (slang)** idle talk or chatter. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**yak: (slang)** idle talk or chatter. —HEV Approved Glossary

**yak: (slang)** idle talk or chatter. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**yak: (slang)** talk much or idly; chatter. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**Yakbung:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Yakbung Crossroads:** a made-up name for a location. —NED Approved Glossary

**yakety-yak: (slang)** idle talk or chatter. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Yakville:** a made-up name for a place. From yak, idle talk or chatter. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**yak-yakking: (slang)** talking idly or chattering. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**Yale:** a university in New Haven, Connecticut. Founded in 1701, it is the third oldest institute of higher learning in the United States. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Yale:** a university in New Haven, Connecticut. Founded in 1701, it is the third oldest institute of higher learning in the United States. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Yale:** Yale University, one of the older and very large universities in the US; located in New Haven, Connecticut. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**yalla:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**yam:** a sweet potato; a tropical vine with purplish flowers and a thick orange or yellow root used as a vegetable. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**yamism, candied:** a humorously coined term from candied yams, yams cooked in sugar and -ism, a suffix meaning the doctrine, school or theory of. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**yammer:** howl; yell. —Academy Level III Glossary

**yammer:** wail or grumble. —Org Board and Livingness Approved 25.2.91

- yammer:** wail or grumble. —Org Board and Livingness Glossary (approved 7-8-90)
- yammerings:**\*\*\* (colloquial) wailings or grumblings. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- yamperes:** a made-up name for a measurement of electric current. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- yang:** in Chinese philosophy, the active, positive, masculine force or principle in the universe; it is always both contrasted with and complementary to the yin. See also **yin** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)
- yank:** (colloquial) a sudden, strong pull; jerk. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary
- yank:** (colloquial) a sudden, strong pull; jerk. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Yank:** (informal) short for Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States, especially a soldier in World Wars I and II. See also **World War I** and **war, last** in this glossary. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)
- Yank:** (informal) short for Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)
- Yank: (informal)** Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States. ÑThe Power of Choice and Self-Determinism Glossary. Final approval 17/9/89
- yanked:** (colloquial) jerked. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- yanked: (colloquial)** jerked. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- yanked:** (colloquial) pulled; jerked. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary
- Yankee Doodle:**\*\*\* an early American song with several versions of humorous verses, popular during the Revolutionary War. See also **Revolutionary War** in this glossary. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990
- Yankee Doodle:** a person in a popular American song by the same name, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch, and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced Yankee. Doodle meant "simpleton" in seventeenth-century English. The song was first sung during the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1781) by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees). The first verse is: / "Yankee Doodle went to town a-riding on a pony, / Stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni." —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary
- Yankee Doodle:** a popular American song, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch, and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced Yankee. Doodle meant "simpleton" in seventeenth-century English. First sung during the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1781) by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees). In the lecture it is given as an example of a simple song to play on the piano. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990
- "Yankee Doodle":** a popular American song, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced "Yankee" and is most likely the origin of the term Yankee. Doodle meant "simpleton" in

seventeenth-century English. First sung during the Revolutionary War by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees), the song was soon adopted by American troops themselves. Since then, the song has been considered an expression of American patriotism. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**"Yankee Doodle":** a popular American song, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced "Yankee" and is most likely the origin of the term Yankee. Doodle meant "simpleton" in seventeenth-century English. First sung during the Revolutionary War by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees), the song was soon adopted by American troops themselves. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**"Yankee Doodle":** a popular American song, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced "Yankee" and is most likely the origin of the term Yankee. Doodle meant "simpleton" in seventeenth-century English. First sung during the Revolutionary War by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees), the song was soon adopted by American troops themselves. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**"Yankee Doodle":** a popular American song dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch, and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced Yankee. Doodle meant "simpleton" in seventeenth-century English. The song was first sung during the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1781) by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees). The first verse is:/"Yankee Doodle went to town a-riding on a pony,/Stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

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**"Yankee Doodle":** a popular American song, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch, and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced Yankee. Doodle meant "simpleton" in seventeenth-century English. The song was first sung during the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1781) by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees). The first verse is:/"Yankee Doodle went to town a-riding on a pony,/Stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni." —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Yankees:** natives of any of the northern states of the United States of America. —OEC - Government and Organization App Mar 91

**Yankeewitz, Doc:** a made-up name of a psychiatrist. —SHSBC Binder 3  
Approved Glossary

**“Yanks are coming, The”:** line from the refrain of the song “Over There” by George M. Cohan (1878 - 1942), American actor, song writer, playwright and producer. The song is about the American troops sent to Europe to fight in World War I. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**yap:** (colloquial) noisy, stupid talk. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**yap:** (slang) a crude, noisy or contemptible person. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**yap:** (slang) chatter; complain. —Academy Level III Glossary

**yap: (slang)** make noisy, stupid talk. —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part II Approved Glossary

**yap:** (slang) make noisy, stupid talk; jabber. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**yap:\*\*\*** (slang) noisy, stupid talk. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)

**yap:** (slang) noisy, stupid talk. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**yap:\*\*\*** (slang) noisy, stupid talk. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**yap:** (slang) noisy, stupid talk. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**yap, open one's:** (slang) open one's mouth (yap), especially to speak; speak up; say something. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**yapped: (slang)** made noisy, stupid talk. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**yapping:** (slang) chattering or talking idly. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**yapping:** (slang) noisily and foolishly talking. —OT 6 - Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

**yapping: (slang)** talking noisily, stupidly. —Academy Level II Glossary

**yappity-yap:** an imitation of talking. —Perception of Truth Approved Glossary (9 June 92)

**yappity-yappity-yap:** an imitation of talking. —HDA Tapes (Oakland Lectures) Approved Glossary (16.4.92)

**yappity-yoppity-bow:** a made-up term. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**yappy: (slang)** noisily and stupidly talkative. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Yapwalla, Professor:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**yap-yap:** make noisy and stupid talk; jabber. —PDC Volume 7 Approved Glossary

**yap-yap:** noisy and stupid talk; jabber. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**yap-yap:** (slang) noisy, stupid talk. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**yard:** abbreviation for dockyard, the place for building and repairing ships. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**yardarm:** the outer portion of a yard. A yard is a large wooden or metal rod crossing the masts of a ship horizontally or diagonally, from which a sail is set. The yardarms are the end sections of the yard on either side of the ship. —How To Live Though an Executive. Final approval 31.10.89

**yardarm:** the outer portion of a yard. A yard is a large wooden or metal rod crossing the masts of a ship horizontally or diagonally, from which a

sail is set. The yardarms are the end sections of the yard on either side of the ship. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**yard, by the:** in great numbers. A variation of the phrase by the dozen. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**yard, by the:** in great numbers; very many at one time. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**yardstick:** a measuring stick one yard (3 feet or 36 inches) long. Also means any standard used in judging, comparing, etc. —Science of Survival Glossary (app 11.7.90)

**yardstick:** standard of measurement or judgment. —Narconon, Personal Values and Integrity Glossary

**yardsticks:** standards of measurement or judgment. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**yardsticks:** standards of measurement or judgment. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**yarning:** (informal) telling tales, especially long stories of adventure or incredible happenings. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**yarn, spin (one) a fancy:** (informal) tell (one) stories. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**years:** humorous pronunciation of years. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**Yashimat:** reference to the Yashicamat, a camera made by the Japanese photographic equipment manufacturer, Yashica. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**yattapin:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**yay:** (slang) this; frequently accompanied by a gesture indicating the size intended. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ye:** (archaic) you. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**ye:** (archaic) you. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**ye:** (archaic) you. —Academy Level II Glossary

**ye:** (archaic) you. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ye:** (archaic) you. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**ye:** (archaic) you. —State of Man Congress Approved GIs (14.5.92)

**yea:** indeed; truly. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**Yea-and-Nay:** nickname for King Richard I of England (1157 - 1199): given this nickname due to his showing little care about and making little contribution to the actual ruling of England during his reign. He was also known as Richard the Lion-Hearted and was a famed warrior in the Crusades. See also **Crusades** in this glossary. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Yea-and-Nay:** nickname for King Richard I of England (1157 - 1199). He was given this nickname due to his showing little care about and making little contribution to the actual ruling of England during his reign. He was also known as Richard the Lion-Hearted, as he spent much of his reign fighting in the Crusades. Plantagenet was the family name of the royal house that Richard belonged to. See also **Plantagenet** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**yearn:** feel a strong desire or longing; desire earnestly. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**years:** has an earnest or strong desire; longs. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90

**yearns:\*\*\*** has an earnest or strong desire; longs. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**Year of the Fox:** a humorous reference to the Chinese practice of naming a year after an animal. The years are arranged in major cycles of 60 years with each successive year named after one of 12 animals. These 12-year cycles are continuously repeated. —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**yeast:** the substance that causes dough for most kinds of bread to rise and that causes beer to ferment. Yeast consists of very small, single-celled plants that grow quickly in a liquid containing sugar. —New Slant on Life Glossary Final approval 28.1.90

**yeep:** a coined word meaning "mouth." —SHSBC Binder 20 Approved Glossary

**yeep:** a coined word meaning mouth. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**yeep:** a coined word meaning mouth. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**yellow:** (colloquial) cowardly. —NED Approved Glossary

**yellow:** (colloquial) cowardly. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Yellow Cab:** a common name for a taxicab company in the United States or one of its taxis. The cars are painted yellow. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**yellow dog:** (slang) an inferior or worthless person or thing. —Academy Level III Glossary

**yellow fever:** a tropical disease caused by a virus carried to man by the bite of the yellow-fever mosquito, and marked by fever, yellowing of the skin, vomiting, etc. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**yellow fever:** a tropical disease caused by a virus carried to man by the bite of the yellow-fever mosquito, and marked by fever, yellowing of the skin, vomiting, etc. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**yellow filter:** a transparent yellow sheet of colored glass or gelatin placed in front of or behind the lens of a camera to control the transmission of specific light waves of the color spectrum. It will darken the sky and highlight clouds in black-and-white film. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**Yellow Pages:** the section or volume of a telephone directory, usually printed on yellow paper, containing classified listings of subscribers according to business, profession, etc. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**Yellowstone Park:** short for Yellowstone National Park, over 3,000 square miles of parkland in the western United States containing geysers, hot springs, lakes and waterfalls, etc. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Yellowstone Park:** short for Yellowstone National Park, over 3,000 square miles of parkland in the western United States containing geysers, hot springs, lakes and waterfalls, etc. —OEC - Awareness Levels App Mar 91

**yen:** the monetary unit of Japan. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary

**yeoman:** a communicator (one who keeps communication lines moving or controlled for an executive). —ESTO - Estos Instant Hat, Part I Approved Glossary

**yeoman:** a communicator (one who keeps communication lines moving or controlled for an executive). —ESTO - Revision of the Product - Org System, Part I Approved Glossary

**yeoman:** (US Navy) an enlisted person whose duties are chiefly clerical. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**yep:** (informal) yes. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**yep:** (slang) yes; an affirmative reply. —Academy Level II Glossary

**yep:** (slang) yes; an affirmative reply. —LCDH Approved Glossary

**yep:** (slang) yes; an affirmative reply. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**yep:** (slang) yes; an affirmative reply. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**yep:** (slang) yes; an affirmative reply. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**yessum:** (dialect) a contraction of yes, ma'am, a polite form of assent usually addressed to a woman. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**yesteryear:** time past, especially as thought of nostalgically. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary

**yet:\*\*** for all that; nevertheless; but. —The Basic Study Manual Glossary Approved Oct. 90

**ye've:** (dialectic) you've. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**yickety-yak:** a coined word meaning incessant idle or gossipy talk. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**yickety-yaketing:** a coined expression meaning "talking, especially idle or empty chatter; mere babbling." —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**yickle-yackle:** a coined word denoting talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**yickle-yackle:** a coined word denoting talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**yickle-yackle:** a coined word denoting talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**yickle-yackle:** a coined word denoting talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**yickle-yackle:** a coined word meaning talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**yickle-yackle:** (slang) talk, especially idle or empty chatter; mere babbling. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 25.2.91

**yickle-yackle:** (slang) talk, especially idle or empty chatter; mere babbling. —Project Third Dynamic Approved 21.2.91

**yick-yack:** a coined word meaning talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble. —Melbourne Congress Approved Glossary (2.4.92)

**yin:** in Chinese philosophy, the passive, negative, feminine force or principle in the universe; it is always both contrasted with and complementary to the yang. See also **yang** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**yip:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 19 Approved Glossary

**yip:** (colloquial) a short, high-pitched cry as from a dog; a shout, an exclamation, a complaint. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary



**yip:** (colloquial) a yelp or bark. Used as a nonsense term in this lecture. —How to Manage a Course Approved 6.3.91

**yip and yap:** (colloquial) yelp or bark. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**yip and yap:** noisy and stupid talk; jabber. —NVRD Approved Glossary

**yippety-yaps:** (slang) a coined term meaning shrill, noisy or foolish talk. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**yippies:** (slang) any of a group of young people in the US loosely organized in 1968 as self-styled radical activists. —FEBC - PR Becomes a Subject Approved Glossary

**yipple-yapple:** a coined word meaning talk, especially idly, naggingly or in an insistent and annoying way. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**yips:** (slang) stupid, incompetent or undesirable people. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics and Word Clearing (7 April 1972)

**yipsnoo:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 28 Approved Glossary

**yip-yap:** a coined word from yip and yap, noisy and stupid talk; jabber. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**yip-yap:** a coined word from yip and yap, noisy and stupid talk; jabber. See also yip in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**yip-yap:** a coined word from yip and yap, noisy and stupid talk; jabber. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**Yipyap:** a made-up name for a country. —Welcome to the SO Glossary Final approval 2-Mar-90

**yip-yap:** idle talk or chatter.

**yip-yap:** short, high-pitched crying as from a dog; shouting, complaining, chattering. —Academy Level II Glossary

**yip-yap:** short, high-pitched crying as from a dog; shouting, complaining, chattering. —OEC - Organization and Ethics App Mar 91

**YMCA:** abbreviation for Young Men's Christian Association; a world-wide organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men. It was founded in London in 1844 by George Williams. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary

**YMCA:** abbreviation for Young Men's Christian Association; a world-wide organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men. It was founded in London in 1844 by George Williams. —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**YMCA:** abbreviation for Young Men's Christian Association; a world-wide organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men. It was founded in London in 1844 by George Williams. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**YMCA:** abbreviation for Young Men's Christian Association; a world-wide organization for promoting the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men. It was founded in London in 1844 by George Williams. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**YMS:** (US Navy) a designation for an auxiliary motor minesweeper, a vessel used by the US Navy to remove or destroy mines (explosive devices floating on or moored beneath the surface of the water, used for blowing up enemy ships that strike them or pass close by them). —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**yo:** an exclamation of incitement, warning, etc. —Academy Level III Glossary

- yo:** an exclamation to get someone's attention. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary
- yo':** (southern US dialect) your. —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- yodeldeehoo:** call or shout in a fashion similar to yodeling: singing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, in the manner of mountaineers in Switzerland and Tyrol (a mountainous region in west Austria and northern Italy). —SHSBC Binder 13 Approved Glossary
- yodeldeehoo:** call or shout in a fashion similar to yodeling (singing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, in the manner of mountaineers in Switzerland and Tyrol [a mountainous region in west Austria and northern Italy]).—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90
- yodeldeehoo:\*\*\*** call or shout in a fashion similar to yodeling (singing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, in the manner of mountaineers in Switzerland and Tyrol [a mountainous region in west Austria and northern Italy]). —Academy Level 0 Glossary Approved 3-12-90
- yoga:** a system of Hindu religious philosophy that requires intense mental and physical discipline as a means of attaining union with the universal spirit. —Ability Congress Approved Glossary
- yoga:** a system of Hindu religious philosophy that requires intense mental and physical discipline as a means of attaining union with the universal spirit. —Clearing Congress Film #4: Prerequisites to Learning Approved Glossary
- yogi:** a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). —PDC 2 Approved Glossary
- yogi:** a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). See also Hindu in this glossary. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary
- yogi:** a system of Hindu religious philosophy that requires intense mental and physical discipline as a means of attaining union with the universal spirit. —FEBC - How to Post an Org Approved Glossary
- yogi:** literally, a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). In this instance the word is used humorously in reference to the study of the subject, not the person who studies it. He just got a letter from Yongo-Bongo and Yongo-Bongo, he said "When I was studying yogi, I found out that the preclear sits in an ibis position." —Class VIII #5, Approved November 1990
- yogi:** literally, a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). In this instance the word is used humorously in reference to the study of the subject, not the person who studies it. —Clearing Congress Film #2 Approved Glossary
- yogi:** literally, a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). In this instance the word is used humorously in reference to the study of the subject, not the person who studies it. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)
- yogi:** literally, a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). In this instance the word is used

- humorously in reference to the study of the subject, not the person who studies it. —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)
- yogism:** the doctrine or practice of those who follow yoga, a system of Hindu religious philosophy that requires intense mental and physical discipline as a means of attaining union with the universal spirit. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- yo-heave:** a forceful pull. From yo-heave-ho, a chant formerly used by sailors while pulling or lifting together in rhythm. —Class VIII #18, Approved November 1990
- yo heave, gave (someone or something) the:** got rid of (someone or something). A variation of give the (old) heave-ho (from the 16th century sailors' cry of heave and ho when hauling). —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary
- yo heave, gave (someone or something) the:** got rid of (someone or something). A variation of give the (old) heave-ho (from the 16th century sailors' cry of heave and ho when hauling). —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary
- yo heave, give (someone or something) a:** get rid of (someone or something). A variation of give the (old) heave-ho (from the 16th century sailors' cry of heave and ho when hauling). —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary
- yoke:** any mark or symbol of bondage or servitude. —Freedom Congress Glossary, Sept 90
- yoke:** rule; dominion. —Intro to Scn Ethics Glossary (app. 14.7.90)
- yokels:** persons living in a rural area; rustics; country bumpkins. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- yombosis of the thrumbussis:** a made-up name for a disease. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary
- yombosis of the thrumbussis:** a made-up name for a disease. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary
- yombosis of the thrumbussis:** a made-up name for an illness.
- yonder, far blue:** the far and trackless distance. Taken from a song of the United States Army Air Corps, "Off we go into the wild blue yonder, climbing high into the sun." —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Illness Breakthrough (7 April 1972)
- yonder, wild blue:** the far and trackless distance. Taken from a song of the United States Army Air Corps, "Off we go into the wild blue yonder, climbing high into the sun." Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary
- yonder, wild blue:** the far and trackless distance. Taken from a song of the United States Army Air Corps, "Off we go into the wild blue yonder, climbing high into the sun." Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary
- Yorick:** the deceased jester of the murdered king of Denmark in the play Hamlet by William Shakespeare. The line "Alas, poor Yorick" is addressed to Yorick's skull in the play. See also **Shakespeare** in this glossary. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary
- Yoruba:** a member of numerous west African coastal people. —Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Yosemite:** short for Yosemite National Park, a park in California which is noted for its steep-walled valley and its high waterfalls. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**you just pays your money and takes your chance:** (colloquial) what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. / You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just as you pleases." —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**you just pays your money, and takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. / You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just as you pleases." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Young, Rodger:** a young American war hero portrayed in a song by Roger Loesser (1910 - 1969), first introduced in 1945. The song was written at the request of the infantry to glorify that service. Rodger was a twenty-five year old soldier in the Solomon Islands who sacrificed his life to save his comrades during an attack on some Japanese soldiers. —HEV Approved Glossary

**young'un:** slang for "young one" or child. —The Problems of Work Glossary  
Final approval 12.3.90

**young'uns:** (slang) "young ones" or children. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**you pays your money and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. Variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls:

**you pays your money and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. / You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just as you pleases." —NVRD Approved Glossary

**you pays your money, and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please

my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. /  
You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just  
as you pleases." —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**you pays your money, and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will  
happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you  
pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when  
faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives,  
one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme  
used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please  
my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. /  
You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just  
as you pleases. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**you pays your money, and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will  
happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you  
pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when  
faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives,  
one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme  
used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please  
my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. /  
You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just  
as you pleases." —SHSBC Binder 11 Approved Glossary

**you pays your money, and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will  
happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you  
pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when  
faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives,  
one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme  
used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please  
my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. /  
You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just  
as you pleases." —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**you pays your money, and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will  
happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you  
pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when  
faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives,  
one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme  
used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please  
my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. /  
You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just  
as you pleases." —SHSBC Binder 27 Approved Glossary

**you pays your money and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will  
happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you  
pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when  
faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives,  
one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme  
used by English traders with market stalls:/"Whatever you please my  
little dears:/You pays your money and you takes your choice./You  
pays your money and what you sees is/A cow or a donkey just as you  
pleases." —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**you pays your money and you takes your chance: (colloquial)** what will  
happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you  
pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when  
faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives,

one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls:/"Whatever you please my little dears:/You pays your money and you takes your choice./You pays your money and what you sees is/A cow or a donkey just as you pleases." —3rd South African published appr gls (14.4.92)

**yours is not to question why:** reference to lines from The Charge of the Light Brigade, a poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809 - 1892) that celebrates the heroism of a British cavalry brigade in its doomed assault on much larger forces: / "Theirs not to reason why, / Theirs but to do and die." —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**yous:** (dialect) you are. —Academy Level II Glossary

**youse:** (nonstandard) you. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**youse:** (nonstandard) you. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**youse:** (nonstandard) you. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**you takes your money and pays your chance: (colloquial)** what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A humorous variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls: / "Whatever you please my little dears: / You pays your money and you takes your choice. / You pays your money and what you sees is / A cow or a donkey just as you pleases." —SHSBC Binder 22 Approved Glossary

**you-uns:** (dialect) used in place of you. —SHSBC Binder 12 Approved Glossary

**you-uns:** (dialect) you. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**you-uns:** (dialect) you. —SHSBC Binder 15 Approved Glossary

**you-uns:** (dialect) you. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**you-uns:** (dialect) you. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**yo-yo:** (colloquial) move up and down; fluctuate; vary. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**yo-yo:** (informal) move up and down or back and forth; fluctuate or vacillate. —SHSBC Binder 10 Approved Glossary

**yo-yo:** (informal) the action of going back and forth, as if attached to a string. A yo-yo is a spoollike toy that is spun out and reeled in by an attached string that loops around a person's finger. —3rd South African unpublished Appr GLS (19.3.92)

**yo-yo:** moving up and down or back and forth; fluctuating; vacillating. —5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Random House Dictionary Second Edition

**yuckgalla:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Yuk-zuk:** a made-up name for a planet. —NED Approved Glossary

**Yuk-zuk:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**yumbussis:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**yumperjump:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**yumpf-de-yumpf:** a coined term for an unspecified number. Nineteen yumpf-de-yumpf denotes an unnamed year in the 1900s. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Yumphgallah, Professor:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**Yumphgutta, Professor:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**yumping:** humorous pronunciation of jumping. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**Y Unit:** a division of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (at the time of the lecture), which included the theory and practical of finding goals and clearing. See also **goal** and **Clear** in this glossary. —Your Scientology Organizations Approved 4.3.91

**yupwell:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**Zack:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**zag:** move in one direction. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**zagged:** (informal) moved on the second turn of a zigzag. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **zigged** in this glossary. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**zagged:** moved in one direction. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**zagging:** moving in one direction. Used figuratively in this lecture. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**Zamba, Dr.:** a made-up name for a doctor. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Zambezi Falls:** waterfalls on the Zambezi River, located between Northern and Southern Rhodesia, South Africa. The river falls abruptly into a vertical fissure 400 feet deep, 1 mile long and 200 feet wide causing high spray-clouds and a terrific roar. Also called Victoria Falls. Used figuratively in the lecture. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**Zanzibar:** a region consisting chiefly of two islands off the southeast coast of Africa; under British rule from 1890 until 1963, when it became an independent nation. In 1964 Zanzibar merged with the mainland country of Tanganyika to form the nation of Tanzania.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Zanzibar:** a region consisting chiefly of two islands off the southeast coast of Africa; under British rule from 1890 until 1963, when it became an independent nation. In 1964 Zanzibar merged with the mainland country of Tanganyika to form the nation of Tanzania. —PTS-SP Approved Glossary

**zap:** (slang) a move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., done with sudden speed and force. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**zap:** (slang) a strike, smash, defeat, etc., done with sudden speed and force. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**zap:** (slang) characterized by movement or a striking, smashing, etc. with sudden speed and force. —9th ACC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**zap:** (slang) move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., with sudden speed and force. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary

**zap:** (slang) move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., with sudden speed and force. —PDC 2 Approved Glossary

**zap:** (slang) move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., with sudden speed and force. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**zap:** (slang) move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., with sudden speed and force. —PDC Volume 5 Approved Glossary

**zap:** (slang) move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., with sudden speed and force. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**zap gun:** (slang) a ray gun or the like. —HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**zap gun:** (slang) a ray gun or the like. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**zap gun:** (slang) a ray gun or the like. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**zapped:** (slang) struck, stunned, smashed, defeated, etc., with sudden speed and force. —9th ACC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**Zarathustra:** a humorous reference to Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher who wrote Thus Spake Zarathustra, a philosophical narrative in which the ancient Persian philosopher Zarathustra is used as a mouthpiece for the author's views. The work is written in quasi-biblical style, and develops Nietzsche's doctrine of the superman. See also **Nietzsche** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 7 Approved Glossary

**Zarathustra:** sixth century b.c., Persian religious teacher. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990

**Zazu:** a made-up name for a princess. —SHSBC Binder 24 Approved Glossary

**zealot:** an excessively zealous person; fanatic. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**zealot:** a person who is ardently devoted to a purpose, especially to an extreme or excessive degree; fanatic. —The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90

**zealots:** people who show very great enthusiasm for something, as in working for a cause, especially those with too much devotion; fanatics. —Narconon, Way to Happiness Course Approved Glossary

**Zec:** a made-up name of a location. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**Zec:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Zed:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Zed:** (British) the letter z. —PDC Volume 1 Approved Glossary

**Zed Unit:** a division of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (at the time of the lecture) with theory covering additional clearing data, form of the course and Scientology plans. —Academy Level IV Glossary

**ze grande:** a humorous imitation of the French pronunciation of "the grand." —SHSBC Binder 21 Approved Glossary

**Zen Buddhism:** a Buddhist sect in Japan. It originated in India and differed from most schools of Buddhism in disregarding the sacred books and in emphasizing self-knowledge and introspection (examination of one's own thoughts and feelings). Zen teachers will sometimes resort to a sort of "shock therapy" where they strike a pupil to startle him into understanding. See also **Buddhism** in this glossary. —Future Org Trends Approved 4.3.91

**Zen Buddhism:** a particular movement of Buddhism, introduced into China in the 6th century a.d. and into Japan in the 12th century, that emphasizes enlightenment by means of meditation and direct, intuitive insights. Zen Buddhists say that one finds truth in experience, not in thinking about it or listening to someone talk



- about experience. To understand the meaning of life, one must live, not make up theories about it. —SHSBC Binder 17 Approved Glossary
- Zen Buddhism:** a particular movement of Buddhism, introduced into China in the 6th century a.d. and into Japan in the 12th century, that emphasizes enlightenment by means of meditation and direct, intuitive insights. Zen Buddhists say that one finds truth in experience, not in thinking about it or listening to someone talk about experience. To understand the meaning of life, one must live, not make up theories about it. —SHSBC Binder 18 Approved Glossary
- Zen Buddhism:** Buddhist sect in Japan. It originated in India and differed from most schools of Buddhism in disregarding the sacred books and in emphasizing self-knowledge and introspection (examination of one's own thoughts and feelings). —Creation of Human Ability Glossary (app 10.7.90)
- zenith:** the highest point or state. ÑRandom House 2nd Unabridged Dictionary. (The Road to Perfection) Final approval 14/11/89
- zenith:** the highest point; peak. ÑMan: Good or Evil. Final approval 10.11.89
- Zeno:** (334? - 261? b.c.) Greek philosopher; founder of Stoicism, a Greek school of philosophy holding that human beings should be free from passion and calmly accept all occurrences as the unavoidable result of divine will. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- zephyr:** gentle, mild breeze. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)
- zero:** a static. See also **static** in this glossary. —Scientology 8-8008 Glossary Final approval c. 3 Mar 1990
- Zero-A:** in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question formulated from the Zero question to narrow the subject area and from which specific incidents can then be located and the chain cleared. See also **Zero question** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary
- zeroed in:\*\*\*** literally means having a rifle, etc., aimed at the precise center or range of a target. Used figuratively to describe having one's skills perfected in some area. —Art Book Glossary (Appr. 15 Mar. 91)
- zero hour:** the hour or moment at which a military attack or other important operation is to begin. —9th ACC Volume 2 Approved Glossary
- (zero point zero) 0.0:** the numerical designation for body death on the Tone Scale. See also **Tone Scale** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Zero question:** in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example: "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also **Prepchecking** in this glossary. ÑPro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89
- Zero question:** in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example: "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also **Prepcheck** in this glossary. —Academy Level III Glossary
- Zero question:** in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example: "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also **Prepchecking** in this glossary. —Academy Level II Glossary

**zeros:** short for zero-rates, materials which are only checked out on the basis of general understanding. —Class VIII #3, Approved November 1990

**zero time:** a zero of time, in reference to the condition which would exist (according to Einstein's theory) for a body traveling at the speed of light. See also **Einstein** and **Einstein Theory** in this glossary. —Secrets of the Mest Universe Glossary (approved 26-9-90)

**(zero to four) 0 to VI:** reference to an auditor trained from Levels 0 through VI. For more information, see the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. —ExDn Lectures Approved Glossary: Expanded Dianetics (30 March 1972)

**Zero, Uncle:** a made-up name for an uncle. —PDC Volume 8 Approved Glossary

**(zero zero) 0-0:** short for Routine 0-0, an auditing routine used on Level 0. At the time of the lecture the commands were "What are you willing to talk to me about?" Pc answers. "What would you like to tell me about that?" —OEC - Handling the PTS App Mar 91

**zerp:** a made-up term. —SHSBC Binder 29 Approved Glossary

**zerp:** a made-up word. —Grad V Approved 1992 Glossary Upgrade

**zest:\*\*\*** keen enjoyment; gusto. —Quotes Book Glossary (app. Nov 1990)

**zest:** keen enjoyment; gusto. —The Problems of Work Glossary Final approval 12.3.90

**Zeus:** (Greek mythology) ruler of the heavens and the father of other gods and mortal heroes who was said to hurl thunderbolts upon the Earth when he was angry. —The Anatomy of the Human Mind Glossary

**Zeus:** (Greek mythology) ruler of the heavens and the father of other gods and mortal heroes who was said to hurl thunderbolts upon the Earth when he was angry. —SHSBC Binder 33 Approved Glossary

**Zeus:** (Greek mythology) ruler of the heavens and the father of other gods and mortal heroes who was said to hurl thunderbolts upon the Earth when he was angry. —EM-3 Approved Film Glossary

**zig:** move in another direction, as opposed to zag. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **zag** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 9 Approved Glossary

**zigged:** (informal) made the first movement or turn of a zigzag (a series of short, sharp turns from one side to another). Used figuratively in this lecture. —New Organizational Structure Approved 5.3.91

**zigged:** moved in another direction, as opposed to zagged. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **zagged** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**zigging:** moving in another direction, as opposed to zagging. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also **zagging** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 14 Approved Glossary

**zigs and the zags:\*\*\*** different parts; details. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**zigs and the zags:** different parts; details. A variation of ins and outs. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**zigs and the zags:** different parts; details.—HSSC Glossary, Sept 90

**Zilch:** a made-up name for a person. Zilch is a slang term for "nothing" or "zero." —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**Zilch, Mr.:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Zimbabwe:** a republic in south Africa, formerly called Rhodesia. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Zimbo:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**zingo:** (slang) very quickly, from the shrill, high-pitched sound of something moving at high speed. —SHSBC Binder 32 Approved Glossary

**zip:** (colloquial) energetic; forceful; vigorous. —PDC Volume 4 Approved Glossary

**zip:\*\*\*** (colloquial) energy; force; vigor. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**zitherproof:** a made-up word. A zither is a musical instrument having from thirty to forty strings and played with a plectrum (a thin piece of metal, bone, plastic, etc., used for plucking the strings of a guitar, mandolin, etc.) and the fingers. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Zock:** a made-up name for a god. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92) —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**Zogey, Madam:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**Zogzog:** a made-up name. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**zoks:** a made-up word. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**zombie:** the body of a dead person given the semblance of life, but mute and will-less. —History of Man Glossary (app. 11.7.90)

**zombie:** (voodoo) the body of a dead person supernaturally imbued with the semblance of life and set to perform tasks as a mute, will-less slave. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**zombie:** (voodoo) the body of a dead person supernaturally imbued with the semblance of life and set to perform tasks as a mute, will-less slave. —PDC Volume 6 Approved Glossary

**zombielike:** like a zombie, (voodoo) the body of a dead person supernaturally imbued with the semblance of life and set to perform tasks as a mute, will-less slave. —State of Man Congress Approved Gls (14.5.92)

**zombiism:** existence as a person who seems to have no mind or will, taken from the voodoo word for a corpse said to have been animated by some power and made to obey commands. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**zook:** a made-up word. —PDC Volume 3 Approved Glossary

**zorch:\*\*\*** a made-up name for a body part. —Academy Level I Glossary - Approved November 1990

**zorch:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 2 Approved Glossary

**zorch:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 3 Approved Glossary

**zorch:** a made-up name for a body part. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**zoup, in the:** (slang) A humorous variation of in the soup: in a difficulty; in trouble. —SHSBC Binder 16 Approved Glossary

**Z People:** a made-up name for a race of people. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Zuck:** a made-up name for a person. —SHSBC Binder 30 Approved Glossary

**zud:** a made-up word. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Zug:** a made-up name for a planet. —SHSBC Binder 23 Approved Glossary

**Zugzug, Bill:** a made-up name. —SHSBC Binder 31 Approved Glossary

**Zulu:** a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. —Academy Level II Glossary

**Zulu:** a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. Bantu refers to any of a large group of Negroid tribes of equatorial and southern Africa. —SHSBC Binder 6 Approved Glossary

**Zulu:** a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)

**Zulu:** a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. See also **Bantu** in this glossary. —SHSBC Binder 5 Approved Glossary

**Zulus:** a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. —SHSBC Binder 4 Approved Glossary

**Zulus:** members of a cattle-owning people living mainly in Natal province, South Africa. ÑHave You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**Zunis:** members of a North American Indian people of western New Mexico. Have You Lived Before This Life? Glossary. Final approval circa 19/9/89

**zygote:** the first cell of a new individual. —DMSMH Glossary (app. 14.7.90)